GENERAL BIOGRAPHY;

or,

LIVES

of

THE MOST EMINENT PERSONS

of

ALL AGES, COUNTRIES, CONDITIONS, AND PROFESSIONS,

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

Illustrated with Portraits.

VOLUME

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SUPPLEMENT.

A.

AGESEN, Sveno, the oldest of the Danish historians, was descended from a respectable family, being a nephew of Archbishop Eskil. He calls Saxo his contubernalis, and, like him, lived in the service of Archbishop Absalom, to whom he was either secretary, or a canon at Lund. About the year 1186 he wrote a book called, "Compendiosa Historia Regum Danicz a Skyoldo ad Canutum VI." The first published under the following title: "Svenonis Aggonis filii, Christierni nepotis, primi Danicz gentis historici, qua extant Opuscula Stephanus Johannis Stephanius ex vetustissimo codice membraneo Mst. regio Bibliothecae Hafniensis primus publici juris fecit." Lora, 1642. 8vo. This work, besides the historical compendium, contains the "Leges Castrenses Canuti Magni;" to which is added, "Incerti Autoris Genealogia Regum Danicz." It deserves to be remarked, that Sveno begins the Danish monarchy with Skyold and not Dan. In this respect he agrees with the Icelandic hypothesis, and in others he corresponds nearly with Saxo. This compendium, illustrated with excellent notes, may be found in the first volume of the "Scriptores Rerum Danicarum. Historisk-Statistisk Skildring af Tilstander i Danmark og Norge i ældre og nyere Tider ved Rasmus Nyergup Professor i Lettevar historien og Bibliothekur ved Kjøbenhavn Universitet."—J.

ABDOLLATIPH, an oriental historian and philosopher, was born at Bagdad A. D. 1161. He was educated with great care by his father, who was himself a man of learning, and became a proficient in all the branches of polite and scientific literature then taught in the Mahometan schools. His particular profession was medicine, for improvement in which he visited the academies of Mosul and Damascus, and travelled to other countries. Sultan Saladin was at this time master of Egypt, and Abdollatiph having obtained permission to visit that country, went to Cairo, where his reputation caused him to be received with great distinction. He was afterwards introduced to Saladin himself at Jerusalem, and that prince settled upon him a liberal pension, which was augmented by his sons. Their expulsion from the throne of Egypt caused Abdollatiph to withdraw to Damascus, where he practised physic with great success, and wrote a number of works on that science, which were much esteemed. Quitting Damascus, he resided several years in Greece, and then travelled through Syria, Armenia, and Lesser Asia, everywhere adding to his knowledge, and visiting the courts of princes, either professionally or for further instruction. At length, returning to his native city, he died there in his 63d year, A. D. 1223.

Of the numerous writings of this eminent
person only one has become known to Europeans, which consists of two sections of a large history and description of Egypt in Arabic, and which contained thirteen sections. The two were separately published by the author, to be presented to the Caliph Naser Ledinillah, their subject being an account of what he himself had observed in that country. A manuscript of this work was brought to England by Dr. Pococke, and deposited in the Bodleian library. The younger Pococke began a translation of it, which was completed and published by Professor White in 1800. He had previously edited the Arabic text of the author; from which a German version had been made and published at Halle, in Saxony. There are many curious particulars in the work of Abdellatif, and its publication has made a valuable addition to oriental literature. Preface of Dr. White to his translation.

Abdalalfe, a celebrated Danish archbishop, named properly Axel, was descended from a powerful family, and born in 1128. He was educated along with Waldemar, the son of Duke Canute, to whom he was afterwards a steady friend, and highly useful as a legislator. In his younger years he went to Paris to prosecute his studies, and in that city formed an acquaintance with the abbot William, in the monastery of St. Genevieve. In 1158 he was chosen bishop by the chapter of Roeskgilde, and in 1178 was elected archbishop by the chapter of Lund; but as the people of Roeskilde would not consent to part with him, the Pope gave him a dispensation to hold both these offices together. He died in the monastery of Soree, founded by himself, in 1201. His works are, “Den Sielandske Kirket,” that is, the Ecclesiastical Laws of Zealand, printed along with the Zelandic Laws of 1505, by Godfrey de Ghemen. These laws correspond almost in every thing with the Scandinavian laws, in which Absalom had a considerable share also. The Zelandic church laws were everywhere received in Denmark, and continued to be the fundamental rules for the Danish church till the Reformation. Several church laws and regulations of the clergy were indeed made at different times, but they always had a reference to this ancient code. Absalom assisted also in revising the “Witterlagersret,” that is, the Jus Aulicum of Canute the Great; and according to the account of Hirtfeld, in the dedication to his History of Christian I. he contributed with Archbishop Eskil to the reformation, as already mentioned, of the Scandinavian laws. In the last place we have “Testamentum Domini Absolonis, Archiepiscopi Lundensis, ex Mscis optimis crutum et notis illustratum, Ottomni Sperlingii U. J. D. Consiliarii Regii et in Academia equestri regia Havn. historiarum ac eloquentiae Professoribus publicis,” Haflitae, 1696. Sperling’s edition of this testament may be found in Pontoppidan’s Annales without the notes, and in the Scriptores Rerum Danicarum with them. That Absalom was exceedingly desirous to improve the history of his native country appears from his having ordered that some of the Cisterian monks in his monastery, at Soree, should every year keep a register of the most remarkable things that took place in the country. They seem, however, to have paid very little attention to this regulation. At any rate, no remains of their labour are extant but a few articles of very little importance. But though this was not attended with the success it deserved, he was very fortunate in his choice when he commanded the celebrated Saxo and Sveno Aagesen (see these articles) to write an account of the history of preceding times. Historisk-Statistik Skildring af Tilstanden i Danmark og Norge i Ældre og Nyere Tider, ved Rasmus Nyrup, Professor i Litterar historien og Bibliotekar ved Kielhavns Universitet.—J.

ACREL, Olof, an eminent Swedish surgeon, was born in the early part of the 18th century, near Stockholm. He studied at Upsal and at Stockholm, and in 1741 travelled into Germany and France, and served for two years as a surgeon in the French army. He settled at the Swedish capital in 1745, and during half a century was regarded as at the head of his profession in that country. He improved the practice of his art by various publications in the Swedish language, among which one of the most valuable was a collection of chirurgical observations made in the hospital at Stockholm, which was opened in 1752. Among other subjects he particularly attended to the treatment of the cataract, and the operations belonging to it, in which he was very skillful. Many of his papers are contained in the Transactions of the Royal Swedish Academy. He introduced a variety of improvements into the military hospitals of Sweden, and wrote a Discourse on Reforms in Surgical Operations. The high reputation he acquired was testified by his appointment to the post of director-general of all the hospitals in the kingdom, with the knighthood of Vasa, of which order he became commander, and by the diploma of doctor of physic conferred by the university of Upsal in 1764, and his ad-
mission into various learned societies. This respectable and useful person died at an advanced age in 1807. Halleri Bibl. Chirurg. Biogr. Universelle. — A.

ADANSON, MICHAEL, a distinguished French naturalist, was born at Aix, in 1717. His father, who was of a Scotch family which had followed the fortunes of James II. was equerry to the Archbishop of Aix, through whose interest young Michael obtained a small canonry, which served to educate him. It is said that so early as the age of five he displayed his ruling passion by making observations upon the minutest parts of the vegetable and animal creations, such as mosses and insects. While studying at the college of Pleissis, the English philosopher, Turberville Needham, being present at the academical exercises, was so much struck with the ability he exhibited, that he made him a present of a microscope, saying, “You, who are so far advanced in the study of the works of men, are worthy to be made acquainted with those of nature.” This circumstance added wonderful force to his natural propensity, and he related it with interest nearly at the close of his life. He began to write notes upon Aristotle and Pliny; he frequented the cabinets of Réaumur and Jussieu, and the royal gardens; and at the age of 19 had drawn up methodical descriptions of more than 4000 species of the three kingdoms. He had been designed for the church, but renouncing that destination, he gave himself up to the study of nature, and in 1748 embarked for Senegal. Visiting the Canaries, he sent an account in 1749 of his first observations to the Academy of Sciences, which enrolled him in the list of its correspondents. In Senegal he resided five years, during which he not only made an immense collection of facts in natural history, but carried his researches into objects of commercial utility. He explored all the most fertile and best situated tracts of the circumjacent country, followed the course of the Niger, drew maps, and sketched out the site of a new colony. He discovered two species of the true Gum Arabic tree, and extracted from the native indigo of Senegal a blue feacula, capable of being used in dyeing. He returned in 1751 with a vast mass of observations, philosophical, moral, political, and economical, and an addition to his catalogue of existences, which raised the number to 63,000 subjects. Soon after, the king nominated him superintendent of the botanical garden at Trianon, with the title of his naturalist.

At this period two great names in natural history were rising into eminence, Linnaeus and Buffon; the former at the head of arrangement; the latter, of description. Adanson, confident in his own powers and acquirements, did not choose to follow the traces of either: in the first he disapproved of a system of classification formed upon external marks, and wholly arbitrary; in the second, the desertion of classification altogether. His own great object was to classify by natural families, or such divisions as nature had formed by organic conformities; and for this purpose he devised what he termed his universal method, consisting in forming lists of all the principal organs, and arranging together those subjects in which there existed the greatest similarity in the greatest number of these organs—a very ingenious idea, but obviously requiring for its perfection a much more accurate knowledge of the intimate structure of organized beings than we at present possess, or perhaps are ever likely to do. In 1757 he published his “Natural History of Senegal,” 4to, a work written in a lively and entertaining manner, and which was translated into English. At the end of the volume he gave a specimen of his universal method in his “Traité des Coquillages,” which had the merit of paying attention to the animals inhabiting shells, an object before almost entirely neglected for descriptions of the shells themselves. In 1758 he was nominated one of the censors of books; and in that year he published, in the name of a Neapolitan nobleman, a letter addressed to M. Buffon, on the Tourmalin, which is asserted to have been his own composition. The Academy of Sciences admitted him a member in quality of adjunct-botanist in 1759, and in 1766 he was elected an associate of the Royal Society. After the French settlement of Senegal was conquered by the English, application is said to have been made to him by the British ministry, with liberal offers, for a copy of the details he had drawn up for the use of the French India-company respecting the improvement of that colony, but his patriotism led him absolutely to reject the proposal.

In 1763 Adanson published his “Familles des Plantes,” which was a larger application of the method adopted in his Traité des Coquillages. The preface contained a history of botany, which displayed a degree of erudition extraordinary in one who had spent so much time in observation. It severely criticised the sexual system of Linnaeus, the overthrow of which, and the establishment of his own on its ruins, was his warmest wish. But the match
was very unequal. The Swedish naturalist was surrounded with pupils warmly attached to him, and who propagated his principles over Europe. Adanson was a solitary individual, without disciples or intimates, known only by his writings, which he rendered repulsive by an ill contrived and arbitrary nomenclature, and even by a peculiar orthography of the French language. Hence, notwithstanding there was beauty and true science in his plan, it exerted little influence upon the state of natural history. The number of families of plants which he admitted in this work was sixty-five. Though unsuccessful in his main object, he had established a reputation which produced invitations to occupy professorships both in Russia and Spain, but he declined the offer from both courts. He continued to furnish the Academy of Sciences with curious and learned memoirs; and during two years he gave public courses of natural philosophy according to his own system. Indefatigable, and proof against all discouragements, he pursued his labours without remission, and in 1774 submitted to the judgment of the Academy a plan of which M. Cuvier gives the following account: “His purpose was no longer to confine his method to one class of beings, or even to the three kingdoms, as they are commonly termed; but to embrace the whole of nature, in the most extensive acception of the word. Even the faculties of the soul, the creations of man, all that is commonly made the object of metaphysics, morals, politics, all the arts, from agriculture to dancing, entered into his plan. Twenty-four large volumes displayed the general relations of all these things, and their distribution; the history of 40,000 species was arranged in alphabetical order in 150 volumes; an universal vocabulary gave the explanation of 200,000 words; and the whole was sustained by a great number of particular treatises and memoirs, by 40,000 figures, and 30,000 specimens of the three kingdoms.” This immense pile of labour is reduced within the bounds of credibility by the report of the commissioners of the Academy, which stated that the execution of the parts was very unequal, many being mere outlines and sketches, with figures cut out from common works, and rude materials not yet put in order. They therefore gave him the rational advice of detaching from the mass his own discoveries, and publishing them separately, which, however, he did not follow. He had, in fact, the highest opinion of the importance of his great design, and continued adding to the store he had collected to the end of life. He petitioned the king for a spacious apartment in the Louvre for the arrangement of his cabinet, but only obtained an addition to his pension; and his unabated ardour led him to propose to accompany Peyrouse in his voyage round the world.

He, like most of the men of science in France, was a great sufferer from the Revolution; and his first misfortune was the devastation of an experimental garden, in which he had cultivated 150 kinds of mulberry. Privation afterwards followed upon privation, till at length he was obliged to intermit his usual studies for want of fire and light. When his condition was known, he received some succours, but not enough to procure him the necessary comforts for old age. His residence in Senegal had rendered him extremely sensible of cold and damp, and he was much tormented with rheumatic affections. In the latter years of life he almost owed his existence to the attentions of a faithful female domestic, who not only gave him personal assistance, but, with the aid of her husband, supplied him with the little indulgences which his mental powers still vigorous, he expired in August 1806, in his 80th year. By his will he directed that a garland of flowers from 50 of his families of plants should be the sole decoration of his bier.

From what has been said an idea may be formed of the peculiar genius of this naturalist, whose character is thus summed up by Cuvier: “Sequestering himself from the world, thinking and acting solely upon his own funds, and calculating the extent of his powers by that of his projects, he placed himself as much above all other philosophers, as the work which he meditated appeared to him above what they have left. He was heard to say that Aristotle alone approached him, but remotely, and that all other naturalists remained at an immense distance behind him. Hence arose a profound contempt for the labours of his contemporaries, an absolute neglect of modern discoveries, an obstinate attachment to his old notions, and complete ignorance of their refutation, and, in fine, the perfect inutility of his long labours, so erroneously directed.” Cuvier’s Eloge Hist. Mem. par Le Joyand.—A.

ADELUNG, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, a learned German, the son of a clergyman who had been chaplain to Marshal Schwerin, was born at Spantekow in Hither Pomerania, in 1734. He
received the first part of his education at Klosterberge, near Magdeburg, and made so great progress in every branch of study, that he obtained a place in the university of Erfurt, which, though a catholic city, contains many establishments for protestants. Here Adelung spent ten years, and published, besides other works, a Translation of Williams's History of the Kingdoms of the North, with corrections and improvements. But the most curious would have been his history of the Jesuits, had he continued it. He, however, gave only two parts comprehending the two first generalships, and relinquished the work when the order was suppressed. He translated "L'Histoire de la Navigation dans les Pays du Sud" of the President de Brosse, and composed another work on the Navigation to the North, with "An Attempt to discover a Passage to China and Japan by the Sea of Russia." He wrote also several other pieces in regard to general history both ancient and modern; and on quitting Erfurt, retired to Leipsic, where he lived as a private individual, devoting his time to literary pursuits, and particularly to the study of his native language, with all the dialects of which he was intimately acquainted. At first he gave a history of the German language with essays on its formation, and these were afterwards followed by a large dictionary on the same plan as that of Dr. Johnson, which is considered as the most classical work of its kind. Denina says that it is superior to any ever before published, and he ascribes this advantage to the author's acquaintance with the Oriental languages, to which he refers a great part of the German. This elaborate work, after so many others on history, natural philosophy, and economy, attracted the notice of the court of Berlin, particularly as the author was a native of Prussia; but none of the places offered to him either at Berlin or in the Prussian universities were sufficient to induce him to quit Saxony, or to counterbalance the emoluments offered him at Dresden, where he became librarian, after the death of Canzler, in 1787. Adelung began also a continuation of Jöcher's Dictionary of Learned Men, and laboured for many years on an extensive work entitled "Mithridates oder Allgemeine Sprachen-kunde," that is, "Mithridates, or a General History of Languages," the first volume of which appeared at Berlin, in octavo, in 1806. Some weeks before his death, this venerable sage collected his relations and friends in a vineyard on the borders of the Elbe, and celebrated with them the anniversary of his seventy-fourth year. He continued his literary labours to the last moment almost of his existence, and died of a hemorrhoidal disorder in the month of August 1856. The heirs of Adelung, according to his testamentary disposition, delivered all his manuscripts to Professor Vater of Halle, who was selected by him to continue his Mithridates, the second volume of which appeared in 1859, and the first part of the third volume in 1812. The first volume of this universal philology unfolds the opinions of the author on the origin of the human species, and the cradle of civilization, which he places in Upper Asia, and on the Sanscrit language. The second contains all the languages of Europe, divided into six principal families; and the third and fourth are devoted to the languages of Africa, America, and the South Sea islands. Adelung published many other works, chiefly translations and compilations, of which a list is given by Meusel. He had a share also in the German translation of the Universal History and Biographia Britannica, and for several years wrote the Political Gazette of Leipsic. La Prussie Littéraire par l'Abbé Denina. Das Gelehrte Deutschland von I. G. Meusel. — J.

ADLERFELT, GUSTAVUS, a Swedish writer, was born in 1571. From his earliest years he displayed great quickness of parts, and in 1606 disputed "de Ordinibus Equestribus." Having made a tour through Germany, Holland, France, and England, from which he returned in 1700, he was appointed in the same year to a place at court; and in 1701 joined the Swedish army in Courland, where, at the desire of Charles XII. he began to keep a regular journal of the different military operations, and not only all the councils, but all the generals were ordered to transmit to him the necessary information. It was written, therefore, with the greatest accuracy, and was continued till the afternoon of the day preceding the battle of Pultawa. Adlerfelt was in great favour with Charles; became afterwards one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber, and was killed by a cannon ball at the above battle. As he had applied with much diligence from his youth to the study of politics and history, he was employed at the congress of Ryswick, by the Swedish ambassador, Count Liljeroth, and after his death there was found a curious journal respecting his tour thither, and the events of that period, with many observations on the "Theatrum Nobilitatis Suecæ" of Messenius. The before-mentioned military journal, together with Adlerfelt's other
effects, which were along with the baggage of Prince Maximilian Emanuel of Wirtemberg, fell into the hands of the Russians after the battle of Pultawa, the Prince himself being taken prisoner. When Prince Maximilian was afterwards set at liberty by the Czar, the manuscripts, which were supposed to be lost, were again found among the Prince's papers. On his death they were sent from Stutgard to Adlerfelt's brother, and they afterwards came into the possession of a son of the latter, at the court of the Duke of Holstein, who caused them to be published in the French language, under the title of "Histoire Militaire de Charles XII. Roy de Suéde," 4 tom. 8vo. 1740. Gustavus Adlerfelt married, in 1704, Anne Christina von Steebe, a lady of great talents and acquainted with several languages. She translated into German her husband's journal from the beginning of the war till the King's arrival in Saxony, which was published at Wismar, in 1707; but as most of the copies were lost at sea, on their passage to Sweden, this book is now exceedingly rare. 

ADRIANI, GIAMBATISTA, an Italian historian, born in 1512, was the son of Marcello Virgilio Adriani, a Florentine professor, known by his translation of Dioscorides and other works. Giambatista, after having in his youth distinguished himself in arms, devoted his mature years to study. During thirty years he was professor of eloquence at Florence, in which situation he delivered many Latin orations, which were published. He was intimate with the most learned men of his time, especially with Caro, Varchi, Flaminio, and the Cardinals Bembo and Contarini. He died in 1579. Adriani left, in manuscript, a history of his own times—which was published by his son, Marcello, in Florence, in 1583, under the title of "Storia de' suoi Tempi di Giambatista Adriani Gentilhuom Fiorentino." In this work the most remarkable events are related which occurred from 1526 to 1574. It was written at the suggestion of the Grand Duke Cosmo, who communicated various memoirs to the author; and De Thou bestows great praises upon it, and acknowledges that he has made considerable use of its authority. Adriani has, however, undergone the imputation of partiality against Pope Paul III. whom he has treated with little respect. A letter of his, concerning ancient painters and sculptors, is inserted in Vasari, vol. iii. 

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AGNESI, MARIA CATERANA, one of the celebrated learned ladies of Italy, was born at Milan in 1718. At a very early age she distinguished herself by her proficiency in literature, and when she was only nine years old an oration of her's was published, in which she maintained that the study of the liberal arts was by no means unsuitable to the female sex. She made good this claim by supporting, in her 19th year, a hundred and ninety-one theses, which were printed with the title of "Propositiones Philosophicae," and by making herself mistress of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Spanish, and German languages. Her mathematical knowledge was perhaps more extraordinary, for in 1748 she published "Intituzioni Analitiche," 2 vols. 4to., which were considered as so valuable that they were in part translated by Antelmy, with the notes of Bossut, under the title of "Tratés élémentaires du Calcul différentiel et du Calcul integral," 1775, 8vo., and more completely by the Rev. John Colson, Lucasian professor of mathematics in the university of Cambridge, who learned the Italian language at an advanced age for that sole purpose. At his death he left the MS. nearly ready for the press, and it was published at the expense of Baron Maseres in 2 vols. 4to. 1801. When the father of Maria Agnesi, who was mathematical professor at Bologna, was rendered unable in 1750, through infirm health, to continue his lectures, she obtained permission from Pope Benedict XIV. to fill his chair. This she held till from pious motives she thought proper to retire to a nunnery at Milan, where she died in 1790. Her eulogy was pronounced by Frisi, and was translated into French by Boulard. Saxii Onomast. Biogr. Univers. — A.

ALBERTI, JOHN, professor of theology at Leyden, an eminent Grecian, and member of the academy of sciences at that place, was born at Assen, a small village in the district of Drente, in 1698. He studied at Franeker and Leyden; and having completed his academic courses with great approbation, became, about 1724, a preacher at Hockwoude, in East Friesland, where he soon distinguished himself by a work entitled "Observationes Sacrae in Novum Testamentum," Lugd. Bat. 1725, 8vo. After two successive calls as preacher to Crommen and Haerlem, and taking his degree as doctor of theology, he was appointed in 1740 professor of theology at Leyden, in the room of T. Fabricius. He now employed himself with great diligence, though of a weakly constitution, on works tending to illustrate the ancient classics, and in particular to facilitate the
knowledge of Greek literature; but being of a moderate and tolerant disposition, he incurred the displeasure of the rigidly orthodox part of his brethren, which rendered his situation, on many occasions, unpleasant. This learned man, who died in the month of August 1762, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, is best known by his excellent edition of "Hesychius," the first volume of which appeared in 1746, fol. The second, which he had brought almost to a conclusion, was completed after his death by Ruhnken, and published in 1766. His other works are, "Observationum Criticarum in Hesychium Specimen," in the "Bibliotheca Historica, &c." of Bremen; "Annotationum Philologicarum in Novum Testamentum, ex Philone Judaeo collectarum Specimen," in the same collection; "Periculum criticum, in quo loca quaedam tum Veteris tum Novi Testamenti, tum Hesychii et alliorum illustrantur," 1727, 8vo; "Glossarium Graecum in sacros Novi Foederis libros Ex MS. primus editum, notisse illustravit J. A. Accedunt ejusdem miscellanee critica in glossas nomicas, Suidam, Hesychium, et index autorum ex Photii Lexico inedito," Lugd. Bat. 1735, 8vo; "Oratio inauguralis de Theologiæ et Criticis connubio," ibid. 1740, 4to; "Oratio pro Poesi theologis utili," ibid. 1749, 4to; "Petri Rechenui annotata in omnes Novi Testamenti libros editio nova, et altera parte, nuncupat edita, auctior cum Praefatione I. Alberti," ibid. 1755, 8vo. Many observations by him under the assumed name of Grattiani de St. Bavone may be found in Burmann and d'Orville's Observationes miscellanee criticae. Hirsching's Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century. Adelung's Continuation of Jöcher's Allgem. gelehr. Lexicon.—I.

ALFIERI, Vittorio, Count, an eminent Italian writer of tragedy, was born of noble and wealthy parents at Asti in Piedmont, in 1749. His father dying while he was an infant, his mother married again, and he received his early education under a domestic tutor in the house of his step-father. In his ninth year he was sent to an academy at Turin, where he resided during eight years, passing through the course of instruction enjoined in a very superficial system, which appears to have left him master of no one qualification except that of riding, an exercise of which he was passionately fond. He quitted the academy to enter the army as an ensign in the provincial regiment of Asti, but a military life was by no means suited to his disposition, which abhorred restraint and command. "I fulfilled (he says) with the greatest punctuality all the duties of my station, which I nevertheless detested. I could never accustom my mind to that graduated chain of dependence termed subordination, which is the soul of military discipline." A passion for travelling, which he had imbibed from his intercourse with foreigners, now seized him, and he was obliged to practise some artifice to obtain the permission of the King for visiting Rome and Naples. His tour was afterwards extended to France, England, and Holland. During all this period he was, according to his own representation, a gloomy and dissatisfied mortal, a prey to indolence and ennui, without decided tastes or objects, his mind opened enough to despise the frivolity and servility of courts, but not sufficiently enlightened to give a proper direction to his conduct or pursuits. England was the country which most attracted him. "I was delighted (says he) with the scenery, the simple manners of the inhabitants, the modesty and beauty of the women, and above all, with the enjoyment of political liberty,—all which made me forget its mutable climate, the melancholy almost inseparable from it, and the exorbitant price of all the necessaries of life."

Returning to his own country in his 20th year, he began in earnest to attend to the cultivation of his mind, and read in a desultory way a variety of books, of which none acted so powerfully upon his feelings as Plutarch's Lives; and it cannot be doubted that from them he principally derived his exalted ideas of republican virtue and heroism. On coming of age, Count Alfieri found himself master of an easy fortune, and after obtaining the necessary permission from his King, he set out on a second tour, to Germany, Sweden, and Denmark. It was a characteristic circumstance that at Vienna he declined an introduction to Metastasio because he had seen that poet in the gardens of Schoenbrunn perform the customary genuflexion to the Empress Maria Theresa, in a very servile and adulatory manner. Berlin struck him as a great guardhouse; and on being presented to Frederic, he says he did not feel the slightest emotion either of surprise or respect, but rather a sentiment of indignation against a despot and oppressor, and inwardly thanked heaven that he was not born his slave. The gloom and thoughtfulness of his character did not preserve him from love, but rather gave to that passion a peculiar ardour. The first object of his pursuit was a young married lady in Holland. On revisiting England he became enamoured of a lady of high rank, but of abandoned principles; and
the consequence of this amour was a duel with the nobleman her husband, in which he received a wound in the sword-arm. A divorce ensued, and the violence of his passion for the unworthy object continued unabated, till he discovered that he had a favour'd rival in her groom. Sick in mind, and still without any determinate plan of life, he renewed his travels, taking with him, however, a stock of books, among which was a collection of the best Italian writers in verse and prose, which he now only began to peruse, as he had formerly imbibed a contempt for them from his French reading. He again visited Paris, and travelling through Spain and Portugal, ended his three years' tour at Turin. It is not necessary in this sketch to follow him in the detail of his life in the capital of Piedmont, which he briefly states to have been devoted to dissipation, women, and horses. A third amorous passion, more extravagant if possible than the other two, held him a considerable time ensnared; and at length, resolving to recover his freedom, he found no other security than that of ordering himself to be tied in a chair that he might not escape to his mistress. In this seclusion he gave vent to the new passion of writing, which for some time had been stealing upon him, and after much study and consultation finished his first tragedy of “Cleopatra,” which was acted at Turin in June 1775. From that period, as he relates, a devouring fire took possession of his soul; he thirsted to become a deserving candidate for theatrical fame, and the passion of love never inspired him with such lively transports.

It may seem extraordinary that the first difficulty he had to overcome was that of acquiring the Italian language, or rather the Tuscan, the dialect of Italian literature, from which his familiarity with the corrupt speech of Piedmont, and the French tongue, had so much estranged him, that it was quite a foreign language to him. He applied, with the greatest diligence during six months to this study, which he pursued in Tuscany itself, in order to be out of the way of all barbarisms, and at the same time he renewed his acquaintance with the Latin, of which he had forgotten the little which he once knew. He now became a real student. For the purpose of double improvement he translated all Sallust into Tuscan: he composed three new tragedies, first in prose, and versified them at his leisure; and he tried his powers in poetry of other kinds, particularly in sonnet-writing. In the process of dramatic composition he has mentioned three stages which each piece underwent, the conception, or planning and distributing, the development, or writing the dialogue in prose, and the versification: whence it will appear that his works were the product of study and reflection more than of the effervescence and enthusiasm of genius. During a residence at the free state of Siena, he vented the indigitation he had always felt against tyranny by writing two books in prose on the subject, which were afterwards printed. About this period of his life he formed a new attachment which death only dissolved: the object of it was the Countess of Albany, wife to the person here known by the title of the Pretender. The age and intemperate habits of her husband rendered their union very uncomfortable to the lady; but it does not appear that her connection with Alfieri went farther than that of tender friendship, at least till she became a widow, after which event it is thought that a secret marriage took place between them. As the possessor of a fief in Piedmont, he had been obliged to request the King’s permission whenever he wished to leave the country. Called by this servitude, and finding his sentiments become more and more adverse to absolute monarchy, he took the resolution, in 1778, of making over his landed estate to his sister, reserving to himself an annuity, which, with his other property, he converted into money and placed in the French funds, and thus commenced a free citizen of the world. The King of Sardinia readily gave his consent to these transactions, being apparently well pleased to have Alfieri out of his dominions. He took up his abode first at Florence, and then at Rome, which was the residence of the lady to whom he was attached, and who lived apart from her husband in the town mansion of the cardinal his brother. He continued to compose with as much assiduity as his passion would permit, and in 1782 had finished his first fourteen tragedies. At Rome his Antigone was represented at a private theatre, and he committed to the press four of his pieces which circulated throughout Italy, and met with the usual mixture of applause and censure. His intimacy with the lady above mentioned occasioning some scandal, he thought it advisable, though with regret, to quit Rome, and he wandered about Lombardy and Tuscany in a very perturbed state of mind. He printed four more tragedies, which were generally regarded as superior to the former. A voyage to England for the sole purpose of purchasing horses, attested the continuance of that
early passion in his mind, and their number, which he resolved to equal to his fourteen tragedies, must have gone far to exhaust his ready money. The Countess of Albany having at length quitted Rome and settled in Alsace, he repaired thither to meet her; and then returning to Italy he wrote an eulogy on Trajan, and some other works, and finally completed the number of his tragedies, amounting to nineteen. He then resided 14 months with his fair friend in Alsace, and accompanying her to Paris, made an arrangement in 1787 with Didot for an impression of all his tragedies: he resided in Paris three years superintending this edition; and in the meantime a variety of his other productions in prose and verse were printing at Kehl in Alsace. Having witnessed the commencement of the French revolution, which his principles must have led him to approve, he wrote an Ode on the Destruction of the Bastille, as he before had done on American Independence. It soon, however, put on that character of violence and turbulence which made him augur ill of the event. In 1790, by way of diverting his melancholy, he began translations of the Æneid, and of Terence's comedies, and wrote a melo-drame entitled "Abel." Affairs becoming more embroiled in France, with a view of seeking a safer asylum, he again, in 1791, visited England and Holland, in company with the Countess. Circumstances obliged them to return to Paris in 1792, when the dreadful 12th of August induced them to quit the country and all its horrors. With much difficulty they at length reached Florence, where they settled, and Alfieri's first subsequent production announced his change of sentiments: it was "An Apology for Louis XVI." Having indulged his curiosity in reading the Greek tragedians and poets in Latin translations, he was seized with a desire of being able to peruse them in the originals; and his memory being still good, he set himself, at the age of 47, to the arduous task of learning Greek. By indefatigable labour he succeeded so far as to acquire the power of reading a Greek author with facility, and he may be said at this time to have entirely assumed the character of a scholar. He has given the following journal of his weekly reading:—Monday and Tuesday, the Bible (which he now began for the first time to study, not only in translations, but the original Hebrew); Wednesday and Thursday, Homer; Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, Pindar and other Greek authors. The advance of the French in Italy was a source of much disquiet to him, for his publication of the "Antigallican," left him little reason to expect a lenient treatment. He quitted Florence on the first invasion of the French, but had returned at the time of the second. The French general happened to be a literary man, who had read and admired Alfieri's works, and politely expressed a wish to be introduced to him. This was declined by the poet, who, however, was left unmolested, and peace succeeding, he was enabled to pursue his literary plans in tranquillity. One of these was the trial of his dramatic talents in another walk, that of comedy, in which he composed six pieces almost simultaneously; but his disposition and habits were not adapted to the comic strain. With these he appears to have concluded his career as an author; and his last act of imbecility, as he terms it, was the invention of an Order of Homer, distinguished by a rich collar of gold and jewels, to which was appended a cameo of the ancient bard, with two Greek verses of the Count's own composition. His constitution being debilitated by frequent fits of the gout, an irregular attack of that disease carried him off at Florence in October 1803, when he had completed the 55th year of his age.

The singular character of this person is sufficiently developed in the preceding memoirs of his life, extracted from his own narrative, which is a curious and apparently very impartial piece of autobiography. His writings are strongly marked with the author's disposition, but it is probably as a composer of tragedies alone that he will be known to posterity. In this department he stands prominent among his countrymen by a more manly and vigorous tone than they have usually assumed, arising from his ardent in the cause of liberty, and the elevation and energy of his sentiments. He is sententious, concise, and spirited, but harsh, turgid, and somewhat obscure, with little nature or pathos; and though the number of his pieces compared to the space of time in which they were composed, seems to prove that he was not deficient in the power of invention, yet their character rather indicates the effort of memory and study than the effusion of genius. "Alfieri (says Mr. Forsyth) is, next to Dante, the Italian poet most difficult to Italians themselves. His tragedies are too patriotic and austere for the Tuscan stage. Their construction is simple, perhaps too simple, too sparing of action and agents. Hence his heroes must often soliloquize, he must often describe what a Shakespeare would represent; and this to a
nation immoderately fond of picture. Every thought, indeed, is warm, proper, energetic; every word is necessary and precise; yet this very strength and compression, being new to the language, and foreign to its genius, have rendered his style inverted, broken, and obscure; full of ellipses and elisions; speckled even to affectation with Dantesque terms; without pliancy, or flow, or variety, or ease.” Memoirs of Vittorio Alfieri, by himself. — A.

ALLAIS, Le SIEUR d', a French author, whose history is very imperfectly known, lived about the end of the seventeenth century. Some assert that he was so called merely on account of his being a native of Allais, a town of Languedoc; but according to others, he was descended from a noble family in that province, and was a relation of the Baron d'Allais, who had held a high military command. At the age of sixteen he entered into the French army and served a campaign in Piedmont; but, on his return, applied to jurisprudence, which he prosecuted with such success that while still very young he was admitted to the degree of doctor of laws. Having gone over to England he endeavoured to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the intrigues of the court, and to discover the maxims of the government. In 1665 he was on board the ship commanded by the Duke of York, in the war against the Dutch; and some years after, being considered as an accomplice in some enterprises against the government, he was obliged to retire to Paris. He now again embraced a military life, and was in the French army which attacked Holland in 1672; but seeing the reformed party, to which he belonged, daily decrease, and having no reasonable hope of promotion, he began to teach the English and French to foreigners, and had among his pupils two young Counts von Lichtenstein, who were then at Paris. He held conversations also during the winter on history and geography, which were frequented by a great number of literary men, drawn thither by his reputation; and among these was Sanson the geographer, with whom he entered into an intimate friendship. His principal work is a kind of romance, which when it appeared made a great noise in the republic of letters, and which seems to have been written merely for the purpose of propagating, without danger, a new system of government and of religion. This work, indeed, has been inscribed to various authors of different countries and religions; but when Allais published it, he was so far from concealing that he was the author, that he made no hesitation to acknowledge among his friends and pupils that it was the production of his pen. It was entitled “The History of the Severambians;” but there are various opinions in regard to the language in which it was written. According to the authority of the Journal des Savans and Morhof, Heuman, Fabricius, and Reinman, it appeared in English, and the French edition was only a translation, as stated in the title-page; but Le Clerc asserts that this was merely a piece of finesse in the author, in order to keep himself concealed. It is, however, certain that the first part of this history in English was published in 1675, in octavo, under the following title: “The History of the Severambis or Severambi, a Nation inhabiting Part of the third Continent, commonly called Terra Australes Incognita, with an Account of their admirable Government, Religion, Customs, and Language, written by Captain Siden,” &c. But were it true, as Le Clerc asserts, that this history was composed originally in French, this first part of the English edition must have been a translation. Marchand thinks it more probable that the author, when in England, began to print his work in the English language, with which he was acquainted; but being afterwards obliged to leave the country, as above stated, he resumed the work at Paris, and continued it in French. Whether any more besides the first part was ever published in English does not appear; but the whole was printed in France as a translation from the English, divided into two general parts, the first of which, printed at Paris, “chez Claude Barbini,” 1677, 12mo. forms two volumes, and is dedicated to Monsieur Riquet, Baron de Bonrepos. The second was printed also at Paris, “chez l'Auteur,” in 1678 and 1679 in three vols. 12mo. with a dedication to the same. A particular account of this book, which is considered by Morhof and others as a secret attack upon revealed religion, may be seen in the work from which this article is extracted. Allais was the author also of a French grammar, published at Paris, 1681, 12mo. of which he gave an abridgment, in English. Dictionaire Historique par Prosper Marchand. — J.

ALLIONE, CARLO, an eminent Piedmontese physician and naturalist, was born in 1725. He settled at Turin, in the university of which capital he was made botanical professor, and by his learned productions he acquired a high reputation throughout Europe, which was testified by his election as a member of
various scientific societies, among which were those of London, Madrid, Gottingen, Montpelier, and Bologna. His principal works are "Rariorum Pedemontana Stirpium Spec. I." Turin, 1755, 4to, containing the descriptions and figures of some rare plants which he had collected on the mountains of Piedmont; "Oryctographiae Pedemontanae Specimen," Par. 1758, 8vo.; "Stirpium precipuarum Litteris et Agri Niceensis Enumeratio methodica," Turin, 1757, 8vo.; the greater part of the plants here described were collected by Giov. Giudice, a botanist at Nice; many are new or non-descript; "Synopsis methodica Horti Taurinensis," Turin, 1760, 4to.; "Flora Pedemontana," Turin, 3 vols. fol. 1785: this is a splendid work illustrated with 92 plates, and describing 2813 plants, indigenous to Piedmont, of which those in the third vol. are new. The arrangement resembles that of Haller in his "Stirpes Helveticae;" "Auctarium ad Floram Pedemontanam," Turin, 1789, a supplement to the foregoing work. Allione also wrote several papers in the memoirs of the academy of Turin; and he published in his own profession an esteemed treatise on the Miliary Fever. His name has been botanically consecrated in the genus Allinia applied by Loeffling to a set of plants in the tetrandrous class. He had the misfortune to be deprived of his sight for several years before his death, which occurred at Turin in July 1804. Halleri Bibl. Botan. Biogr. Univers. — A.

ALSTROMER, Jonas, a distinguished Swedish patriot, Knight of the Polar Star, was born at Alingsås, in 1685. Being born of indigent parents, he was obliged, in his younger years, to support himself by service; and having lived some time with a shop-keeper at Ecksio, under whom he learned the principles of trade, he became a clerk at Wennersborg. In 1707 he went to London, where he commenced business as a merchant, and with so much success, that he was able to get himself naturalised. Attachment, however, to his native country induced him to quit England in 1715, and return to Sweden, with a view of introducing improvements in its manufactures and agriculture, but particularly in the breeding of sheep. To promote the last-mentioned object, he carried with him from England thirty rams, which formed the commencement of the English breed of sheep in Sweden. He now made a tour through the kingdom to select places fit for the establishment of manufactories, but could find none better calculated for that purpose than his native village. In 1717 he undertook a tour through Holland, Flanders, and Westphalia; visiting in the latter the iron works and steel manufactories, at which he engaged a great number of experienced workmen to go to Sweden. He then went to London, in 1719, to receive the subsidy paid at that time by England to Sweden, and in 1723 returned home to carry his plans of improvement into execution. In 1724 he obtained a patent for the establishment of a weaving manufactory at Alingeås, which continued after that period in a flourishing condition. As nothing was wanting but a capital, the King himself took a share in this undertaking; and his example was followed by some of the principal men in the kingdom. From Spain, England, and Eyderstedt he procured the best kinds of sheep, and formed an establishment for breeding them on a part of the royal domains, which was let to him and his heirs by the states on a lease of perpetuity. He introduced also Angora goats; made experiments with dyeing vegetables of every kind, and on the cultivation of potatoes and tobacco; encouraged by proper support the iron manufactories; procured information in regard to the best methods of tanning; invited into the country skilful ship-builders; and formed the first plan of a peace between Sweden and Algiers, by which a way was paved for a free trade with the Levant. In 1738 Alstromer was appointed a councilor of commerce, with a seat and voice in the royal college, as often as his occupations at Alingeås would allow him to visit Stockholm. In 1748 he was made a Knight of the Polar Star, and three years after ennobled. He was one of those enlightened men who, in 1739, laid the foundation of the Swedish Academy of Sciences. Besides various papers on economical subjects, published in the Transactions of the Academy, he was the author of the following: "Den Svenska Faraherdens trogne vagvisare," that is, "The Swedish Shepherd's faithful Guide," Stockholm, 1727; "Faraherdens hemliga Konster," "The Shepherd's secret Art," ibid. 1733. At the diet of 1760 the States decreed that as a monument of the services rendered by Alstromer to his country, a metal bust of him should be erected on the Exchange at Stockholm, and the Academy of Sciences caused a medal to be struck in honour of his memory. He died in the year 1761. Gezelii Biographiska Lexicon. — J.

AMBROGIO, Teseo, an early Italian orientalist, was born about 1471, at Pavia, of the noble family of the Counts d'Albonese. At the age of 15 he was so well grounded in
the Greek and Latin languages, that he both wrote and spoke them with facility. In his 19th year he entered the congregation of St. John Lateran, of which he became a regular canon. His residence at Rome in 1512 gave him an opportunity of conversing with many religious Maronites, Ethiopians, and Syrians, who had assembled in that capital on account of the fifth Lateran council; and with their assistance he studied their languages, together with the Hebrew and other eastern dialects, of which it is said that he attained to the knowledge of 18, ten of them so far as to be able to speak them fluently. According to Ghilini, he was nominated by Leo X. professor of the Syriac and Chaldee languages in the university of Bologna, and was the first who possessed that charge; but his name is not met with in the registers of that foundation. He had planned an edition of the Psalter in the Chaldee, with a treatise on the nature of that dialect, and had prepared at Pavia the types and other requisites; but all these were dispersed at the fatal sack of that city in 1527, together with a numerous collection which he had made of oriental manuscripts. At Ferrara, where he took up his abode in 1537, he began to compose a grammar of the Chaldee and other eastern tongues, but various occupations interrupted him in the completion of it; and in the meantime William Postell, who some years before had conversed with Ambrogio at Venice, and had derived much information from him, published in France, in 1538, the alphabets of twelve languages, with a brief introduction. Ambrogio, however, not discouraged by this circumstance, went to Pavia, and in 1539 printed there his "Introduction to the Chaldee, Syriac, Armenian, and ten other languages, with 40 alphabets," a work which is considered as the earliest of its kind, notwithstanding Postell's was first printed, both because Ambrogio had first conceived the idea of it, and communicated it to Postell, and because his performance is much the most ample and learned. This writer edited the Sermons of D. Callisto Piacentino on the Prophecy of Haggai, printed at Pavia in 1540, in which year he died. *Tiraboschi.*—A.

**AMBROSIUS**, Archbishop of Mosco and Kaluga, was born in October 1508, at Nieszchin, in Lesser Russia, where his father, as he understood the Greek, Wallachian, and Turkish languages, was interpreter to the Hetman of that district. He was baptized Andrew, and on his father's death was taken under the protection of his maternal uncle, a monk at Kief, who called him, after his own name, Kamensky. Having made himself acquainted with the Latin and Polish, he was sent to Limberg to continue his studies, and in 1739 embraced the ecclesiastical state, in the monastery of Alexander Newsky, at Petersburg, on which occasion he assumed the name of Ambrosius. His abilities and diligence soon recommended him to notice; and in 1748 he was appointed Archimandrite at New Jerusalem, the building of which he superintended, by desire of Catharine II. In 1753 he was made bishop of Pireslaf, and in 1761 enarch of Krutitsi, with the title of archbishop; but the Empress, in the course of her journey in 1768, translated him thence to Mosco, where he remained till massacred by the enfurited populace, during an insurrection which took place in consequence of the scarcity of provisions. He was dragged from the altar while performing divine service, in the Dorsky monastery, and put to death before the gate, on the 16th of September 1771. His murderers, however, were immediately arrested and condemned to merited punishment. His writings, besides a new version of the Hebrew Psalter, which was torn when the convent of Ezudof was plundered, are the following translations into the Russian: "The Epistles of Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch;" "The Catechism of Cyrill, Bishop of Jerusalem;" "Four Books of the Theology of St. John of Damascus;" "Considerations in Opposition to Atheists and Deists," *Mosco*, 1765; "A Treatise on the Emanation of the Holy Ghost;" *Gottingen*, 1771; "Pope's Essay on Man, with Additions and Improvements," *Mosco*, 1757. *Adeiung's Continuation of Jöcher's Allgemeines gelehrtes Lexicon.*—I.

**AMIOT**, Father, a Jesuit missionary distinguished for his knowledge of the history and literature of China, was born at Toulon in 1718. Having entered into the society of Jesuits, he was sent on a mission to China, where he arrived in 1750; and in the following year, on an invitation from the Emperor, he repaired to Pekin. He was furnished with a knowledge of natural history and mathematics, possessed a retentive memory and an ardent spirit of enquiry, and he improved the opportunities offered by his situation to make himself familiarly acquainted with the Chinese and Tartar languages, in order to consult all the records of the country with respect to their history, sciences, and arts. The result of his researches he from time to time sent to France, where they appeared in the valuable publica-
tions relative to China, with which that country more than any other has enriched the world. The following are the principal of his communications: “A Poem in praise of the City of Monkden, by the Emperor Kien Lōng, translated into French, with illustrative Notes,” Par. 1770, 8vo.; “The Chinese Art Military,” ib. 1772, 4to. reprinted in vols. vii. and viii. of “Memoires sur les Chinois”; “Letters on the Chinese Characters,” addressed to the R. Society of London, and inserted in vol. i. of the “Memoires sur les Chinois”; these were written on occasion of an application from the R. Society to the Jesuits at Pekin, to determine a dispute relative to Mr. Turberville Needham’s opinion of the similarity between the Egyptian hieroglyphics and the Chinese characters, which is in general negatived by Amiot; “On the Music of the Chinese,” a treatise occupying the greater part of vol. vi. of the “Memoires”; “The Life of Confucius,” the most accurate and authentic account transmitted to Europe of that philosopher, and contained in vol. xii. of the “Memoires”: a number of articles relative to the Chinese, printed in different volumes of the “Memoires,” and constituting some of the most curious and valuable pieces in that collection; “Dictionnaire Tatarantcheou-Francais,” Par. 3 vols. 4to. 1789; “A Grammar of the Chinese Language,” in vol. xiii. of the “Memoires.”

This learned and industrious father died at Pekin, where he had resided 43 years, in 1794.

Anderson, or Andrea Lawrence, one of the chief promoters of the reformation in Sweden, is supposed by his biographer to have been born at Strengnäs, about the year 1498, but both the place and the time of his birth are uncertain. His parents, who were in low circumstances, gave him the best education they were able, and placed him for instruction under the care of the monks. At an early period he displayed a promising genius, and shewed such extraordinary talents, that the expressions he used and the questions he asked often excited the astonishment of his preceptors. He devoted himself to the church; but in what manner he at first obtained promotion is totally unknown. It is, however, certain that when a very young man he was a presbyter, belonging to the cathedral of his native place, and that he afterwards became arch-deacon of Upsal and chancellor to Gustavus Vasa. At that period the office of chancellor in Sweden, as well as in other countries, was combined with the ecclesiastical state; because it was believed that public documents of importance could not be entrusted into better hands than those of the clergy. For this reason, in old times, the Bishop of Linkoping and Strengnäs had been chancellor of the kingdom; but this regulation ceased in the year 1533. Anderson was a man who did honour to his office, for he was endowed with great natural powers, and possessed the most indefatigable activity: in a word, he had sufficient courage to rise superior to the prejudices of the age in which he lived, and resolution and firmness enough to accomplish whatever he undertook. He did not think with the multitude. The strength of his own judgment had already conducted him to many truths, which gave him reason to entertain some suspicions in regard to the whole system of the religion in which he had been educated; and it is very probable that the report of the bold undertaking begun by Luther contributed not a little to strengthen them. In the year 1519, while in this frame of mind, the two brothers, Olaus and Laurentius Petri or Peterson, returned from Wittenberg. As they made choice of Strengnäs for their place of residence, where they were near their bishop and other prelates, they had an opportunity of forming an acquaintance with this celebrated man, and they soon became such intimate friends, that they communicated, without reserve, their views and ideas to each other. It was not long before Anderson found that Oluf and his brother possessed more than common knowledge; and that they might be able, by proper exertion, to introduce some improvement into the church. This design often formed the subject of their conversation; and Oluf at length ventured so far as to express with great freedom his thoughts on certain points of religion. From his bishop he had nothing to fear, as he was a mild and pious man, who had long seen and lamented in private the errors and abuses in the church. Oluf, by the boldness of his conversation, soon attracted notice, and became involved in a learned dispute with the dean of the cathedral, in regard to certain fundamental points of the Roman catholic religion; one of which was of great importance, as it related to the inutility of the monastic orders. From this beginning arose a violent contest, which was continued with great warmth; for Oluf had declared in some of his sermons, that men ought to confess their sins to God alone, and that it was much more necessary to preach than to read mass. Anderson heard all this with great satisfaction, and
he encouraged Oluf to persevere. At this conjuncture the ruler of the kingdom, Gustavus Ericksen, after he had freed it from its difficulties, being elected king, and consequently having more need of a chancellor, called him to his court to fill that office in 1523. Oluf and his brother had now reason to expect the most effectual support. Gustavus, during his residence at Lubee, had become acquainted with Luther's design, and his principles were already in part diffused throughout the country. He enquired, therefore, of his chancellor in regard to Oluf and his brother as soon as he heard of them; and with the more eagerness, as he had long entertained an idea of weakening the power of the clergy, so burthensome to the country, and of bringing it back and confining it to its true destination. The chancellor not only recommended them in the strongest terms, but assured the King that they were the very men fit for such an undertaking, and capable of conducting it with advantage. As he was now obliged, by the nature of his office, to be daily with his sovereign, he had frequent opportunities of conversing with him on the doctrines of Luther, which were spreading farther and farther, and on the character of that great man, and the courage he displayed in the prosecution of his object. In a word, he not only induced the King gradually to adopt the principles of that reformer, and confirmed him in them more and more, but shewed him, with the most patriotic zeal, the great necessity of a change in the Swedish church, and the advantages that would arise from it if effected in a certain manner. Being himself an ecclesiastic, and by frequent intercourse with the most considerable of the clergy well acquainted with their way of thinking, he was better able to discover by what means they were to be gained over, and what was to be expected from them. He began therefore to labour imperceptibly, exerting all his endeavours to induce them to support the King; and this he at length effected, partly by persuading them of the necessity of a reformation, and partly by holding out to them certain promises of advantage. The King now seriously set about the execution of his design; and as he was fully convinced that the happiness of the country would be promoted by the proposed change, he at length formed the bold resolution of entirely shaking off the unworthy dominion of Rome, which had occasioned so much bloodshed and misery in the kingdom. That the people, however, might not suppose that he was entirely destitute of religion, he still observed the external usages of the Romish church; and in the meantime sent some persons in whom he could place confidence to Luther, that he might know his opinion respecting Oluf and his brother Laurence. Luther, who had long kept them in his house, and who had employed Oluf as visitor of the Augustine monastery along with himself, was able to give the most satisfactory testimony in regard to their abilities. Overjoyed at this commencement of improvement in the Swedish church, and highly gratified by so striking a mark of confidence from the King, he assured him that he could not recommend to him men fitter for the important end which he had in view. As his Majesty learned, on this occasion, that the reformation in Germany had made no small progress, in consequence of the translation of the Bible begun by Luther, who completed a version of the New Testament in 1522, he informed the chancellor, as well as Oluf and his brother, that he wished to have a similar translation in Swedish, not only that it might be read in the churches to the people, but that the clergy themselves might be made acquainted with the Bible, which hitherto had been a book totally unknown to them and the laity. Scarcely had the King expressed his wish, when his chancellor, who was well versed in the learned languages, after some hesitation, undertook the task, as he clearly saw that nothing of the kind was to be expected from the clergy; or at any rate, that if they attempted a translation it would be one suited to their own principles. This translation, which appeared in 1526, and is superior to that of Luther, had a wonderful effect in enlightening the minds of the people, who now began to perceive the difference between human institutions and truth. At the same time the chancellor enjoyed the satisfaction, not only of hearing the most honourable commendations bestowed on his labour, but of seeing the great and important effects which the result of it produced on the public mind. Nothing could now withstand the force of truth; and the conference on religion at Upsal between Oluf and the violent champion of the Romish creed, Dr. Galle, turned out so unfortunate for the latter, that he had no other resource but to appeal to the pope and the fathers of the church. As the partisans of poverty were not able to oppose the truth, they endeavoured to gain their ends by calumny and misrepresentation. They spread, therefore, among the people, the most injurious reports, sometimes against the King or his chancellor,
and sometimes against the two brothers Oluf and Laurence Peterson. All these accusations were indifferently spread by emissaries sent into the different provinces of the kingdom, and daily increased by new fabrications, so that they began to be credited by some of the principal clergy, and particularly Bishop Brasche, at Linköping. But this was not all: they used every means in their power to prejudice the ignorant part of the people, who had always been the firmest adherents of the Romish church, against the Chancellor's Translation. The King, therefore, to prevent new disturbances, with the unanimous approbation of the states, appointed a diet to be held at Westerøes, in 1527. He had before, through the means of Oluf, caused his complaints respecting these calumnies to be drawn up in writing, that they might make a deeper impression and be more carefully examined; and he declared to the states that he wished them to be publicly read, and that Oluf would hold a conference with the opposite party in regard to the true evangelical doctrine. The chancellor therefore received orders to read them aloud in the first meeting of the assembly. A violent altercation having thence taken place, in which Bishop Brasche appeared as one of the principal actors, the King, displeased at this rudeness, suddenly left the assembly, after he had formally resigned the administration of the kingdom. The chancellor, who knew how to take advantage of the agitation produced by this unexpected measure, endeavoured to shew how little the King, who had made such sacrifices, and exposed himself to so great dangers for the good of his country, deserved such treatment. The arguments by which he supported his representations, and the clear manner in which he pointed out the purity of the King's intentions, and the evils introduced into the kingdom by the church of Rome, not only softened the minds of all present, but incensed them so much against the violent conduct of the Bishop and his adherents, that the three other states, in the next assembly, resolved, according to the King's proposal, that another conference should be holden in their presence between the catholics and the adherents of Luther, in order that it might be seen on which side the truth chiefly lay; at the same time it was unanimously resolved to intreat the King to recall his declaration, and to resume the government of the kingdom as before. A conference was accordingly held, the next day, between Oluf and Galle, first in Latin but afterwards in Swedish, and the result was, that Oluf was acknowledged to be in the right, and some of his bitterest enemies became his supporters. At length, in an assembly of the clergy held at Örebro, in the year 1529, it was established as a fundamental principle, that no attention should in future be paid to human ordinances or institutions, and that the word of God should be preached in all its purity. At this assembly, Anderson assisted Oluf by command of the King, who furnished him with all the instructions necessary for that purpose, though he had before resigned the office of chancellor, in 1526; but the King still had recourse to him for advice, and employed him on the most important occasions. The Swedish liturgy was now improved, and a much better form of worship introduced; but it was still found necessary to retain many things which ought to have been abolished, in order to avoid doing violence to the feelings of the people. The clergy, however, were determined to introduce gradually among them religious ideas more agreeable to the spirit of the scriptures. After this period, respect for the pontifical chair began to decline in the kingdom, and the people, as the veil was now drawn aside, became daily more enlightened. There was also no want of men capable to give them instruction, as Oluf and his brother had formed at Upsal a great number of young preachers, by whom the vacant charges could be filled. The last catholic archbishop, John Magnus, had left the kingdom in 1526, and his example was followed by Bishop Brasche in 1527, when he saw that his exertions could be of no farther avail. The King now found himself at full liberty not only to promote this salutary improvement in religion, but to entrust the vacant archbishopric to a man entirely to his own mind. For this purpose a meeting of the higher clergy was convoked at Stockholm, at Midsummer 1531, and the business was opened by Laurence Anderson with a very affecting speech, in which, after adverturing to the happy change that had taken place, and the voluntary abdication of the archbishop, he pointed out the necessity of electing a successor who should be well disposed towards the new religion. Anderson himself was then proposed, along with Laurence Peterson, but the latter having a majority was declared duly elected; and this choice was confirmed by the King. After this period, there appears to be a great hiatus in the history of this eminent man, till the year 1540, and thence till the time of his death. It is probable that he remained archdeacon of Upsal till 1540, and rendered essential service to
the new archbishop, with whom he had long lived in the most intimate friendship; and had he afterwards remained in peaceful retirement, he would have been considered as one of the greatest men of his country. But a circumstance occurs in his life by which his fame is not a little tarnished. He is accused of having participated in a dangerous conspiracy formed against the life of the King. This affair, however, is involved in considerable obscurity. In a catalogue of the Swedish chancellors, published by Stierman, in 1744, which contains a very brief account of this remarkable man, it is stated that about 1540 he was condemned to death, because he did not discover a plot which had been formed against the life of his sovereign; but in consequence of paying a large sum of money, he obtained a pardon. This is confirmed by Hallman, in his biographical account of Oluf and Laurence Peterson. He was, therefore, not the author of the plot, but knew of it, and did not disclose it. Some suppose, and not without probability, that both he and Oluf were dissatisfied with the King, because they no longer possessed the same influence in the kingdom as before. Their discontent seems, in particular, to have been excited by an idea that the King had carried the reformation much farther than they intended, by seizing and transferring to the public treasury all the incomes of the religious houses, which they perhaps wished to be employed for the erecting of schools and other useful establishments. Anderson, after obtaining his pardon, withdrew entirely from the world, and lived in retirement till the time of his death, which took place at Strengnæs, in the month of April, 1542. Such was the end of a man endowed with strong natural powers, which enabled him to conduct himself with propriety on many trying occasions. Sweden has great cause to respect his memory; and his translation of the New Testament will long continue a monument to perpetuate his fame. He is accused by his enemies of having been of a mercenary disposition and void of religion; but there is great reason to believe that these accusations were either false or very much exaggerated. His opponents did everything to blacken his character, as appears from the account given of him by the catholic archbishop, John Magnus, in his “Historia Svo-Gothica,” who says, “Erat Romæ inter versutos homines in adolescentia sua educatus, nihilque ex eo loco prater ignaviam cum singulari malitia conjunctam retulit, atque in ea ignavia consenuit, donec post septuagesimum annum suaæ ætatis factus crat discipulus cujusdam improbissimi adolescentis Olavi Petri Nericeani Diaconii.” His character is thus drawn by the Abbé Raynal, in his “Anecdotes de l'Europe”: “Laurence Anderson was chancellor of Sweden and prime-minister of Gustavus Vasa. It was by merit alone that he rose to these exalted stations; for he was born of poor parents and had no fortune, but he was one of the greatest men of his time. He inherited from nature profound talents, and he improved them by reflection. Though ambitious to obtain great places, he was more so to perform great actions; and he chose rather to increase his reputation than his influence. He was not a patriot who would have sacrificed himself for the good of his country; but he deserves that appellation, if it is to be allowed to ministers who entertain such just ideas as to believe, that their glory is inseparable from that of their king and their country. His conduct was never regulated either by the example of those who preceded him, or a regard to the opinion of those who might follow him. His plans were examined only before his own tribunal and that of his master. To this independence, which can be felt only by those who possess it, was added a sagacity that comprehended every thing from the first principles to the most remote consequences; and a luminous judgment, which supplied the most sublime views, and expedients proper to ensure their success. The talent of hastening events, without precipitation, was in a manner natural to him; and by appearing sometimes to yield to difficulties, he was able to surmount them. The study of history and reflection had fortified his mind against popular clamour, tumult, and even revolt; and he was convinced that with courage, coolness, and policy, one, sooner or later, may subjugate mankind, and make them sensible of their own interest. He knew the laws in detail like a magistrate; and was acquainted with the spirit of them as a legislator. His eloquence was the more irresistible, as it was directed by sound reason. This minister belonged rather to another age than that in which he lived; and his contemporaries, whom he far surpassed, did not perceive the whole elevation of his character, or the influence which he had on the revolutions experienced by Sweden.” His translation of the New Testament was printed at Stockholm, in folio, in 1526. Some writers have improperly ascribed the honour of this work to Olavus Petri, or Petersen; and those even who allow that Anderson had the principal share in it, endeavour to
lessen his merit by asserting that he copied word for word the German translation of Luther. The truth appears to be, that in this important undertaking he spared no trouble, and it is possible that, on some occasions, he may have employed and profited by Peterson's advice. By comparing his translation with that of Luther, there is reason to conclude that the latter was of great service to him; but he often differs from it; and though he must have had the Greek original before him, the greater part of the passages where he differs shew that he consulted only the Vulgate. It is probable, also, that he had at hand other German versions older than that of Luther; for he says himself in the preface, that he consulted several works while engaged in the execution of his task. It is to be observed, that Anderson's translation is preferred in many respects to that edition of the Swedish bible which was published at Stockholm in 1544. *Lebensbeschreibungen der drey Schwedischen reformater von J. A. Schinneir. Gezelti Biographiska Lexicon*.—J.

ANDRE, Noël, a French astronomer and geographer, known under the name of Father Chrysologue de Gy, was born at that place, in Franche Comté, in 1728. He entered at an early period into the order of the Capuchins, and shewed a strong attachment to astronomy and geography, which was much increased by residing, in Paris, in the house belonging to his order, where the celebrated Le Monnier had his observatory. Struck with the uncommon knowledge which he manifested, Le Monnier induced him to construct a celestial planisphere, projected on the plane of the equator, which was executed with great care in 1778, on two large charts, well engraved. The author added to it 900 stars from La Caille, but he was not allowed to insert the figures of the fourteen austral constellations of that ingenious astronomer, because Le Monnier was no friend to La Caille. This planisphere was accompanied with a short explanation or "Abregé d'Astronomie," published in 8vo. In 1779 he gave to the public a new celestial planisphere, having the north pole in its centre, and in 1780 two others, on a smaller scale, with instructions for the use of them. From 1781 to 1787 he was employed in traversing the department of Mont Jura and Les Vosges, in order to determine, by barometrical observations, the height of the mountains, and to make a geographical survey of the country, as far as Mount St. Bernard. In 1792 he retired to Gy, and in 1800 obtained a pension of 600 francs from the French government. In 1806 he published an excellent work, in octavo, entitled "Theorie de la Surface actuelle de la Terre," which fully established his reputation. At the end of the volume there is a report made to the class of the physical and mathematical sciences, in which the highest encomiums are bestowed on the author as a geologist, and his work is strongly recommended as abounding with important and curious facts. He died in 1808, much regretted, on account of his candour and virtue. He constructed a very correct map of Franche Comté, projected on the horizon of Besançon, which was published at Paris in 1774. *Dictionnaire Universel Historique Critique et Bibliographique*, 20 vols. Paris, 1810. — J.

ANDREWS, James Pettit, a miscellaneous and historical writer, was the younger son of Joseph Andrews, Esq. of Shaw-house, near Newbury, where he was born in 1737. He received a domestic education, and in his 15th year entered as an officer into the Berkshire militia, in which he served till the regiment was disbanded. He had always cultivated literature, and was a frequent contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine and other publications. His first separate work was one which did honour to his humanity; it was an appeal, in 1788, in behalf of the chimney-sweepers' apprentices, and is said to have been the occasion of an act of parliament for their relief. In 1789 he published "Anecdotes Ancient and Modern, with Observations," 8vo. an humorous performance, which was popular, and was followed by a "Supplement" in 1790.

His principal work appeared in 1794, with the title of "The History of Great Britain, connected with the Chronology of Europe; with Notes, &c. containing Anecdotes of the Times, Lives of the Learned, and Specimens of their Works, vol. i. from Caesar's Invasion to the Deposition and Death of Richard II." 4to. This title sufficiently explains the author's design, which was executed so as to produce an interesting and instructive work, valuable either for reading or reference. A second part, published in 1795, continued the history to the accession of Edward VI. Mr. Andrews was probably diverted from the further prosecution of his plan by an engagement to continue Henry's History of Great Britain, of which he published one vol. 4to. in 1796. His time was also occupied by his office of one of the commissioners for the districts of Queen's-square and St. Margaret's Westminster, under the new system of London police, which he
executed with great punctuality and integrity till his death, in 1797, at the age of 60. He possessed a valuable library, and a circle of literary friends, whom he frequently entertained with great hospitality, at his house in Brompton-row. *Gent. Magaz.* — A.

ANKER or ANCHER, Peter KOFOD, doctor of laws and professor at Copenhagen, was born in the island of Bornholm, in 1710. When a child, being with his father in Scania, where he then resided as a preacher, during the war between Denmark and Sweden under Christian IV., he was carried away by some of the Swedish cavalry, but was rescued by a party of the Danish troops; and this seems to have laid the foundation for that hatred which he always entertained against the Swedes. He studied at Copenhagen, and as his relations destined him for the church, he applied for some time to theology, but he afterwards turned his attention to the law, in which he took the degree of doctor, in 1742. Though his health, after the year 1756, would not permit him to continue his lectures, he endeavoured to render himself still serviceable to his country by useful writings, the most distinguished of which are his "History of the Danish Laws," 1776, 4to., and his excellent edition of the "Old Laws of Jutland," 1783, 4to. As the Danish and German editions of the Jutland code of laws published by King Waldemar II. in 1240, were faulty and imperfect, and as they had been the foundation of the Danish code of laws of Christian V. and were even used in some parts of Sleswic, Anker rendered a great service to the Danish jurisprudence by printing the Danish text from a very correct old manuscript of the thirteenth century. At the same time he added an amended Latin translation, by the Danish jurist Geder Lassen, together with notes. This important work, with Anker's explanation, and the annexed glossary, will afford great assistance to those who may be desirous of studying the ancient northern laws. The author died in the month of July 1788. He likewise published various disquisitions and tracts upon legal subjects. *Aebeling's Continuation of Jecher's Allgem. gelehr. Lexicon. Forsøg til et Lexicon over Danike, Norske og Islandiske lærde Mænd af Jens Worm.* — J.

ANQUETIL, LEWIS-PETER, a French writer in politics and history, was born at Paris in 1723. In his 17th year he entered the congregation of St. Geneviève, in which he afterwards filled the offices of teacher in belles lettres and theology. He resided for some time at Rheims, where he was director of the academy. In 1759 he was made prior of the abbey De la Roe in Anjou, and soon after, director of the college of Senlis. In 1766 he obtained the priory of Chateau-Renard, which he held till about the commencement of the revolution, when he exchanged it for the cure of La Villette, near Paris. During the changes of the revolutionary turbulence, he underwent imprisonment, but being liberated, he was admitted at the formation of the Institute a member of the second class, and was afterwards taken into the office for foreign affairs. A strong constitution, a placid disposition, and a temperate mode of living, enabled him to support the labour of ten hours daily study to a very advanced age, and he was planning new and extensive works in his 80th year. He died Sept. 1808, in his 84th year, being still, as he said, "plein de vie." Of the numerous writings of this ecclesiastic, those principally worth notice are "Histoire civile et politique de la Ville de Reims," 3 vols. 12mo. 1756-7, written in conjunction with Felix de la Salle; and "L'Esprit de la Ligue," 3 vols. 12mo. 1767, often re-printed, a work regarded as curious and accurate with respect to facts, but not profound in its reasonings. His other publications are chiefly complements, displaying more industry than talents. The last was a general history of France to the end (as it then seemed) of the monarchy, in 14 vols. 12mo. He likewise wrote several papers in the memoirs of the Institute. *B. U.* — A.

ANQUETIL-DUPERRON, ABRAHAM-HYACINTH, an eminent orientalist, brother of the preceding, was born at Paris in Dec. 1731. He studied at the university of that capital, and had acquired an extensive acquaintance with the Hebrew language, when he was invited by M. de Caylus, Bishop of Auxerre, to pursue the study of divinity, first at the seminary of his diocese, and afterwards at Amersfort. Having, however, no inclination for the church, he returned to his oriental studies at Paris. His diligence and constant attendance at the royal library recommended him to the Abbé Sallier, keeper of the manuscripts, who made him known to his friends, and procured for him a moderate maintenance under the character of student of the Oriental languages. The view of some manuscripts in the language of the Zend, or that of the supposed writings of Zoroaster, inspired him with an irresistible desire to visit India, in search of those works; and an expedition being in preparation at
L'Orient for that country, as he was unable, by the application of his friends, to procure a passage thither, he entered as a common soldier, and left Paris with his knapsack on his back. The minister, however, when apprized of this instance of literary zeal, directed that he should be provided with a free passage, and proper accommodations. He arrived at Pondicherry in August 1755; and after encountering many hardships from sickness and fatigue, and disappointment in his plans, in consequence of the war between France and England, he went to Surat where he employed himself in the translation of some manuscripts which he had obtained. The capture of Pondicherry obliged him to return to Europe in an English ship. He spent some time in London and Oxford, and in 1762 arrived at Paris with no other property than 180 manuscripts and some Indian curiosities. A pension was procured for him by the Abbé Barthelemy and other friends, with the title of Oriental interpreter in the royal library. He was elected in 1763 an associate of the Academy of Belles Lettres, and began to arrange for publication the materials he had collected. The first fruit of his labour was the "Zend-Avesta," the work imputed to Zoroaster, translated from the original language, with an account of his travels, and a life of that ancient philosopher, 3 vols. 4to. 1771. In 1778 he published "Legislation Orientale, a work (says the title-page) in which, by a display of the fundamental principles of government in the Turkish, Persian, and Indian dominions it is proved; first, that the manner in which most writers have hitherto represented despotism, as if it were absolute in these three empires, is entirely illusory and groundless; secondly, that in Turkey, Persia, and Hindostan there are codes of written law which affect the prince, as well as the subject; thirdly, that in these three empires, the inhabitants are possessed of property both in moveable and immoveable goods, which they enjoy with an entire liberty." These positions the author supported by copious authorities; and notes were annexed, replete with valuable information respecting the government, agriculture, arts, and economy of the eastern countries. In 1786 he published "Recherches historiques et geographiques sur l'Inde;" and in 1789, a "Treatise on the Dignity of Commerce and the Commercial State." He remained concealed during the dangers of the revolutionary period; but appeared again before the public in 1798 in a work entitled "L'Inde au rapport avec l'Europe," 2 vols. 8vo. In 1804 he published a long-promised translation in Latin from the Persian of the "Oupnek' hat or Upanishad," (Secrets not to be revealed,) 2 vols. 4to. being a treatise of Hindoo theology extracted from the four Vedams. He was elected a member of the Institute, but soon gave in his resignation; and died at Paris in January 1805. Besides the works above-mentioned, he contributed several papers relative to oriental languages and antiquities to the Academy of Belles Lettres; and at his death he possessed the reputation of one of the ablest oriental scholars in Europe, as well as that of a worthy and amiable man. Biogr. Univers. Dict. Hist. Monthl. Rev. — A.

ANSTEY, CHRISTOPHER, Esq., a gentleman distinguished for elegant literature, and particularly celebrated as the author of an original species of humorous poetry, was born in 1724 in Cambridgeshire, in which county his father, the Rev. Christopher Anstey, D. D. held a living. He was sent at an early age to the grammar-school of Bury St. Edmunds, whence he was removed to Eton, in which seminary he rose to the rank of captain in 1741, with the general affection and esteem of his school-fellows; and in the following year he succeeded to a scholarship of King's college, Cambridge. The classical reputation he had acquired at Eton was fully maintained by him at the university, and in 1745 he was admitted to a fellowship of his college, soon after which he took his batchelor's degree. He was proceeding in the course of academical honours, when a stop was put to his progress by a remarkable incident. It had been the immemorial right of King's college to qualify its members for their degrees within its own walls, without the performance of acts or exercises in the university schools. At this time it had been proposed as a salutary regulation, that the batchelor-fellows of King's college should so far deviate from former practice as to pronounce Latin declamations in the public schools; and Anstey, the senior batchelor of the year, was suddenly called upon to furnish an exercise upon a given subject for this purpose. He, with the rest of the junior fellows, resisted this demand as a violation of their privileges; compliance, however, was insisted upon; and the orator prepared in his own way to satisfy the requisition. After an oration, "he fell suddenly into a rhapsody of adverbs, so ingeniously and pointedly disposed, as to convey an obvious meaning without the aid of much grammatical connexion, and being delivered with great animation and emphasis, it
conveyed a censure and ridicule upon the whole proceeding." He was immediately ordered to descend the rostrum, and was enjoined to make a second declamation in a different style. This he performed very classically, but in a strain of irony, which so much exasperated the grave seniors of the university, that he was refused the degree of master of arts, to which circumstance he alludes in the following lines of one of his poems:

At Granta, sweet Granta, where, studious of ease, Seven years did I sleep, and then lost my degrees.

The loss, however, was not very serious to him, as he appears to have had no professional views. He had a character in the university for good morals as well as abilities, of which this disgrace did not deprive him; and he remained a fellow of his college, and an occasional resident, till the death of his mother in 1754, when, succeeding to the family estates, he resigned his fellowship. He married a lady of great merit in 1756, and settling at his mansion in Cambridgeshire, devoted himself to a rural and domestic life, shunning all occasions of entering into public business, to which he was always much averse. The cultivation of literature, the sports of the field, the education of a numerous family, together with that exercise of hospitality and good neighbourly which belongs to the English country gentleman, found him as much employment as suited his inclination. His poetical talent had hitherto been chiefly displayed in the composition of Latin verse, and soon after the appearance of Gray's 'Church-yard Elegy,' he joined with his fellow-collegian Dr. Roberts, afterwards provost of Eton, in making the first of the many Latin translations of that celebrated piece. This version is mentioned with applause by Mason in his life of Gray, and it produced a letter of acknowledgment from the poet himself, who, however, justly remarked upon the impossibility of rendering adequately modern and local ideas in an ancient language. The consequences of a fever having caused a course of the Bath waters to be recommended to him, his residence in that mart of health and amusement supplied his lively fancy with a store of humorous and satirical imagery which gave birth to his "New Bath Guide," the work to which he principally owes his reputation as a man of wit, and which is inseparably attached to his name. This poem was composed by him at his house at Trumpington, and was first printed at Cambridge in 1766. The wonder-

ful ease of the verse, which is chiefly in the anapaestic measure, the happy invention of names, the pleasantry of the scenes described, the comic and arch simplicity of the character to whom the greater part of the epistolary narrative is assigned, the keen but good humoured satire upon prevalent follies, and the intermixture of learned allusion and parody, render the Bath Guide one of the most original and entertaining pieces in the language. Its popularity was proved by several editions, and by various imitations of its style and manner, though none in any degree approaching to the model. Passages from it were committed to memory and almost proverbially quoted; and Bath and its scenery became, through its means, nearly as familiar to strangers as to its own inhabitants. The author could not but be flattered by its success; he did not wish, however, to be regarded only as a comic writer, and of his subsequent productions many were in an entirely different strain. The untimely death of the Marquis of Tavistock, in 1767, was lamented by him in some tender elegiac lines; and in the same year he published "The Patriot, a Pindaric Epistle to Lord Buckhorse," the satire of which was directed against the fashionable encouragement then (as since) given to pugilistic contests.

Mr. Anstey served the office of high-sheriff of his county, and soon after, in 1770, relinquished Cambridgeshire for a residence at Bath, which was his regular abode for the rest of his life. In 1776 he resumed his comic strain in a piece entitled "The Election Ball," in which the humour and manner of the Bath Guide were applied to ridicule the extravagances of fashion as imitated in low life, and the intercourse between voters and electors. It was read with pleasure, though it did not acquire the popularity of its prototype. His friend, Mr. Bamfylde, having drawn some humorous sketches from scenes in this work which came too late for insertion in its second edition, Mr. Anstey resumed his classic pen in a Latin epistle to this gentleman, in which with uncommon felicity he adapted the phraseology of that language to the descriptions of modern life which the pencil had elucidated. Though humour was his distinguishing quality, he thought gravely upon serious topics; and perhaps the sportive manner in which he had satirized the fanatical spirit of the Bath devotees rendered him the more anxious to show his respect for rational religion. In 1779 he published, with a dedication to the Queen, "Charity, a poetical Paraphrase on the Thrir-
the sixteenth Chapter of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians." This, and some other poems, which it is unnecessary to particularise, have their share of merit, though they do not stand distinguished among the productions of the time. They served to amuse his advancing years, which flowed in an even tenor of health and spirits, and conducted him to old age in the midst of domestic comforts, and the general respect of the worthy and lettered in his circle, with whom he lived in easy society. Of nine children, who survived to his latter years, he saw seven happily married and settled, and he reaped in their affection and good conduct the fruits of a judicious education and a good example. He preserved his faculties entire till a gentle decline terminated his life in his 81st year, 1805. A monument was erected to his memory in Poet's-corner, Westminster-abbey, by his eldest son. His poetical works were published collectively in one vol. 4to. 1808, by another son, with an account of his life and writings, from which the present article has been composed. — A.

ARGELLATI, Philip, a learned Italian, who rendered great service to literature by his labours, was descended from a very old family at Bologna, where he was born in 1685. He studied at his native place and at Florence, at the latter of which he formed an acquaintance with the celebrated Magliabecchi, who inspired him with a strong attachment to learning and the history of literature. In 1706 he endeavoured to set on foot a new edition of the works of Aldrovandi; but after selecting an editor, and making every other preparation, the design was stopped by the death of some of those who were engaged to assist in it. He then turned his attention to a complete edition of the "Scriptores Rerum Italicarum," and induced Count Archinto to take the whole enterprise under his protection. By these means he gave rise to the formation of the Palatine society, which he supported with great zeal, and, at the expense of its members, Muratori, with the assistance of Argellati, undertook and completed the work. Having in 1723 dedicated the first volume to Charles VI., Argellati was appointed by that sovereign to be one of his secretaries, with a pension of three hundred scudi. But though much of his time was employed in this important labour, it did not prevent him from promoting the publication of various other works, the greater part of which were printed at his own expense. This friend to literature died between the years 1760 and 1765. His own works are, "Bibliotheca Scriptorum Mediolanensium," Milan, 1745, 2 vols. folio; the "Historia Literario-Typographica Mediolanensis of J. A. Saxius," forms the first half of the first volume; "Lettera al Sig. Orazio Bianchi," 1746, 4to.: this is a defence of himself against the authors of the Giornale de' Letterati, who had asserted that I. Irico, and not Argellati, was the author of the above work: "De Monetis Italicis variorum illustrium Viroorum Dissertationes, quorum pars primum nunc in lucem profiit," ibid. 1750—1752, four parts, folio; "Biblioteca de' Volgarizzi Italiani," ibid. 5 vols. 4to., 1767—Mazzucchelli Gli Scrittori d'Italia. Adegang's Continuation of Jöcher's Allgem. gelehr. Lexikon. — J.

ASSEMMANN, Joseph Simon, doctor of theology, and keeper of the Vatican library, was a native of Syria, and educated among the Maronites of Mount Lebanon. He afterwards studied in the Maronite college at Rome, and about 1707 frequented the Vatican library, after it had been enriched by a great number of oriental manuscripts, which his relation Elias Gregorius had transmitted to it from Egypt. He, however, became better known when Clement XI. formed the resolution of sending learned men into the East to collect more manuscripts. Being one of those made choice of for that purpose, he proceeded first to Egypt, and thence to Syria, from which he returned in 1717 with about one hundred and fifty manuscripts; and to make these treasures better known, he determined to undertake a Biblioteca Orientalis. In 1735 he was again sent to Mount Lebanon, to assist the Christians there with money as well as advice, and returned in 1738, bringing back with him, besides a large quantity of manuscripts, two thousand coins, and the copper-plate on which the Emperor Domitian had granted certain privileges to the Egyptians. After this he was made keeper of the Vatican library, and died at the age of eighty-one, in the month of January 1768. He was the author of the following learned works, the most important of which are his edition of Epiphanius Syrus and the Oriental Bibliotheca: "Chronicon Siculum ab Anno 827 ad 963 e codicis Arabico Bibliothecae Cantabrigiensis cum Latine Versione, per J. S. Assemanum in J. Bapt. Carusi Bibliothecae Sicilicae, P. I." 1720; "Bibliotheca Orientalis Clementino-Vaticana; Roma. Pars I. de Scriptoribus Syris Orthodoxis, 1719. P. II. de Scriptoribus Syris Monophysitis, 1721. P. III. de Scriptoribus Syris Nestorianis," 1728, fol. The fourth part, which was to
treat of such works as were translated into Syriac from other languages, does not appear to have been published. A German abridgment of his Bibliotheca was published in 1776, in octavo, by A. F. Pfeiffer, professor of the oriental languages at Erlangen. "Dissertatio de Syris Monophysitis," _Roma_, 1732, fol.; "Rudimenta Linguæ Arabicae," _ibid._ 1732, 4to.; "Ephebraum Syri Opera omnia quæ extant Graece, Syriacæ, Latinae, in sex tomis distributa, ad Manuscriptos Codices Vaticanos aliosque castigata, &c." _ibid._ 1737—1746, six volumes in folio. In this work he was assisted not only by the Maronite Petrus Benedictus, but also by his brother's son Stephanius Evodius Asseman, Bishop of Apamea. "Scriptores Historiae Italicæ," _ibid._ 1751—1755, four vols. 4to.; "Kalendaria Ecclesiae universæ, in quibus tum ex vetustis mormoribus, tum ex codicibus, tabulis, parietibus pictis, scriptis, sculptivæ, Sanctorum nomina, imagines, et festi per annum dies Ecclesiæ orientis et occidentis, præmissis uniuscujusque ecclesiæ originibus, recensentur describuntur notisque illustrantur," _tom. vi._ 4to. _ibid._ 1755; "Bibliothecæ Apostolicae Vaticanae Codicum Manuscriptorum Catalogus in tres partes distributus, in quorum prima orientales, in altrœ Graecœ, in tertia Latine, Italice, aliorumque Europæorum Idiomatuum Codices Stephanus Evodius Assemanus, Archiepiscopus Apamensis et J. S. Assemanus, &c. recensuerunt digessentur, animadversionibusque illustrant," _Roma_, 1756, fol. Of this catalogue only three volumes were published; the fourth, containing the Arabic manuscripts, was begun, but a fire which took place on the 30th of August 1768 having consumed all the remaining copies of the first three volumes, the work was suspended, because it was necessary to reprint these three volumes before it could be continued. _Addaung's Continuation of Jöcher's Allgem. gelehr. Lexicon. Hirsch's Manual of eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century. Biostäbli Briefe._—J.

AUGUSTINUS, ANTHONY, a learned Spaniard, distinguished by a most retentive memory, was born at Saragossa in 1516. In the ninth year of his age he was sent to the university of Alcala, whence he removed in 1528 to Salamanca, and in that seminary devoted some part of his time to the study of history and antiquities. He was early a writer, and in 1536 went to Bologna, where he took the degree of doctor in 1541. He now began to labour on his edition of the Pandects; and in 1543, when in his twenty-sixth year, published his celebrated work entitled "Emendationes et Opiniones." From Bologna he undertook literary tours to Florence and Venice, and in 1544 was made an auditor of the Rota at Rome. Soon after, he gained the confidence of Julius III. so much, that in 1555 he was sent as his representative to England. In the same year he was appointed bishop of Alpil by Paul IV., and in 1558 was delegated to Spain in the quality of nuncio. He was made bishop of Lerida in 1561; went the same year to the council of Trent; became archbishop of Tarragona in 1576, and died in the month of May 1586. He was of so mild and gentle a disposition, that for twenty years before his death none of his servants ever saw him discomposed by passion. His principal works are, "Emendationum et Opinionum Libri iv. ad Modestinum, &c." _Venice_, 1543, 4to., printed several times after, and to be found also in Otto's Thesaurus Juris Romani; "Terentii Varronis Pars Librorum xxiv. de Lingua Latina ex Bibliotheca Ant. Augustini," _Rome_, 1557, 8vo.; his notes are found in Scaliger's and other editions; "in S. Pomponium Festum de Verborum Significatione Notae," _ibid._ 1560, and in many editions of Festus, particularly that of Amsterdam, 1720; "Dialogos de las Medallas, Inscripciones, y otras Antiguiedades," _Tarragona_, 1575, 4to., several times reprinted and translated into Italian and Latin; "Antiquæ Collectiones Decretalium cum Ant. Augustini Notis," _Lerida_, 1576, fol.; "Familia Romanae qua reperiantur in antiquis Numismatibus. Ex Bibliotheca Fulvii Ursini, adjunctis Familiiis xxx ex Libro Ant. Augustini," _Rome_, 1577, fol.; "De Nominiibus propriis του πατέρου Florentini cum Notis," _Barcelona_, 1592, fol.; "De Legibus et Senatus consultis, adjunctis Legum antiquarum et Senatus consultorum Fragmentis, cum Notis Fulvii Ursini," _Rome_, 1583, 4to.; "Epitome Juris Pontificii veteris, Pars I." _Tarragona_, 1586, fol., Pars II. _III._ _Roma_, 1591, 4to.; "De Pontifice et Patriarchis, et Primatibus, Archiepiscopis et Episcopis, Conciiliis et Synodis, &c." _ibid._ 1617, fol.; "De Emendatione Gratiani Dialogorum, Libri ii," _Tarragona_, 1587, 4to.; "Fragmenta Historiæ corollarum collecta ab Ant. Augustino emendata a Fulvio Ursino," _Antwerp_, 1595, 8vo.; "Nota critica ad Isidori Episcopi Hispalensis Etymologiæ Libros xii priores," _Madrid_, 1599, fol.; "Concilia Generalia Ecclesiæ Catholicæ Pauli V. Auctoris edita," _Rome_, 1603, fol. A collection of his works was published at Lucca, by Majansius, in eight folio volumes,
1765—1774. Adelung's Continuation of Jöcher's Allgem. gelehr. Lexicon. — J.

AVILA e ZUNICA, DON LOUIS d', a Spanish writer, who lived towards the end of the reign of Charles V., was born at Placentia, in the province of Estramadura. He was grand-commander of the order of Alcantara, and ambassador from Charles V. to the popes Paul IV. and Pius IV. He was charged with an important mission to the council of Trent, and was present with Charles V. at the battle fought in 1546 against the protestant league. The two memorable campaigns which put an end to that bloody war, form the subject of a very short historical relation written by him, which was published for the first time in Spanish, under the title of "Commentaries of the War in Germany carried on by Charles V. the great Emperor of the Romans, and King of Spain, during the years 1546 and 1547," Madrid, 1549, 8vo. Two editions were published the year following, one at Toledo and the other at Antwerp. The author gave an Italian translation at Venice, 1549, 8vo., and other translations were made into different languages. Charles V. acknowledged himself inferior to Alexander; but said he was more fortunate than that prince in regard to his historian. Avila's work is not in much esteem at present, but it was consulted by Dr. Robertson, who quotes it several times. Avila's style is precise, and his descriptions are full of energy and magnificence. It is to be regretted that another work of this author's, relating to the wars which the Emperor Charles V. carried on in Africa, appears to be lost. Antonii Bibliotheca Hispanica. Dictionnaire Universelle. — J.
BAICMEISTER, HARTWIG LOUIS CHRISTIAN, Knight of the Order of St. Wladimir, and member of the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, was born at Herrenburg, in 1730. He was inspector of the gymnasium of the academy, and died at Petersburgh in the month of June 1806. His works are, "Botini's History of Sweden," Riga, and Leipzig, 1767, 8vo. "Lomonossof's old Russian History till the year 1054, translated from the Russian," ibid. 1768, 8vo.; "The Russian Bibliotheca, or an Account of the present State of Literature in Russia," a kind of journal published in 11 vols. from 1772 to 1789; "A short Geographical Account of the Russian Empire," second edition, Reval, 1773, 8vo.; "Contributions towards the History of Peter the Great," Riga, 1774 and 1776, 2 vols. 8vo. This writer must not be confounded with John Wollrath Bacmeister, under librarian to the Imperial Academy of Sciences, who died in 1788, and published, "Essai sur la Bibliotheca et le Cabinet de Curiosités et l'Histoire Naturelle de l'Académie des Sciences de Saint Petersburg," Petersburg, 1776, 8vo.; "Historical Account of the Metal Statue of Peter the Great," ibid. 1783, 8vo.; and "Collections towards a Biographical Account of the Patriarch Nicon," Riga, 1788, 8vo. Dictionnaire Universelle. Das gelehrte Deutschland von J. G. M Neil.—J.

BADCOCK, SAMUEL, a learned and ingenuous writer, was born in 1747 at South Moulton in Devonshire, where his father exercised the trade of a butcher. His family being dissenters, he was destined to the ministry among those of the same persuasion; and after a preliminary education under his maternal uncle, the dissenting minister of his native place, he was sent to an academy at St. Mary Ottery, in which the system of theology taught was that of the old non-conformists. At the age of 19 he was so far advanced in his studies, that he received a call from a congregation at Winborne to officiate as their pastor, which situation, after some time, he changed for a similar one at Barnstaple. He had been settled three or four years in the latter place, when some of Dr. Priestley's writings falling into his hands, he was induced to pay the doctor a visit at Calne, where he then resided, and the result was a correspondence between them. He had now discarded the theological opinions in which he had been educated, which circumstance appears to have prejudiced his congregation against him. He was also charged with some improprieties of conduct; and though he is said to have fully vindicated himself in this point, he found it necessary to quit Barnstaple, after a residence there of nine or ten years. He then served a congregation at South Moulton, where he had no difference of opinion to encounter, but the scanty stipend they were able to give obliged him to rely upon the exercise of his pen for a decent maintenance. He became a contributor to a variety of periodical works, among which were the London Review, the Westminster, London, and Gentleman's Magazine, the General Evening Post, and St. James's Chronicle; to all which he communicated criticisms, essays, and occasional pieces, marked with acuteness and vivacity. His principal field, however, was the Monthly Review, in which respectable journal he was, for a considerable time, one of the leading writers. Many of his articles were regarded as first-rate pieces of literary criticism; that of Madan's "Thelyphthora," in particular, had the credit of entirely sinking in oblivion a work which was generally thought of a very
dangerous tendency. When the controversy respecting materialism was stated by Dr. Priestley, Badcock wrote anonymously in 1780, "A slight Sketch of the Controversy between Dr. Priestley and his Opponents on the subject of his Disquisitions on Matter and Spirit," in which, besides stating the points in debate, it was his professed purpose, though no disciple of that philosopher, to rescue him from the imputations brought against him of being a sceptic and an enemy to the doctrine of a future state. He afterwards, as a reviewer, took a decided part against Dr. Priestley's theological opinions, and changed the character of the Monthly Review in that respect. This was especially manifested in his review of that author's "History of the Corruptions of Christianity" in 1783, and of the controversy to which that work gave rise between Dr. Priestley and Dr. Horsley. Besides his critical occupations, Badcock occasionally lent his pen to writers either too busy or too diffident to trust entirely to themselves; and an instance of this, brought before the public, was the cause of some discredit to an author otherwise of merited reputation, whilst it exhibited to advantage his own literary powers. (See the article of Professor White.) In 1787 a change took place in his situation which, to one acquainted with mankind, cannot appear extraordinary. Some months before, he had written to a friend, "I have resigned my function as dissenting minister. It was long—long a most grievous oppression." In fact, he had no prospects in that vocation but of indigence and obscurity. He had adopted different systems of opinion, and probably sat loose to all; and he had laid in a stock of merit as a defender of the doctrines of the established church, with many respectable members of which he had formed an acquaintance. Probably, then, it was no surprize to any who knew him that he took orders in the church of England, being ordained by Dr. Ross, Bishop of Exeter, who, as a particular compliment, conferred on him priest's orders the week after he had received those of deacon. He served for a short time a curacy near Exeter, and was afterwards assistant to Dr. Gabriel at the Octagon chapel in Bath. But his services in his new character were cut short by his death in May 1788, while on a visit to his friend Sir John Chichester in London. Mr. Badcock is described as a lively, agreeable man, with a countenance indicating strong intellectual powers and quick sensibility. *Gent. Magaz.*

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**BADUUS, Jodocus or Josse,** an eminent printer, surnamed *Ascensius,* from the village of Asshe, near Brussels, where he was born in the year 1462. He studied first at Ghent, and then at Ferrara, in Italy, where he made a great progress in the Greek language under Baptista Guarini. He then removed to Lyons, and taught, for some time, the Greek and Latin languages; after which he went to Paris, where he established an excellent printing-house. He brought the round letters it is said from Italy to France, and first introduced them into that country, about the year 1500. Before his time the French printers used only the Gothic types. His press, so celebrated under the name of *Praehum Ascensicianum,* enriched the republic of letters with a great many works very accurately printed. Though the round letters of Badius, in regard to neatness, were not nearly equal to those of his son-in-law and grandsons, the *Enienses* (Stevenses), his printing was nevertheless highly esteemed. Among the works printed by him were some of the ancient classics, with his own illustrations and marginal notes; also the works of some later writers, such as Petrarch, Politian, Laurentius Valla, Baptist Montana, and others, illustrated by him with notes. A list of the classic authors edited by him may be found in Valerius Andreas and Sweert. He published also several works of his own composition. Valerius Andreas mentions the following: "Psalterium B. Mariae;" "Epigrammatum Liber;" "Navigula Stultarum Multierum;" "De Grammatica;" "De Conscribendis Epistolis;" "Vita Thomae à Kempis." Erasmus says, that if Badius had not been obliged to labour for his bread, he would have learned, that he would have done much more. He also compares Badius with Budaüs, and in such a manner as to leave it doubtful whether he did not esteem the former more than the latter. Badius, though he married late in life, was soon burthened with a multitude of children. It was, therefore, said that had he married as early as he began to write, he would, according to every appearance, have sent into the world as many children as books, and this gave occasion to Henry Stephens, his grandson, to compose for him the following epitaph:

*Hic liberorum plurimorum qui parens,*
*Parens librorum plurimorum qui fuit,*
*Situs Jodocus Badius est Ascensius.*
*Plures fuerunt liberis tamen libri,*
*Quod jam senescens capit illos gignere,*
*Estate flores capit hos quod edere.*

H H 2
Chevillier, in his *Origines de l'Imprimerie de Paris*, relates that Badius was teacher of eloquence, first at the High School of Paris and then at Lyons. He died in 1535, in the 73rd year of his age, after he had seen his three daughters married to the three most celebrated printers of their time, Michael Vascosan, Robert Stephens, and John de Revigny. *Het Algemeen Historisch Woordenboek*, door A. C. Luysius. *Jöcher's Allgem. gelehr. Lexicon.* — J.

BADIUS, CONRADE, son of the preceding, received a good education under his father, and having entered into the same line of business, published several works at Paris, both by himself, and in conjunction with the learned Robert Stephens, his brother-in-law. He embraced the reformed religion; and finding that on this account he was exposed to persecution, he determined, in order that he might be able to profess it openly, to remove to Geneva, which he did in the year 1489, and was followed soon after by Robert Stephens, who retired thither for the same reason. As an author, Conrade Badius exceeded his father in learning; and as a printer he surpassed him in the beauty of his editions. Among the works printed by him were the Bible, the *New Testament*, and in particular the Vulgate, divided, for the first time, into verses; and also various pieces of Calvin, with whom, and Beza, he seems to have lived in intimate friendship. According to Senebier, he died in 1562; on the other hand, Marchand says that the time of his death is uncertain; but, however this may be, it appears from his epitaph that he did not attain to the age of his father. He translated the first Alcoran des Cordeliéres, and compiled the second, adding to both marginal notes exceedingly severe and satirical. The whole was reprinted at Amsterdam, 1734, 2 vols. 12mo. *Senebier Histoire Littéraire de Geneve. Dictionnaire Historique par Prosper Marchand.* — J.

BAKEWELL, ROBERT, an agriculturist of great eminence for improving the breeds of domestic animals, was born in 1725 or 1726 at Dishley in Leicestershire, upon an estate which had long been cultivated by his grandfather and father. The management of the farm devolving upon him, he began a course of experiments upon breeding, the fundamental principle of which he adhered to during his whole life. Having remarked that domestic animals in general perpetuate their qualities in their progeny, he conceived that he had only to select such breeds of each as promised the greatest return of profit to the breeder, whence, by a careful attention to properties and progressive improvements, he might at length arrive at a breed possessed of a maximum of advantage. This principle was therefore the opposite of that of crossing breeds, since it consisted in redoubling, as it were, in the offspring, similar qualities in both parents. Mr. Bakewell pursued his idea with great spirit and perseverance, till he obtained breeds of different animals of peculiar excellence according to the properties most valuable in each, which, in those destined to the knife, he considered to be smallness of bone in proportion to the flesh, and the greatest quantity of the latter in the most esteemed parts of the carcase. His sheep of the large Leicestershire kind, his long-horned cattle, his swine, and his large black horses for draught, were such as had never before been seen. They brought extraordinary prices, especially the males for breeding, and improved the races of those animals throughout the kingdom, in such districts as were adapted to them. He also turned his attention to other agricultural objects, such as the flooding of meadows, and the production of the best winter food for cattle. It was a pleasing circumstance in his rearing of animals that he always inculcated the gentlest and most humane treatment of them, so that the quietness of his gigantic creatures was not less wonderful than their vast bulk. As his name became noted at home and abroad, he had numerous visitors, to whom he was uniformly hospitable and courteous. His manners were frank and pleasing, and his conversation was instructive. He bore with philosophical fortitude the long illness which terminated his life, in 1795, about his 70th year. Living in celibacy, he was succeeded in his farming business by a nephew, who possessed the spirit and intelligence of his uncle. *Agric. Report of Leicestershire. Nichols's Hist. of Leicestershire.* — A.

BALDUCCI, FRANCESCO, an Italian poet of the 17th century, was a native of Palermo. He became distinguished at an early age for polite literature; but being of a roving disposition, he went first to Naples, and then to Rome, where he enlisted in the army destined for Hungary under Cardinal Aldobrandini. Returning to Rome, he was made a member of the Academy degli Umoristi; and having written encomiastic poems on the principal persons in the court of Urban VIII., he would not have wanted honours and rewards had his conduct corresponded with his talents. But
his temper was capricious and irritable, and his habits of life loose and irregular, so that he never long retained the same patrons. He was a frequent intruder at great men's tables; but being tired of the restraint of good company, he went to board with a barber, who turned him out of his house for ill behaviour. He was imprisoned for debt, and often brought upon himself personal correction, so as with difficulty to escape with life. At length he took orders, and officiated as chaplain to the hospital of St. Sixte. He died in the hospital of the Lateran in 1642. His poems were in general marked with the bad taste of the age, but his Anacreontic Canzonette were reckoned not inferior to any Italian compositions of the kind, and were several times printed. Two editions of all his works were published at Venice, 1653 and 1668. Balducci also wrote some "Canzoni Siciliane," and added prefaces to part of the works of Stigliani. Mazzucchelli. Tiraboschi. — A.

BALGUY, THOMAS, D. D. a learned divine of the church of England, was the son of the Rev. John Balguy (see his article). He was born at his father's residence, near Ravensworth-castle, Durham, in 1716, and was admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, about 1732. In 1741 he took the degree of M. A. and in 1746 was presented by his father to a living near Grantham, which was his first preferment. Through the interest of Bishop Hoadly he obtained successively the vicarage of Alton, Hampshire, a prebend of Winchester, the archdeaconry of Salisbury, and finally that of Winchester. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him in 1758. Dr. Balguy's writings were chiefly occasional sermons and tracts, relative to the controversies of the times, in which he displayed learning and judgment, with zeal in support of the constitution and doctrines of his church. One of the most considerable was a defence of subscription to articles of religion, in a "Charge delivered to the Clergy of his Archdeaconry," in 1772. In 1775 he edited the Sermons of Dr. Powell, master of Jesus college, Cambridge, with Memoirs of his Life prefixed. On the death of Dr. Warburton in 1781, the King, without solicitation, nominated him to the bishopric of Gloucester, which a decay in his eye-sight, terminating at length in total blindness, caused him to decline. He published in 1782, a work entitled "Divine Benevolence asserted, and vindicated from the Reflections of Ancient and Modern Sceptics," 8vo., which was part of an intended larger Dissertation on Natural Religion, never completed. His father's "Essay on Redemption" was republished by him in 1785, with a preface, the purpose of which seemed to be, to approximate the sentiments of that work to the orthodox faith from which they obviously deviated. In the same year a collection of his Sermons and Charges appeared, under the title of "Discourses on various Subjects." Dr. Balguy died at his prebendar house at Winchester in Jan. 1795, and a monument was erected to his memory in the cathedral. He is characterised by Dr. Hurd, with whom he was upon terms of intimacy, as "a person of extraordinary merit, and extensive learning, indeed, of universal knowledge; and, what is so precious in a man of letters, of the most exact judgment." Warburton also cultivated his friendship, and had a high opinion of him. Nicholls's Liter. Anecd. — A.

BARUFFALDI, JEROME, a learned and celebrated Italian priest, was born at Ferrara, in 1675. Having studied theology and jurisprudence, he took orders in 1700, and obtained a benefice in the cathedral of his native place; but in consequence of the disputes which then existed, in regard to the duchy of Ferrara, he was obliged to quit that city, with the loss of many of his manuscripts, as they were taken from him in consequence of a suspicion that he intended to use them to the prejudice of the ducal family. After this, however, he became professor of theology, and in 1724 of the belles-lettres, at Ferrara; vicar-general to the archbishop, canon of the cathedral; and in 1729, arch-priest at Cento, where he died in the month of March 1755. He was the author of various learned works, of which Mazzucchelli enumerates more than sixty. Several of these relate to the civil and literary history of Ferrara, and many are poems of different species. He left also many works in manuscript, among which, besides poems and tragedies, were the lives of the painters and sculptors of Ferrara, and two volumes containing the lives of the Ferrarese writers. Adelung's Continuation of Jöcher's Allgem. gelehr. Lexicon. — J.

BEATTIE, JAMES, an admired poet and moralist, was born about 1735; in the county of Kincardine, in Scotland. His father was a small farmer, who, though living in the indigence which is peculiarly the lot of that useful class of men in the northern part of this island, had imbibed so much of the spirit of his country, as to procure for his son a literary education, first at a parochial school, and then at the college of New Aberdeen, in which he en-
tered as a bursar, or exhibitioner. In the intervals of the sessions he is supposed to have added to his scanty pittance by teaching at a country school; and it is known that in early life he acted as a schoolmaster, first at Alloa, and afterwards in his native shire. At length he removed to Aberdeen, where he obtained the situation of assistant to the master of the principal grammar school, whose daughter he married. He had from youth cultivated a talent for poetry, and in 1760 he ventured to submit the fruit of his exercises in this walk to the public, in a volume of "Original Poems and Translations." They were followed in 1765 by a piece entitled, "The Judgment of Paris;" and these performances, which displayed a familiarity with poetic diction, and harmony of versification, probably made him favourably known in his neighbourhood, though they appear to have excited little general notice. They were perhaps the means of procuring him the patronage of the Earl of Errol, who resided in the vicinity of Aberdeen, and whose interest acquired for him the post of professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal college of that University. In this capacity he appeared as the author of a work entitled, "An Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth in Opposition to Sophistry and Scepticism," 8vo. 1770. The philosophical principles maintained in this performance were similar to those of Dr. Reid of Glasgow, assuming an instinctive perception of truth in the human mind, and founding upon it that faculty of common sense which is identical in its operations on all or the greater part of mankind. Being written in a popular manner, with warmth and eloquence, and a due seasoning of controversial asperity whenever the sceptical philosophy came under consideration, it was much read, and gained the author many friends and admirers, especially among the more distinguished members of the English church, both clergy and laity. One of its rewards was a pension of 200l. from his Majesty's privy purse, obtained through the influence of Lord Mansfield. While it is allowed that Beattie has been successful in detecting some of the sophisms of Hume, and has brought together many useful and ingenious thoughts on his subject, his philosophy has, by some deep reasoners, been treated as shallow and superficial, and his tone has been censured as arrogant and uncouth, and displaying more of the rhetorician than of the philosopher.

In 1771 his fame was largely extended by the publication of the first part of his "Minstrel," a piece, the subject of which is the imagined birth and education of a poet. Although the word Minstrel is not applied with much propriety to such a person as he represents, and the "Gothic days" in which he is placed are not historically to be recognized, yet there is great beauty, both moral and descriptive, in the delineation; and he has managed the Spenserian stanza with singular dexterity and harmony. The second part of this poem, which contains the maturer education of his young bard, appeared in 1774. It did not finish his plan, and the work remained a fragment, probably because the author found that his design, as he proceeded, would involve him in insurmountable difficulties; but whatever be the defects of the "Minstrel," it possesses beauties which will secure it a place among the approved productions of the British muse. Of his smaller poems, one, entitled "The Hermit," became a favourite, and was inserted in various collections. It turns upon the often-repeated thought of the infelicity of human life in having no second spring, but sinking into decay without hope of renovation. As it was written early, before his religious system was decidedly formed, he thought it necessary in the later editions to add two stanzas, as correctives of the doubt concerning a future state implied in the conclusion as first given.

Beattie visited London for the first time in 1771, where he was received with great cordiality by the admirers of his writings, who, from personal acquaintance, found equal reason to love and esteem the author. Not long afterwards, the degree of L.L.D. was conferred on him by his college at Aberdeen. In 1777 a new edition, in 4to. of his "Essay on Truth," was published by subscription, in which it received some corrections, and a modification of some of its asperities. There were added three essays on subjects of polite literature, which had been read before a private society at Aberdeen, and which displayed taste and learning. In 1783 he published "Dissertations Moral and Critical," 4to., consisting of detached essays on various topics, which had formed part of a course of lectures given by the author as professor. They were well calculated for the purpose for which they were composed, without displaying much originality or acuteness of thinking. He had drawn up a sketch of lectures to young persons on the evidences of Christianity, which being shewn in manuscript to his friend Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London, were so much approved by him, that Dr.
Beattie completed his plan, and published "Evidences of the Christian Religion, briefly and plainly stated," 2 vols. 8vo. 1786. This was the last publication of the author, whose time was much occupied with the duties of his office, and with other concerns, of which the most interesting to him was the education of his eldest son, a youth of uncommon promise, moral and intellectual. His death of a decline, at the age of 22, was a very severe trial of the father's fortitude and resignation; and it was followed some years after by that of his younger son. These afflictions, with some other domestic misfortunes, entirely broke his spirits, and the latter years of his life were a blank in existence. He died at Aberdeen in August 1803, in the 68th year of his age, leaving a character highly estimable for piety, benevolence, and the faithful discharge of every duty, public and private.

BEAUCHAMP, Joseph, an ingenious French astronomer, was born at Veszul in 1752. In 1767 he entered into the order of Bernardins, of which his uncle, Mirandeau, had a regular abbey. The latter having been appointed Bishop of Babylon, in 1774, wished his nephew to participate with him in his functions, and sent him to Paris that he might fit himself for that purpose, by studying the Arabic, theology, and numismatics, of which the bishop was exceedingly fond. Young Beauchamp, who had a strong attachment to the sciences, attended the college of France, and made a rapid progress, particularly in astronomy, in which he was much assisted by Lalande, who conceived that he might be of great service to that science by making observations in Asia. In 1781 he arrived at Aleppo along with his uncle, who, falling ill, was not able to continue his journey; and Beauchamp was obliged to proceed alone to Bagdad to discharge the episcopal functions. An account of his journey from Aleppo to Bagdad was published in the "Journal des Savans" for 1784. Observations made by him at Bagdad, and some notices respecting the Turks and the Arabs, may be found in the same work. In the month of January, 1784, he set out for Bassora, and on this occasion constructed a chart of the course of the Tigris and the Euphrates, from Diarbeikir to the Persian Gulph; that is, for an extent of three hundred leagues, which he afterwards transmitted to Lalande, who published a short account of this journey in the "Journal des Savans" for 1785. In the different volumes of the same work may be seen a great many observations by Beauchamp, among which are those of the passage of Mercury over the sun's disk, on the 4th of May 1786. He constructed also a map of the country round Babylon, and communicated to the Abbé Barthelemy drawings of monuments, inscriptions, and medals, found at the ancient Babylon, as well as Arabic manuscripts. In 1787 he undertook, at the request of Lalande, a journey to the Caspian sea, to settle the question in regard to its situation, and to determine the longitudes in that part of Persia, respecting which there were from five to six degrees of uncertainty. The result of his observations at this time were published in the Memoirs of the Academy for 1787. In the course of this expedition he was exposed to great danger, and plundered; and was thrown into a fever, which lasted eighteen months. He, however, constructed a chart of his route, which was published by Baron von Zach in his Geographical Ephemerides. He observed a very important eclipse of the moon at Casbin, on the 30th of June 1787. An account of his Persian tour was inserted in the "Journal des Savans" for 1790. Among the subjects recommended to him by Lalande were Observations of Mercury; and according to that astronomer, he did more, in this respect, than was ever done since the origin of astronomy, for he saw Mercury nearer the sun than ever before observed. Several of his observations were published by Lalande in the Memoirs of the Academy, and he acknowledges that he was indebted to him for the principal assistance he received in constructing the tables of that planet. He observed also some stars which could not be seen at Paris. Baron von Zach, in his Geographical Ephemerides, made frequent use of Beauchamp's observations, and caused his map of Persia to be engraved for it. Beauchamp had undertaken a general review of the heavens to rectify the positions of the stars, and he had already ascertained the true place of several thousands, when he learned that the department of the marine had withdrawn the annual gratification of two thousand livres which he enjoyed, and without which he could not subsist at Bagdad. He, therefore, quitted that city on the 1st of December 1789, and arrived at Paris on the 3d of September 1790. In 1791 and the following years Lalande did not cease to solicit the ministers and the National Assembly that he might be sent back to Bagdad, to resume his observations, and in the month of February 1795 he obtained from the Convention, through the means of Gregoire, an indemnification for him. On that occasion
Beauchamp said, "I see that you have drawn upon me a bill of exchange, which I can pay only in Turkey. I shall therefore set out; but if any misfortune befalls me, remember my devotion to you and to astronomy." In the month of March the same year he was appointed, through the influence of Volney, to be consul at Mascat, in Arabia. He set out to proceed thither by the way of Constantinople, where he arrived in the month of November 1796; and towards the end of May the year following undertook a journey to Trebisond, which was of great importance to geography, as he rectified the charts of the Black Sea, which were before exceedingly erroneous. On the 9th of December the same year he returned from the Black Sea, and in March 1798 was sent to Egypt, till he could find an opportunity of proceeding to Mascat. In Egypt he assisted the men of science employed in the expedition to that country, and in 1799 offered to Bonaparte to go as negotiator for a peace to Constantinople; but he had scarcely sailed from the port of Alexandria, when he was taken by the English, and given up to the Turks as a spy. He was now subjected to a long and rigorous confinement in a castle on the shores of the Black sea, from which he was released, on the intercession of the Spanish and Russian ambassadors, in 1801. Though still indisposed, he quitted Constantinople, on the 23d of September, in order to return to France, but was not able to proceed farther than Nice, where he expired on the 19th of November. A few days before, he had been appointed by the First Consul commissioner-general at Lisbon, and he lived long enough to learn that this distinguished mark of favour had been conferred on him. Beauchamp possessed knowledge of various kinds; and it may be said that few men employed the short course of human life to so much purpose. Though strongly attached to astronomy, he did not neglect the duties of religion, and the Congregation of the Propaganda at Rome testified its satisfaction with the zeal he had displayed in his apostolic functions. Never was astronomer exposed to so many hardships in making observations. By the excessive heat of Bagdad he was reduced sometimes to a state of the greatest debility; and his laborious and dangerous journeys always brought on severe illness. Philosophical Magazine. Intelligens-blatt der Allgemeinen Literatur-Zeitung.—J.

BEAUMARCHAIS, PIERRE-AUGUSTIN CARON DE, a distinguished French writer, born at Paris in 1732, was the son of a clockmaker in that city. He was brought up to his father's occupation, and acquired so much skill in mechanics as to be the inventor of a new kind of escapement for watches, the right to which being contested with him by another of the trade, a decision was given in his favour by the Academy of Sciences. Music then engaged his attention, and he practised upon various instruments, especially the harp and guitar, which he played in a superior manner. He was admitted to the concerts of the sisters of Louis XV. and afterwards to their society; and this notice encouraged his natural pride and presumption, which, joined to a kind of levity in his tone and manners, made him many enemies. The court interest connected him with the rich financier Paris Duverney, with whom he acquired a knowledge of business which was serviceable to his fortune. He was engaged in three law suits, which were much the topic of public conversation, and he gained them all. When the Anglo-American colonies separated themselves from the mother country, Beaumarchais formed a scheme of supplying them with ammunition and other necessaries; and notwithstanding the distribution of the minister, who did not wish to hazard a quarrel with England, he fitted out a number of vessels, with the assistance of partners, most of which arrived safe, and made large profits. He engaged in several other speculations; and in the meantime was writing the dramatic works and other compositions which have perpetuated his name. His first theatrical piece appeared in 1767, entitled, "Eugénie," a drama of five acts, which was successful in consequence of attention to stage effect. It was followed by "Les Deux Amis," "Le Barbier de Séville," and "La Folle Journée, ou le Mariage de Figaro." Scarcely ever has a dramatic work excited more interest than this, which was partly owing to the obstacles that withheld it from the stage for three years. At its first representation more than 300 persons dined in the boxes, that they might keep their places; and during two years it was constantly acted twice or thrice a week: it was reckoned to have brought 500,000 francs to the house, and 80,000 to the author; and was translated and represented in several different countries. His other plays were, "Zaïre," an opera; and "La Mère Coupable," a drama of five acts. His plays have much true comedy, lively and pleasant dialogue, and keen strokes of satire, which last greatly contributed to their popularity: they are lax in point of morals. He also gained high reputa-
tion by his Memorials relative to his law-suits, which, by his wit and vivacity, he rendered as amusing as comedies. One of his writings was a memoir in reply to the manifesto of the King of England on the declaration of war against France in 1778, which was thought an extraordinary piece to be published by a simple individual, and was suppressed by a decree of the council. A complete edition of the works of Voltaire, printed with Baskerville’s types, was one of his commercial projects. At the time of the revolution Beaumarchais was made a member of the first provisional commune of Paris. Becoming afterwards suspected by the party in power, he was arrested, but soon liberated. He found it expedient, however, to take refuge first in Holland, and then in England. He returned to France, and after some vicissitudes, died at his house in Paris in 1799, having little remaining of the great property he once possessed.

Beaumarchais was a man of many singularities, as well in his character as his fortune; possessed of quick parts and great versatility of talents, but rather calculated for temporary distinction than lasting celebrity. At one time he was so much admired as a man of wit, as to give some jealousy to Voltaire, who however acknowledged his pretensions to that title. Novv. Dict. Hist. — A.

BEAUVZEE, NICOLAS, an able grammarian, was born at Verdun in 1717. He was a layman, and appears to have followed no other profession than that of a man of letters. When the French Encyclopedia was undertaken, he was engaged to furnish the grammatical articles. In 1767 he published “Grammaire generale, ou Exposition raisonnee des Elemens necessaires du Langage, pour servir de Fonde-ment a l’Etude de toutes les Langues,” Paris, 2 vols. This work, though short of what its title professes, and too metaphysical, is regarded as affording valuable instruction. He also gave a new edition of the Abbé Girard’s “Synonymes,” with great additions; and he published translations of Sallust and Quintus Curtius, much applauded and often reprinted; and of Thomas a Kempis. Another of his works was “Exposition abregée des Preuves historiques de la Religion,” 12mo. Beauméze was a member of the French Academy, and professor of grammar in the military school. He died at Paris in 1789. Dict. Histor. — A.

BEBELIUS, HENRY, a German writer, was born at Justingen, in Suabia, where his father was a peasant. Having received the principles of education at his native place, he travelled into foreign countries, and in 1495 was a student at the high school of Cracow. He applied also at Tubingen to the languages and theology, and in 1497 was appointed professor of oratory and history in the high school. The Emperor Maximilian I., a great patron of literature, honoured him with the poetical laurel in 1501. He was one of the first who introduced into Germany the ancient purity and elegance of the Latin tongue, and banished from its schools the barbarous Latin of the monks. He was also a great defender of the honour and antiquity of the German nation; and in 1501 published an oration “De Laudibus Germanicis,” addressed to the Emperor Maximilian. He wrote likewise “De Germanorurn Antiquitate Imperio; Gestis, Victorias;” “Apologia pro Imperatorum Germanicorum Dignitate, contra Leonhardum Justinianum;” and “De Laudibus Suevorum;” also a treatise to shew that the Germans were Aborigines, and not a colony from any other nation. All these works may be found in the “Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum” of Schardius. Besides these, he published three books of anecdotes, under the title of “Facetiae;” a collection of German proverbs, with an explanation; and several poems; “De Pagis Suevorum et Neccaro Flumine;” “De Nominibus Morborum Graecis et Latinis;” De Nominibus Sanctorum; all published together at Strasburgh, under the title of “Opuscula Bebeliana,” 1512, 4to. In one tract, Bebelius endeavours to prove that the title Most Christian ought to be given to the Emperor. He composed also some single treatises, one of which, “De Magistratibus Romanis;” was inserted by Salengre, in his “Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum.” Het Algemeen Historisch Woordenboek door A. G. Lüticius. Jächer’s Allgem. geerb. Lexicon. — J.

BECCARI, JAMES BARTHOLOMEE, an eminent Italian physician, was born at Bologna, in 1682. He received the early part of his education among the Jesuits, and when very young shewed a strong attachment to botany and various parts of natural history. He applied also to the mathematics, which he studied under Zanotti and other able professors; and then turned his attention to medicine, in which he soon made a rapid progress. He was a member of the Academy of the Inquieti along with Morgagni, Manfredi, and other distinguished philosophers; and on its incorporation with the Institute, being appointed to the department of physics, he contributed by his exertions to introduce the new method
of philosophy, which then began to prevail. In 1712 he became professor of medicine, and in 1734 professor of chemistry, both in the Institute and University. He turned his attention to different curious subjects in medicine and natural philosophy, and wrote dissertations on the aurora borealis; on the different kinds of broth given to the sick, and particularly that of vipers; on the nutritive qualities of corn and flour; on the intestine motion of fluid bodies; on the diseases which prevailed at Bologna in 1729; on the case of persons living without food for a certain time; on the phosphoric light of the diamond in the dark; on the nature of milk, &c. In 1750 he was chosen president of the Institute in the room of Bazzani; and died in the month of January 1766. He corresponded with the Royal Society of London; and in 1728 was elected a member. A catalogue of his publications is given by Fabroni. *Fabronii Vite Italiarum Doctrina excellentissimi. Mazzucchelli Gli Scrittori d'Italia.* — J.

BEDDOES, THOMAS, M. D., a physician and philosopher of distinguished talents, was the son of an opulent tanner at Shifnall, Shropshire, where he was born in 1760. From early years he displayed an extraordinary passion for reading, and an indifference to the usual amusements of children, which induced his friends to destine him for a learned profession. In his 9th year he was placed at the grammar-school of Bridgenorth, and was afterwards prepared for the university by private tuition under a clergyman, and in both situations maintained the character of a youth to whom mental improvement was the leading object. His memory was singularly retentive, his judgment solid, and his diligence unwearied. Steadiness and equanimity, a strong sense of rectitude, plain and rather blunt manners, with a degree of shyness and reserve, were his moral characteristics. In 1776 he was entered of Pembroke College, Oxford, and in that seminary soon obtained reputation as a classical scholar. Not content with that ordinary qualification, he undertook the study of the French, Italian, and German languages, to which he added the pneumatic chemistry, which then began to make a rapid progress, mineralogy and botany. After taking his first degree in arts he repaired to the metropolis, where he pursued with great assiduity the studies of anatomy and physiology; and his notice being attracted by the dissertations of the celebrated Spallanzani, he published a translation of them in 1784. A translation of Bergman’s Essay on Elective Attraction, and of Scheele's Chemical Essays, were the next productions of his pen. He had in the meantime commenced his medical studies at Edinburgh; and in that celebrated seat of enquiry, where talents and industry are sure of being duly estimated, he obtained a high reputation among his fellow-students, which was indicated by the uncommon distinction of electing him in the same year president of the Royal Medical, and Natural History Societies. In 1786 he took the degree of M. D. at Oxford, and in the following year he visited the continent, and at Paris became acquainted with Guyton de Morveau and Lavoisier. Shortly after his return, a vacancy happening in the chemical chair at Oxford, he obtained the appointment without difficulty. His acquaintance with Dr. Darwin commenced about this time, and their friendship was cemented by a congenial spirit of philosophical enquiry and ardour in the pursuit of medical improvement. It appears that the proof sheets of Dr. Darwin’s "Zoonomia" were all sent to Dr. Beddoes to receive his remarks and criticisms. In 1790 he published an analytical account of the writings of Mayow, an English physician of the preceding century (see his article), who had made extraordinary discoveries in the pneumatic branch of chemistry. Soon after, he communicated to the Royal Society a paper containing "Observations on the Affinity between Basaltes and Granite;" and another, in two parts, giving an "Account of someAppearances attending the Conversion of cast into malleable Iron," which were published in the Philosophical Transactions.

The chemical lectures of Dr. Beddoes had attracted numerous and respectable auditories, and his character in the University stood high as a man of learning and science; but at this time the French revolution gave birth to political discussions, in which party feelings of every kind were warmly excited; and as his turn of mind led him to free speculation, and his temper to as free a declaration of his sentiments as to his reception of his degree, he gradually placed himself in strong opposition to the prevalent system of Oxford in church and state, and incurred all the displeasure attached to such a situation. Without entering into particular, it is sufficient to mention that he found it expedient to resign his lectureship in the Christmas of 1792. Though his ardour in the cause of liberty brought him to this sacrifice, he was too well aware of the detestable spirit which now began to predominate in France to augur well of the experiment making in that country. The fol-
lowing prophetic passage, in a letter of his to a friend, is worth transcribing: "I flattered myself that the tree of despotism was decaying at its roots; but this infernal club of Jacobins, with its mad mob, will water it with innocent blood; it will take fresh root, and put forth new branches, and cover the whole earth with its blazing shade." Deeply interested as he was in the events of this great political movement, a variety of other objects occupied his mind, which was in an extraordinary degree capacious, and disposed to exert all its powers. About this time he printed, but did not publish, a "Letter to a Lady on the Subject of early Instruction," and a poem entitled, "Alexander’s Expedition to the Indian Ocean," in which last he exhibited a singular facility in copying the Darwinian richness of verisimilitude and splendour of description. He also published, in 1792, "Observations on the Nature of demonstrative Evidence, with Reflections on Language," the principal object of which was to facilitate the study of geometry to young minds, by shewing, contrary to the doctrine of the author of Hermes, that geometry is founded in experiment, and that its elements may be rendered palpable to the senses. He now also, for the first time, appeared as a writer on medical subjects, in "Observations on the Nature and Cure of Calculus, Se
disease, Consumption, Catarrh, and Fever; together with conjectures upon several other objects of Physiology and Pathology." In this work he displayed a prevailing bias towards chemical speculations in medicine, and disclosed the germ of most of those opinions which he more fully developed in his subsequent writings.

In the following year Dr. Beddoes published a small work, which probably was of more practical utility, and may be more durable, than all his elaborate performances. Under the title of the "History of Isaac Jenkins," he gave the fictitious narrative of a labourer plunged into all the evils and vices of habitual drunkenness, and reformed to industry and sobriety, which was written with such a proper accommodation of language and sentiment to its intended readers, and such true and striking pictures of humble life, as places the author among the very first of moral painters, and the most persuasive of preachers. Its popularity was prodigious, and as his biographer justly says, "had the author left no other monument of his ingenuity and benevolence behind him, he would not have lived in vain." As Dr. Beddoes is made the subject of an article in this work rather as an example of extraordinary mental vigour, and ardour for improvement of every kind, than as having materially advanced any one branch of science, we shall refer for the particulars of his other writings to the analysis of them in the volume which is our authority, and only briefly notice the remaining circumstances of his professional and literary life. Having with a degree of enthusiasm adopted expectations of great advantage in the cure of diseases to be derived from the application of the different kinds of factitious air lately discovered, he formed a scheme for a pneumatic establishment which, with the assistance of some public-spirited friends, he brought to effect in the neighbourhood of the Bristol Hot Wells. In 1794 he formed a matrimonial connection with one of the ladies of the well-known Edgeworth family, and settled in a house at Clifton. From this time his medical publications were frequent, comprising different reports concerning the pneumatic institution; observations on various medicines, diseases, and methods of cure; and especially, popular works of advice to the several ranks of people respecting the preservation of health. Of the latter the most remarkable was entitled "Hygeia; or Essays Moral and Medical, on the Causes affecting the personal State of the middling and affluent Classes." In all these was much ingenuity and accurate observation, in a style lively and energetic, and sometimes strikingly eloquent. He was a strenuous advocate for very early attention to constitutional indications of future disease; and was equally an enemy to the family empiricism promoted by systems of domestic medicine. The pneumatic institution, however it might fail of other success, had the merit of introducing to public notice that eminent philosopher, Mr. (now Sir Humphrey) Davy, whose rising talents, displayed in a remote town in Cornwall, caused him to be engaged as its manager. Dr. Beddoes now rose to distinction as a physician, and his advice was resorted to from distant parts. His practice is said to have been eminently successful, though it is certain that his sanguine expectations from some particular medicines were frustrated. He continued to employ his pen upon various topics connected with the public welfare, which he seems sincerely to have had at heart. In 1806 he was attacked with some obscure symptoms, supposed to denote affection of the liver. They were removed for a time, but returned in 1808, with tokens of disease in the chest, and rapidly encreasing, he
expired on December 24th, before he had completed his 49th year. With a cold and somewhat repulsive manner, Dr. Beddoes had kind and tender feelings, and in the relations of domestic and private life his conduct was unexceptionable. He probably left behind him no member of his profession more extensively learned, or more ingenious. Stock's Memoirs of the Life of Thomas Beddoes, M. D. — A.

BELKNAP, JEREMY, D. D. an American historian and divine, was born at Boston in 1744. He was educated at the grammar school of that place, and at Harvard college, and at an early period distinguished himself by his literary abilities. Devoting himself to the profession of theology, he was elected minister of a church at Dover, in New Hampshire, where he passed several years, greatly beloved by his congregation, and respected by all the principal people of the neighbourhood. In 1787 he received an invitation to the office of pastor to a presbyterian church in Boston, of the congregational class, which he accepted, and in which he spent the remainder of his life. Besides fulfilling with great diligence and success his ministerial duties, he zealously promoted the advancement of literature, and was the founder of the Historical Society of Boston, which received its incorporation in 1794. Its purpose was to collect and preserve all papers relative to facts connected with American history, of which he had been an industrious collector during his residence at Dover, and the fruit of which was his "History of New Hampshire," 3 vols. 8vo., a work of considerable reputation. Dr. Belknap was warmly attached to the cause of freedom both before and after the revolution, and he was an advocate for the federal constitution, which he conceived to be the great bulwark of liberty and good government in the United States. He died of a paralytic disorder in 1798, and was interred with every mark of respect from the inhabitants of Boston. Besides several sermons, and a volume of "Dissertations on the Character and Resurrection of Christ," he published the history above mentioned; "American Biography," 2 vols. 8vo.; "The Foresters, an American Tale;" and "A Discourse delivered at the Request of the Historical Society, October 1792, being the Completion of the Third Century from Columbus's Discovery of America." Sketch of the Life and Character of Dr. Belknap, in Columb. Centinel. — A.

BENGELIUS or BENGEL, JOHN ALBERT, a learned and diligent German divine, but too much subject to the influence of enthusiasm, was born in the duchy of Wirtemberg, in the month of June 1687. His father, a clergyman at Winnenden, who instructed him till his sixth year in the principles of school learning and religion, died in 1693, and this loss was greatly increased by the incursion of the French troops, as his mother's house and the library left by his father were reduced to ashes. He was, however, taken under the protection of D. W. Spindler at Winnenden, who received him into his family, gave him instruction, and carried him along with him to Marbach; but as this place also was laid waste by the French, they were both obliged to seek shelter at Schondorf. In 1699, Spindler being called to the gymnasium of Stuttgart, young Bengel accompanied him thither, and having gone through all the classes, he removed, in 1703, to the high-school of Tubingen, where he took the degree of master of arts, before he had attained to the age of seventeen. In 1707 he obtained the vicariate of Metzingen, not far from Auran, and in 1713 was made preacher and preacher in the monastery at Denkendorf. He now requested permission and money to enable him to undertake a learned tour, and after visiting the most remarkable of the Saxon towns and universities, he returned towards the end of the year, and entered on his office at Denkendorf with an oration "De certissima ad veram Eruditionem perveniendi Ratione per Studium Pietatis." As his situation here obliged him to teach, besides other things, the Greek language, he was thus induced to pay particular attention to the study of the Greek Fathers of the Church and of the New Testament, the different editions of which he compared, and by these means gradually collected a great many critical remarks. In 1741 he was made a member of the Prince's council, and provost of the monastery of Herbrechtingen. In 1749 he was appointed a counsellor of the consistory; exchanged his place at Herbrechtingen for the praeitura of Alpirbach, and in 1751 the theological faculty of Tubingen conferred on him, unsolicited, the degree of doctor of theology. He terminated his active and laborious life in the month of November 1752. Bengelius, according to one of his biographers, was the first person in Germany who ventured to examine critically the text of the New Testament. Before his time this would have been considered as a dangerous innovation; but after the success which attended his exertions, the prevalent opinion began gradually to change, and it was found by experience that such attempts were
both useful and proper. In his critical labours, however, he was exposed to much obloquy and contradiction. He translated the whole New Testament into German, and in a separate work published observations calculated either to explain the meaning, or to excite pious sentiments in the reader. But he bestowed his chief labour on the Apocalypse, and formed an entire new system of explanation. Considered as an expounder of the Bible, Bengel does not appear to so much advantage as in the character of a critic, because he was too much under the influence of a gloomy imagination. He built up systems, to which he endeavoured to give solidity by the violent straining of probabilities, to tedious calculations, and plausible conjectures. It is well known that many of Bengel’s admirers looked up to him as a prophet, to whom God had immediately revealed the true meaning of the Apocalypse, and they therefore considered those who hesitated to approve his system of explanation as despisers of God’s word. His opinions at one time were much followed in Germany; but about the year 1760 they began to lose credit, and are now fallen into neglect. His principal works are, “Ciceronis Epistolæ ad diversos, recognitæ, et iiis instructæ Rebus quæ ad Interpretationem et Imitationem pertinent,” Stuttg., 1719, 4to. This edition is mentioned with approbation by Fabricius in his Bibliotheca Latina, and by Harles in his Introducicio in Notitiam Litteraturæ Romana. “I Chrysostomi de Sacerdotis Libri IV. Graece et Latine, utrinque recognitæ et Notis Indicibusque aucti,” ibid., 1725, 8vo.; “Novum Testamentum Graecum,” Tubingæ, 1734, 4to.: This is the most learned, important, and useful of all the author’s works, and will no doubt preserve his memory, when all his other writings are forgotten. The apparatus which is subjoined to the Greek text, besides an excellent introduction, contains a great many approved canons; and is so well executed, as to supersede all preceding works of the kind. “The true Harmony of the Four Evangelists,” Tubingæ, 1736, 8vo.; “Explanation of the Revelation of John,” Stuttg., 1740, 8vo.; “Ordo Temporum, &c.” a Chronology of the Bible, ibid., 1741; “Gnomon Novi Testamenti, in quo ex Natura Verborum Vi, Simplicitas, Profunditas, Concinnitas, Salubritas Sensuum Celestium indicatur,” Tubingæ, 1742, 4to.; “Cyclus sive de Anno magni Solis, Lunæ, Stellarum Consideratio ad Incrementum Doctrinae propheticae atque Astronomiae accommodata,” Ulmæ, 1745, 8vo. This is a continuation of the before mentioned Ordo Temporum, and in particular combines the chronology of the Bible with the principles of astronomy: “Sixty Discourses on the Revelation of John,” 1748, 1758, 8vo.; “Sketch of the so called Community of the United Brethren, in which their Doctrine is examined; the good separated from the bad, and Spangenberg’s Declaration, in particular, illustrated,” two parts, Stuttg., 1751, 8vo.; “The New Testament translated and accompanied with Notes,” ibid., 1753, 1768, 8vo. After his death his tracts were published at Stuttgarden, in an octavo volume in 1753. Hirsching’s Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century. — J.

BENTIVOLIO, Ercole, an eminent Italian poet, was born at Bologna in 1506, the very year in which the noble family of that name, to which he belonged, lost the dominion of that city. He was carried to Milan, and thence, in his seventh year, to Ferrara, where he was received honourably at court as a relation of Duke Alphonso, and obtained a suitable education. He soon excited great admiration by his talents for vernacular poetry, and his skill in music, and was enrolled among the academicians degli Elevati in Ferrara, and de’ Pellegrini in Venice. At this last city he resided several years in the service of the Dukes of Ferrara, and he died there in 1573. Ercole excelled in every kind of Italian poetry, but was particularly celebrated for his satires and comedies. Of the former he published six, which, by common consent, were placed next to those of Ariosto. His three comedies, “Il Geloso,” “Il Fantasmi,” and “Il Romiti,” were probably represented at the theatre of Duke Alphonso, as those of Ariosto had been. The two first of them only were printed, and they were much applauded by the author’s contemporaries. If inferior in some points to Ariosto’s, they were judged superior with respect to the measure adopted. His other compositions were sonnets, stanzas, eclogues, and capitolii in the manner of Berni; and he also exercised himself in Latin poetry. His works, which at first appeared separately, and were inserted in different collections, were printed together at Paris in 1719. Tiraboschi. — A.

BERIUS, Ivarus, a native of Greenland, lived in the fourteenth century, at a time when Old Greenland was known and often visited by navigators. He was steward for several years to the Bishop of Garde, and manager of every thing belonging to the cathedral of that place; a situation of such respectability that,
according to the old Norwegian laws then in use, he was next in rank to the bishop. About the year 1349 he was one of those appointed by the supreme judge of Greenland to expel the Skraelings, as they were called, or the old inhabitants of Greenland, from the province of Verterbygda, which they had invaded; but the party on their arrival there saw no people, as they had in all probability concealed themselves among the rocks. They, however, found cows, sheep, and goats in abundance; of which they killed so many as to carry back their vessels loaded with provisions. The account of Old Greenland, written by Berius, is considered by the celebrated northern antiquary Torfæus to be of considerable importance, because he relates things which he himself saw and which correspond with the accounts of the oldest and most authentic Icelandic writers. His work, entitled "A short Description of Greenland," was translated into German and published at Nuremberg, in 1679. A Latin copy of it may be seen in Torfæus "Gronlandia Antiqua." It is inserted also, in Danish, in Clausen's Description of Norway and the adjacent islands, and in the translation of Arngrim Jonas's Iceland, by Bussewus. Forsog til et Lexicon over Danski, Norske og Islandske lærde Mand. af Jens Worm. Torfæ Gronlandia Antiqua. — J.

BERNOULLI, Nicholas, an eminent mathematician, son of the celebrated John Bernoulli, was born at Basle in 1695. Before he had attained to his ninth year he could speak the Latin, French, and Dutch languages; and in 1708 he was sent to the academy of his native place, where he took his degree as master of arts. He applied to the mathematics, as well as jurisprudence, and in 1715 became a licentiate. He then made a tour through France, and having twice paid a visit to Italy, was on his return, appointed to be professor of law at Berne, in 1723. Two years after he went with his brother Daniel to Petersburgh, to be a professor; and died there in the month of July 1726. He was the author of various detached pieces which may be found in the Acta Eruditorum, the transactions of the Imperial Academy of Petersburgh, and in the collection of his father's works. Jücher's Allgem. gelehr. Lexicon. — J.

BERNOULLI, Nicholas, a distinguished mathematician and jurist, was born, in 1687, at Basle, where his father, named also Nicholas, and brother of the celebrated John Bernoulli, was a member of the council. Having prosecuted his studies in ancient literature and philosophy with great diligence, and taken his degree as master of arts in 1704, he applied to the mathematics with so much success that he was able to give a public proof of his ability by defending a disputation "De Sériebus Infiniti eorumque Usu." Though he made choice of jurisprudence as his chief pursuit, he did not neglect the mathematics, to which he had a natural and ardent attachment. In 1705 his parents sent him to his uncle, John Bernoulli, who was professor of mathematics at Groningen, but he returned with him the same year to Basle, to which he had been invited to fill the mathematical chair. In 1709, after visiting Berne and Geneva, he proceeded to Paris, where he formed an acquaintance with the most eminent literary characters, who conceived a high esteem for him, and allowed him the free use of their libraries. He undertook a new tour, in 1712, to Holland and England, where he acquired the friendship of Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Halley, Burnet, and De Moivre, and afterwards revisited Paris. In 1713 he was made a member of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin; and a similar honour was afterwards conferred on him, in 1724, by the Academy of Bologna. Leibnitz, his friend and patron, having recommended him in the strongest terms to Cardinal Quirini, the latter requested the Venetians to invite him to Padua to be professor of mathematics, in the room of Hermann, who had accepted a call to Frankfort on the Oder. He accordingly repaired to Venice and thence to Padua, where he entered on his academic office in 1716; but on the death of his father, in the following year, he returned home and took his degree as doctor of laws. He then went back to Padua, but quitted it in 1719 for his native place, where he obtained the chair of logic in 1722. In 1731 he was appointed professor of the Roman and Feudal law; and after being made canon of St. Peter's and presbyter of the French church, died in the month of November 1759. His principal works are, "Addition au Mémoire de M. J. Bernoulli, touchant la Manière de trouver les Forces centrales dans les milieux Resistants," in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris for 1711; "Solution d'un Problème inséré dans le Journal des Scavans," in the same; "Solutio generalis Problematis propositi a D. de Moivre, in tractatu de Mensurâ Sortis pro Numero quocunque Collusorum," in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 31; "Calculus pro invenienda Linea curva, quam describit Projectile in Medio resistente, insertus Responsioni Joh. Bernoulli," in the

BERNOULLI, JOHN, son of the great John Bernoulli, was born at Basle in 1710. He received the first part of his education under his father, assisted by private tutors, and made such progress that in 1721 he was qualified to continue his studies at the academy. In 1724 he obtained the degree of master of arts, along with the celebrated Euler. On this occasion he examined, in an academic disputatio[n], the question "Whether the French maintain a superiority to the English in regard to physical and mathematical discoveries?" For some years after he applied to the study of jurisprudence, and in 1732 received the degree of doctor of laws. He, however, still continued to improve himself in natural philosophy and the mathematics, a taste for which seems to have been hereditary in his family; but being naturally of a weak constitution, he found it necessary to avoid too intense application. In 1732 he undertook a tour to see his brother Daniel at Petersburgh, where he was offered a place in the academy; but this he declined, and in company with his brother proceeded to Paris, where they were both received in the most friendly manner by Maupertuis, who introduced them into the circle of the learned men of that city. On his return to Basle, he prosecuted alternately with great zeal his mathematical and judicial studies. In 1743 he obtained the chair of rhetoric at his native place; on which occasion he delivered an inaugural discourse "On Chance." In 1748, Rumspeckten, who had succeeded to the chair of mathematics on the death of his father, resigned it in favour of the son; and the government not only confirmed him in this new situation but allowed him the same salary as had been given to his father. In 1744 he married a lady named Susannah Kaenig, by whom he had five sons, John Bernoulli, astronomer royal at Berlin, celebrated by his works; Emanuel, brought up to trade; Daniel, a physician and professor of natural history; Nicholas, a chemist; and another named James. Bernoulli distinguished himself by the solution of various problems proposed by the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and wrote several papers which may be seen in the Transactions of the Academy for 1748. Besides these none of his works were printed, except a few theses, an academic disputatio[n] "De Compensationibus" in the year 1729, and a paper on the figure of the earth, published in the "Journal Helvetique" for 1740. This eminent mathematician died in 1790: though possessed of first-rate talents he was exceedingly diffident, and from a fear of exposing himself always shunned extensive acquaintance; but in consequence of the numerous visits which his father and brother received from men of letters and persons of distinction, who were on their travels, he was often in company, and by these means became engaged in a literary correspondence with various persons of both sexes, distinguished either by scientific knowledge or high birth, among whom were Maupertuis, La Condamine, and the Marchioness de Châtelet. In 1747 he was made a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin; in 1753 of the Helvetic Learned Society; in 1755 of the Academy at Nancy, established by King Stanislaus; and in 1782 he was elected a foreign associate of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. Helvetiens Berühmte Männer von Leonhard Meister. — J.

BERNOULLI, JAMES, licentiate of law, member of the Physical Society of Basle, and correspondent of the Academy of Sciences at Turin, son of the preceding, was born at Basle in the month of October 1759. He distinguished himself early by his talents, which he improved by uncommon assiduity and great application to study. Having finished his
course of humanity he was sent to Neufchatel to learn the French language, as is customary at Basle; and on his return, being admitted to the degree of master of arts, he entered his name at the university as a student in law, and attended the lectures of the professors in that department with such success that, in 1778, he was able to support theses on some very difficult points, and to receive his licence. The study of the law and the application he gave to that branch of knowledge were not able to extinguish his geometric turn, hereditary in the family. The lessons which had been given him by his father in his youth, and which were afterwards continued by his uncle, the celebrated Daniel Bernoulli, had increased his propensity to the mathematical sciences. His rapid progress inspired him with the most flattering hopes, and induced the heads of the university to entrust him, in 1780, with the functions of his uncle, whose age and infirmities had rendered him incapable, for some time, of continuing his lectures on experimental philosophy. Mr. Bernoulli discharged these functions till the death of his uncle, to the satisfaction of his auditors and the university. He afterwards accepted the place of secretary to Count von Breuner, minister of the Imperial court of Vienna to the Republic of Venice. This office afforded him an opportunity of seeing successively a great part of Germany and Italy; but when he arrived at the place of his destination he soon became tired of a manner of life so little suited to his way of thinking, and so unfavourable to his taste for study. This disposition of mind having, by means of John Bernoulli at Berlin, come to the knowledge of his countryman Mr. Fuss, the latter embraced a favourable opportunity of mentioning him to the Princess of Daschkoff; and her Excellency being already disposed to repair the loss which the Academy of Petersburg had sustained by the death of Mr. Lexell, found that Mr. Bernoulli, independently of his personal merit, had a distinguished right to aspire at a place in an academy to which, since its foundation, his grandfather and two grand uncles had rendered essential services. Bernoulli, therefore, received the vocation of an adjunct with a salary of six hundred rubles and the promise of being promoted in the course of a year. He accepted these offers with joy, and quitted Venice in the month of May 1786, taking the route of Switzerland to revisit the country and family before he went to Russia, where he was to remain, in consequence of his engagement, for at least three years. He there applied with unceasing ardour to physical mathematics, and surpassed so much the hopes conceived of him by the Academy, that before the expiration of the time fixed in his agreement, he found himself honoured with the title of ordinary academician. In the short space of little more than two years he presented and read eight memoirs, inserted in the first six volumes of the New Transactions of the Academy at St. Petersburg; which display great penetration, an acute mind, a solid judgment, and much address in the management of analytical formulae.

In 1788 his Excellency Count d'Anhalt appointed Mr. Bernoulli one of the professors who instruct the Imperial corps of noble land cadets, charging him to teach algebra to the first two classes. In this office he distinguished himself by much zeal and attachment to the duties it imposed. In 1789 Mr. Bernoulli married the youngest daughter of Mr. John Albert Euler. This marriage, which promised to the young couple durable felicity, and which united two names equally dear to the sciences and respectable in the republic of letters, was dissolved, two months after it had been solemnized, by the melancholy death of the husband, who was carried off by a stroke of apoplexy on the 3rd of July the same year, in the 29th year of his age. The following is a list of his writings: "Dissertatio Inauguralis Juridica," Basile, 1778; "Theses Juridicas," ibid., 1779; "Theses de Sublimis," ibid., 1780; "Description of a Tour through Switzerland in the Month of August 1780," published in the third volume of John Bernoulli's Collection of Short Tours; "Lettre sur l'Elasticité," in the Abbé Rozier's Journal de Physique; "Memoire sur la Théorie d'un Instrument qu'on pourroit nommer Machine Balistique," in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, for 1781; "Thoughts on the Question, Why in our Disappointments we find Consolation in the Misfortune of others?" in Beyträge zu den Neuen Strelitzischen Anzeigen, for January 1782; "Theses Physicae," Basile, 1782; "Essai d'une Nouvelle Manière d'envisager les Différences en les Fluxions des Quantités variables," in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Turin, for 1784 and 1785; "Observations made in a Tour from Vienna through Styermark, the Ukrain, and Frioul, 1785," in John Bernoulli's Collection of Short Tours, vol. xvi.; "Considerations Hydrostatiques," in the Nova Acta Helvetica; "Analytical Solutions respecting a Parachute attached to a Balloon," in the Leipsic Magazine for Pure and

Mr. Bernoulli translated also into German Merian’s Memoires de Philosophie, 2 vols. Nova Acta Academia Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae. — J.

BERTHOUD, FERDINAND, an eminent artist in the branch of marine clock-making, was born in 1727 at Plancemont in Neuchâtel. His father, who was an architect, destined him for the church; but his examination of the mechanism of a clock at the age of 16 inspired him with an irresistible desire to practise that art. He was therefore placed with an able workman to give him the first instructions, and in 1745 went to Paris for improvement. There he applied himself to the construction of marine clocks, with so much success, that he became the rival of Le Roi, the principal artist in that branch, and obtained the preference for his works. He went twice to London in order to gain information concerning the principles of Harrison’s clocks, then under investigation, but was not able to accomplish his purpose; whence his biographer concludes that he owes nothing to the English artist. His writings upon the useful and ingenious art which he cultivated were numerous, and in general much esteemed, though the able critic upon the most considerable of them in the Monthly Review considers him as possessing much more merit as a practical writer than as a theorist. The titles of the principal of them are, “L’Art de conduire et de regler les Pendules et les Montres,” 1760, often reprinted; “Essai sur l’Horlogerie,” 2 vols. 4to, 1763; “Eclaircissements sur l’Invention des Nouvelles Machines pour la Determination des Longitudes en Mer par le Mesure du Temps,” 4to, 1773; “Traité des Horloges Marines,” 4to, 1773; “De la Mesure du Temps,” 4to, 1787, supplementary to the preceding; “Histoire de la Mesure du Temps par les Horloges,” 2 vols. 4to, 1802. He also wrote some articles on these subjects in the Encyclopaedia. This ingenious person was a member of the Institute, of the Royal Society of London, and of the Legion of Honour. He died at his house near Paris in 1807, in his 80th year. Biogr. Univers. Monthl. Rev. Vol. L. I. — A.

BETTINELLI, XAVIER, the latest eminent literary character of the order of Jesuits, was born in 1718 in Mantua, of a Brescian family, and settled in that city. He studied at Bologna in a Jesuit seminary, and in 1736 took the habit of the order, and entered upon his novitiate. From his 22d to his 25th year he taught the belles lettres at the Jesuit school in Brescia, and about the close of that period became distinguished for his poetical talents, and his accurate knowledge of the Greek, Latin, and French languages, which last attainment caused Algarotti to address to him his essay “On the Necessity of Composing in one’s own Language.” From 1748 to 1754 he acted, by the appointment of his order, as director of the academy for young noblemen at Parma; and during that interval made excursions to the principal Italian capitals. In 1751 he published his burlesque poem “Le Raccolte” (the Collections), the purpose of which was to ridicule the prevalent custom in Italy of printing collections of sonnets, canzone, elegies, &c. on occasion of the births, marriages, or deaths, among persons of rank or distinction. This piece of adulatory ostentation had already undergone the satire of Galiani; and Bettinelli pursued the subject, if with less wit, with more judgment and delicacy. The year 1755 was distinguished in his life by the publication of his “Poëmets, or short pieces in blank verse. This species of verse had in Italian been chiefly confined to descriptive, didactic, and dramatic poetry, when its application to moral and sentimental topics was taken up by Frugoni, Algarotti, and Bettinelli; and the success of the latter drew from Frugoni the liberal praise that he stood at the head of composers in strains unfettered by rhyme. About the same time he published in prose his “Letters of Virgil from the Elysian Fields, to the Arcali of Rome,” the scope of which was to moderate the excessive prepossession of the modern Italians in favour of Dante, Petrarch, and other fathers of their poetry, and of the literary productions of Leo’s age. This was
much admired for the critical taste displayed by the author, and the force and humour of his style.

In 1758 Bettinelli appeared as a candidate for the dramatic laurel by three original tragedies, and a translation of Voltaire's "Cataline, ou Rome Sauvée." His success, however, was not equal to his expectations. During that and the following year he made a tour in Germany and France, and in the course of it he paid a visit to Voltaire at Ferney. On this occasion, after announcing himself by his name, the literary veteran with his characteristic humorous vivacity exclaimed, "An Italian! a Jesuit! a Bettinelli! this is too much honour for my poor cottage!" In 1769 he published the work considered as the ablest that has issued from his pen, "The Enthusiasm of the Fine Arts." Its object was to vindicate the rights of taste and imagination against the encroachments of the analytic spirit; allowing to philosophy and mathematics their due importance in elevating the human faculties, he pleads against the authority they have assumed over the provinces of polite literature and the fine arts. "We are in danger (he says) of becoming destitute of poets, orators, and artists; and consequently of losing those sources of sweet illusion in which error was compensated by delight — an illusion perhaps as necessary as truth itself to the happiness of life." In the interval between this publication and the suppression of the order of Jesuits in 1773, Bettinelli was professor of divinity at Verona; and to this period may be referred his work entitled "The Natural History of Man, according to the Book of Genesis," meant as a refutation of the objections made to the Old Testament History. After the suppression of his order, his reputation procured him a situation equally respectable and agreeable, that of principal of the university of Modena, then flourishing under the auspices of the reigning Duke, Francis III. He there planned his work "On the Revival of Sciences and Arts in Italy after the Tenth Century," in which he somewhat trespassed upon the learned Tiraboschi, who was then in the course of publishing his excellent History of Italian Literature. He probably intended a comparison with that writer, and in fact his work is accounted superior to Tiraboschi's in order and style, though inferior in extent of information. The death of Duke Francis in 1780 having been followed by a reduction of the salaries of the professors in the university, Bettinelli retired to his native place, Mantua, where he published in 1781, "Le Lettere e le Arti Mantovane," a work which stood prominent among all the local histories of literature and arts, and served as a model for subsequent performances of that class.

Not much further is known of this author's productions, except that he was engaged in various polemic disputes, and contributed many fugitive pieces in verse and prose to different periodical publications. About 1795 he printed at Venice, a complete edition of his works in 24 vols. 8vo. His death occurred some time between 1801 and 1803, the 83rd or 85th years of his life. He is represented as possessing a commanding figure and a dignified aspect, with politeness and vivacity, and no small share of vanity. He ranks among the superior literary characters of his time in various branches, and as one of those who wrote the Italian language with the greatest elegance and purity. *M. Damiani in Athenaeum.* — A.

BEVERINI, BARTOLOMEO, a learned Italian, was born at Lucca in 1629. He distinguished himself at an early age in classical literature; and in his 10th year he entered at Rome into the congregation of clerks regular, called Of the Mother of God, where he went through a course of theological studies. He taught divinity for four years in that seminary, and then accepted an invitation to a professorship of rhetoric at his native place. From the salary of this office he maintained his aged father, and refused to accept of promotion from his congregation, that he might not be interrupted in his studies. He was the author of a number of works in the Latin and Italian languages on various subjects, both in verse and prose, and was in habits of correspondence with several of the most eminent persons of his time, among whom was Queen Christina, who frequently requested of him copies of his sermons and poems. To her he dedicated a collection of "Rime," printed at Rome in 1666. He gained great reputation by a translation of Virgil's Aeneid in ottava rima, printed in 1680, and often re-edited. Of his works of erudition were, "Sæculum Niveum, Roma Virginea, et Dies Niveus;" "De Nivibus Esquilmis sive de Sacris Nivibus;" and "Syntagmata de Ponderibus et Mensuris," often reprinted and subjoined to the collections on that subject. This last was a posthumous work; as was likewise his "Prediche, Discorsi, e Lezioni," printed at Vienna in 1690. This learned ecclesiastic died in 1696. He left in manuscript a history of Lucca, entitled...
“Aunalium ab Origine Lucensis Urbis Lib. XV.,” which has remained unpublished.

_Fabroni, Tiraboschi — A._

_BEVERS, John, M. D., F. R. S.,_ an eminent astronomer, was born near Old Sarum, in Wiltshire, in 1695. His father distinguished himself in the time of the Revolution by raising and supporting, at his own expense, a company of infantry to assist King William, and expended on it a very considerable sum, for which he never received any remuneration. The son, after the usual course of school education, was entered at Christ's College, Oxford, where he applied with great assiduity not only to the study of medicine, for which he was intended, but also to many other branches of science. He had, in particular, a strong attachment to optics, and was rarely without Sir Isaac Newton's treatise on that subject in his pocket. Not satisfied with acquiring the theory of astronomy, he made himself a proficient also in the practical part, even while at college; and he frequently amused himself with polishing glass for optical purposes, in which he was exceedingly expert. Having taken his degrees as far as doctor of physic, he quitted the university, made a tour through France and Italy, and on his return commenced the profession of medicine in London, where he had great practice. He, however, devoted some part of his time to astronomy. So early as the year 1738 he had formed an excellent collection of astronomical instruments, for the purpose of furnishing a new observatory, which he had caused to be built under his own immediate inspection, at Stoke Newington. Here he fixed his residence, and became a most indefatigable observer, as is proved by three volumes, in folio, filled with observations which he made between the 6th of March in that year, and the 6th of March in the following. From these he selected the most important, forming a volume of nearly two hundred pages, on large paper; and it appears that the transits of one hundred and sixty stars, &c. were frequently observed by him in one night. Dr. Bevis continued his astronomical labours with great assiduity till the year 1745, when finding that he had collected sufficient materials, he undertook the difficult and tedious task of arranging and publishing by subscription a work entitled, "Uranographia Britannica," or, An exact View of the Heavens, on fifty-two plates, similar to that of Bayer, representing the constellations and all the fixed stars that had been observed by astronomers, together with a considerable number that had been observed only by himself. In this work, which he announced in 1748, there were two spheres, exhibiting the constellations as they were laid down by the ancient astronomers. To each plate he wrote a particular explanation, with remarks, and subjoined a complete catalogue of all the fixed stars, with their magnitudes and positions for that time. These plates, which would have done honour both to the author and his country, though engraved for so many years, have never yet been published. The doctor had engaged a person to engrave them, named John Neale, who, after he had received several hundred pounds of the subscription money, became a bankrupt. By these means the work fell into the hands of Neale's creditors, and at length was placed under the protection of the court of chancery, so that the author could never afterwards obtain the fruit of his labour. Laclande says, in his Astronomy, that the doctor shewed him the proofs when he was in England in the year 1763, at which time they were still in the custody of the court, but that M. Messier had a set of them. To add to this misfortune, the subscribers being disappointed, imagined that Dr. Bevis had some connection with Neale in his misconduct, and in consequence of this unjust suspicion he felt himself so much hurt, that he never spoke of it without being sensibly affected. Mr. Horsefall, his executor, who was exceedingly fond of astronomy, employed every means in his power to forward the suit after the doctor's decease, and to get the work published, but without success. Dr. Bevis was the author of a great many works well received by the public; but his modesty would not allow him to take the merit of them to himself. It is to him that science is indebted for the publication of the astronomical tables of the celebrated Dr. Halley, with whom he was intimately acquainted. They were left from the year 1725, till his death, in the hands of the printer, where perhaps they might have shared the same fate as the Atlas already mentioned, had not Dr. Bevis obtained them, and after supplying the auxiliary tables and precepts necessary in the use of them, made them public in the year 1749. In Mr. Thomas Simpson's Essays there are some practical rules for finding the aberration, drawn up by Dr. Bevis, with examples of the corrections applied to several stars which he had himself carefully observed with proper instruments; and Mr. Simpson remarks, that by these he proved, before any other person, that the phenomena are universally as con-
formable in right ascension, as Dr. Bradley, who made this great discovery, found them to be in declination. At a meeting of the board of longitude, on the 18th of September 1764, he was nominated, jointly with Mr. George Witchell and Captain Campbell, to compute the observations made at Greenwich, and compare them with those made at Portsmouth and other places, for the purpose of ascertaining the accuracy of Mr. Harrison's time-keepers. To prove the estimation in which he was held by mathematicians, it needs only be observed, that the ingenious Mr. Crakelt dedicated to him his translation of Mauvini's valuable work, entitled Astronomie Sphérique; and the booksellers, on account of his literary talents, requested he would write a recommendatory letter to a very useful little dictionary, which on that account has always gone by the name of Dr. Bevis's dictionary. He enriched the Philosophical Transactions from vol. 40. to 59. inclusive, with twenty-seven valuable papers, containing chiefly astronomical observations; and inserted several articles in the Mathematical Magazine, by Messrs. Moss and Witchell, and particularly a curious paper on the satellite of Venus. In the Journal des Savans, for August 1771, he announced an English translation of Lalande's Astronomy, done principally by himself, but it was never published, though left ready for the press at his death. The only things which appeared separately with his name were two pamphlets; one entitled the "Satellite Sliding Rule," for determining the immersions and emersions of the four satellites of Jupiter; and the other, "An experimental Inquiry concerning the Contents, Qualities, and medicinal Virtues of the two mineral Waters lately discovered at Bagnigge Wells, near London, with directions for drinking them; and some Account of their Success in obstinate Cases." London, 1766, 8vo. A second edition, enlarged, was given him in 1767. About this time the ingenious Mr. John Dollond invented the method of correcting the aberration and colour of the rays of light passing through a single object glass, which enabled him to shorten the length of telescopes by using a compound object glass, constructed of a convex lens of crown glass, and another concave one of white flint glass, or else two convex ones of crown glass, and one concave one between them of white flint glass. Dr. Bevis was the first who applied the term "Achromatic" to telescopes made in this manner (see the article Dollond); and that name has ever since been adopted both at home and abroad. This invention induced him to make some curious experiments on the refractive power of glass, in the composition of which he had used a quantity of borax, and he found the refrangibility to be about as great as that of English crystal. The French astronomers had always enjoyed the credit of being the inventors of the wire micrometer, till Dr. Bevis, in looking over some letters, the originals of which were in Lord Macclesfield's library, found by accident that it was first invented by Gascoigne, in the year 1641; whereas Auzout's letter to Mr. Oldenburg, which only mentions his having used it to measure the sun's diameter, was not dated till the 23th of December 1666. Dr. Bevis was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. A few years before his death he left Stoke Newington, where his observatory was, and removed to the Temple, where he died in consequence of a fall in November 1771, at the age of 76. Dr. Bevis was of a lively, amiable, and liberal disposition; and could never see any one under embarrassment, of whatever country or religion, without sympathising in his distress and affording him relief, if possible. He rendered very essential service to astronomy by the great encouragement and assistance he gave to astronomers, both natives and foreigners; and, in general, never spared any pains or trouble that contributed to forward the progress of his favourite science. Philosophical Magazine. — J.

BITAUBÉ, PAUL JEREMIAH, descended from one of those families obliged to quit France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, was born at Konigsberg, in Prussia, in the year 1730. He was destined for the church, but having a strong taste for the belles lettres, he gave himself up entirely to that study, and at the age of thirty published his first work in an attempt towards a New Translation of Homer, Berlin, 1760, 8vo., by which the author gained a considerable degree of celebrity. In 1764 he gave a complete translation of the Iliad, which has since gone through several editions. His "Refutation de la Profession de foi du vicaire Savoyard, dans Emile," appeared at Berlin, 1763, 8vo., and was followed in 1767 by "Joseph," a poem, in nine cantos. This work, the style of which, though simple, retains all the elegance and purity of the French language, met with a most favourable reception, and has been translated into Spanish, English, and German. The same year he published also a pamphlet "On the Influence of the Belles Lettres on Society;"
Hugh Blair D.D.
and in 1769 an "Eloge of Corneille." In 1773 he gave to the public "William of Nassau," a poem abounding in noble ideas, which reappeared in 1797, under the title of "The Batavians," but it is deficient in invention, and added nothing to the author's reputation. His "Translation of the Odyssey" came out in 1785, 3 vols. 8vo., and went through several editions, the last of which is inserted in his works. His latest production was a translation of Goethe's Herman and Dorothea, which, in point of style, exhibits no marks of mental weakness, though the author was then seventy-two. Bitauba was united in marriage to a respectable, modest, and enlightened female, with whom he spent his days in great tranquility, and died at Paris, to which he repaired about the commencement of the Revolution, in the month of November 1808. He was a member of the Academy of Berlin, and of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, as well as of the French National Institute, and of the Legion of Honour. His works complete were published in nine volumes 8vo. Paris, 1804. Dictionnaire Universelle La Prusse Litteraire.—J.

BIZARRO or BIZARUS, PIETER, a learned Italian, born at Sezsoferrato, a castle and lordship in the duchy of Urbino, flourished in the middle of the sixteenth century. He travelled into France and England; and in 1673 entered into the service of Augustus Elector of Saxony, with whom he continued ten years. He resided afterwards chiefly at Antwerp, but the time of his death seems uncertain. He composed several works on historical and political subjects, and also some poems, all written, according to Tiraboschi, in elegant Latin. Among them are, "Senatus populique Cenensis rerum domi forisque gestarum Historia atque Annales," Antwerpiae, 1579, fol.; "Bellum Cyprium," ibid. 1583, 8vo.; "Descrip- tion belli Pannonici sub Maximiliano II." Basilea, 1573, 8vo., inserted also in Bongarsii Scriptores rerum Hungaricarum; "De motibus Belgicis," ibid. 1573, 8vo.; Historia rerum Persicarum," Francofurti, 1607, fol. This work, which consists of twelve books, begins at the Assyrian monarchy, and terminates at the year 1581 of the Christian era. It may be found likewise in "Corpus historici rerum Persicarum." He wrote also "De optimo princepe;" "De Bello et Paci;" and some other small works. Jocher's Allgem. gelehr. Lexicon. Het. Algemeen Historisch Woordenboek door A. G. Luitsius.—J.

BLAeu or BLEAU, WILLIAM, in Latin, Casius, a Dutch mathematician, geographer, and astronomer, was a friend and pupil of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. He was well versed in the Latin, French, and German languages; possessed, according to Baillet, a great genius, as well as sound judgment, and with his son John Bleau, rendered himself famous by constructing and publishing a great many excellent maps and charts, terrestrial and celestial globes, and the description of towns in various languages, in the large Atlas form. Weidler says that he gained great praise also by a large and beautiful quadrant, for making astronomical observations, erected in the observatory at Leyden. He undertook also to measure a degree of the meridian, but for what reason is not known, as the work which he composed on that subject was never published. Montucla thinks that he perhaps suspected there might be some error in the measurement of Snellius. However this may be, it is certain that next to the labours of Picard and of the academicians, who decided the famous question in regard to the figure of the earth, the measurement of Bleau is the most correct. He measured trigonometrically a very large arc of the meridian, and determined the difference of latitude of the extremities with a sector of fourteen feet radius. He attained therefore to a very great degree of accuracy, even according to the testimony of Picard. That celebrated man happening to pass through Amsterdam, on his way from Uraniborg, saw Bleau's manuscript in the hands of some of his descendants, and found that his measurement was only sixty Rhinland feet different from his own. He died in the month of October 1738, at the age of sixty-seven. In conjunction with his son John he constructed and printed the two first parts of his large Atlas. John and his brother Cornelius, after their father's death, completed the third part; but Cornelius having died also, the following parts were published by John alone. William the father composed also a treatise on the globes, and one of astronomy, both in Latin. Het Algemeen historisch Woordenboek door A. G. Luitsius. Jocher's Allgem. gelehr. Lexicon. Weidler's Historia Astronomiae. Montucla Histoire des Mathematiques.—J.

BLAIR, HUGH, D. D. an eminent divine, of the church of Scotland, was born at Edin- burgh in 1718, in which city his father, John Blair, was a respectable merchant. He was educated for the church in the university of Edinburgh, and early displayed a taste for ele- gant literature by an essay "On the Beauti-
ful," written as an exercise in the logical class, which obtained the distinction of being ordered for public reading at the close of the session. In 1741 he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Edinburgh, and was provided with a living in Fife: this, however, he quitted in 1743, on being appointed second minister to the Canongate church in his native city, which situation he held eleven years. In 1754 he was transferred to Lady Yester's church; and in 1758 he was promoted to the High church, regarded as the first parochial cure in Scotland. To this period his attention seems chiefly to have been devoted to his professional duties, and no productions of his pen had appeared from the press, except two occasional sermons, somemetrical translations of passages of Scripture for the psalmody of his church, and some articles in a Review. He now communicated to his friends a scheme of lectures on composition, and having obtained the consent of the university, he began to read them at the college in December 1759. He had previously been decorated by the university of St. Andrews with the title of D.D., an honour said at that time to have been very rare in Scotland. His first course of lectures was so much approved, that it was determined by the patrons of the university to institute a class of rhetoric under his direction as a permanent establishment; and in 1762 the King was induced to endow a professorship of rhetoric and belles lettres in the university of Edinburgh, to which Dr. Blair was nominated. About this time the appearance of the poems ascribed to Ossian excited general interest, and in Scotland, at least, scarcely any doubts were entertained of their authenticity. Dr. Blair partook of the national enthusiasm; and when Mr. Macpherson, in 1763, published his "Fragments of Ancient Poetry," Blair prefixed to them a Critical Dissertation, which was much admired, and established his reputation as an elegant and ingenious writer. He continued for some years known as a professor and preacher only to the students and inhabitants of Edinburgh, when in 1777 he was prevailed upon to send into the world a volume of his Sermons. This was so well received, that he was encouraged to add three more; and the history of literature scarcely furnishes an example of greater popularity attained by productions of that class. They were read by all ranks, translated into most European languages, and besides the profits derived from their sale, the author was honoured and recompensed by a pension of 200L. per annum, conferred by His Majesty. For this extraordinary success they were chiefly indebted to topics of a kind not limited to sect or party, to a style always clear and elegant, and occasionally rising to eloquence, and to a constant vein of good sense and propriety. Without any indications of high powers of genius or originality of thinking, they possess that cultivated mediocrity which is best calculated to please the general taste. In 1783, when Dr. Blair resigned his office as a professor, he published his "Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres," 2 vols. 4to., which also proved a successful work, and may be regarded as having greatly contributed to modern good taste and correctness in writing. The following account of them appears to be equally judicious and impartial: "They contain an accurate analysis of the principles of literary composition in all the various species of writing; a happy illustration of those principles by the most beautiful and apposite examples, drawn from the best authors, both ancient and modern; and an admirable digest of the rules of eloquence, as applicable to the oratory of the pulpit, the bar, and the popular assembly. They do not aim at the character of a work purely original; for this, as the author justly considered, would have been to circumscribe their utility; neither in point of style are they polished with the same degree of care that the author has bestowed on some of his other works, as, for example, his Sermons. Yet, so useful is the object of these lectures, so comprehensive their plan, and such the excellence of the matter they contain, that, if not the most splendid, they will, perhaps, prove the most durable monument of their author's reputation." 

Tytler's Life of Lord Kaims.

Dr. Blair, though originally of a feeble frame of body, acquired firmness of constitution as he advanced in years, and by habitual cheerfulness, temperance, and care, prolonged his life to a late term, and performed many of the duties of it almost to its close. He employed himself in his last year in preparing for the press a fifth volume of Sermons, which was published after his decease. He died on December 27th, 1800, in the 83rd year of his age. He had married in 1748 a cousin, with whom he passed near half a century in a very affectionate union. A son who died in infancy, and a daughter who only lived to her 21st year, were their only children. Pinlayson's Account of the Life of Dr. Blair prefixed to the fifth Vol. of his Sermons. — A.

BLAIR, ROBERT, known as the author of a popular poem, was born in 1699, at Edin-
burgh, of which city his father, the Rev. David Blair, was one of the ministers, and also chaplain to the King. Robert was brought up to the Scotch church, and was ordained minister of Athelstaneford, in East Lothian, where he resided till his death in 1747. He left a family; one of whom, the Right Hon. Robert Blair, was president of the court of session in Scotland. These are the scanty notices of the author of "The Grave," a poem first printed in 1743, and which appears at that time to have attracted little attention. It, however, obtained the praise of the pious and popular Mr. Hervey, and has since been gaining upon the public, especially among the class of serious readers, so that it may now be regarded as making a part of received English poetry. Its merits are bold imagery and forcible description, with a strain of sentiment, obvious indeed, but such as must ever prove interesting to mortal beings. These qualities have gained it many admirers, though it is by no means, either in plan or execution, a first-rate performance. *English Poets*, 1810. — A.

BLANKAARD or BLANCARD, Nicholas, a learned Dutchman, descended from an old and respectable family, was born at Leyden in 1624. At an early period he gave signs of an uncommon genius, and having acquired a competent knowledge of the Latin, studied the Arabic and Greek under Golius, and afterwards improved himself in the belles lettres, antiquities, and history, under Boxhorn and Salmasius, the latter of whom entertained a great affection for him. Instructed by these eminent men, he made so much progress in every branch of science, that he was much celebrated among the learned, even when very young, as appears from two letters written to him in 1647 and 1648, by Boxhorn, and printed at the end of his Tacitus, published at Amsterdam in 1653. In October 1645, when only nineteen years of age and a student of law, he was appointed by Ernest William Count van Benthem to be professor of history at Steinfurt. Philip Count van Stynfort also made him a member of his council, and entrusted him with the management of his most important affairs. In 1650 the city of Middleburg having established a high-school, invited him thither to be professor of politics and history; and the States of Zealand, in 1655, named him historiographer of that province in the room of Matthew Vossius deceased. Amidst his other pursuits he applied also to medicine, and with so much diligence and success, that, in June 1656, he obtained the degree of doctor at Harderwyk. At the end of ten years he removed to Friesland, where he was universally esteemed on account of his great learning, talents, and amiable manners; and some time after he was invited to be professor of the Greek language in the high-school of Franeker. The Princess Albertine of Nassau appointed him her physician, and in 1671, with the consent of the States of Friesland, made him sole director of the education of her son, Prince Henry Casimir. This learned man, by improving and illustrating the text: of some of the Greek and Roman classics, rendered himself well known in the republic of letters. He constructed also geographical maps of Asia, Europe, and Africa, from the descriptions of them left by the ancients. Incassant labour, added to a sedentary life, threw him into a consumptive disorder, which occasioned his death in May 1702. His principal works are, "Quintus Curtius cum Notis," *Lugd. Bat.*, 1649, 8vo. *Amst. apud Eliz.* 1664 and 1684; "Arrianus de Expeditione Alexandri Magni," 1668; "Arrianis Tactica," 1683; "Epiceti Enchiridion," 1683; "Harporationis Lexicon cum Elencho Veterum Scriptorum et P. I. Mauraci Notis, cum Dissertatione Critica," *Lugd. Bat.* 1683; "Thoma Magistri Dictiunum Atticarum Eligisse," *Franeker,* 1690; "Florus Commentariis Auctori," *ibid.* 1690; "Cyprii Chronicon Ecclesiæ Graecæ," and "C. Angeli Enchiridion de Stato Hodiernorum Graecorum." Blankaard possessed an excellent library, a catalogue of which was published at Franeker, in 1703. His son, Stephen Blankaard, a physician of Amsterdam, wrote also a great many works, among which was "Lexicon Novum Medicinum Graeco-Latinum," dedicated to his father, and printed, for the fifth time, in 1702. *Het Algemeen Historisch Woordenboek door A. G. Luysius. Jöchcr’s Allgem. gelehr. Lexicon.* — J.

BLAYNEY, Benjamin, D. D. a learned Hebrewist of the 18th century, was educated at Oxford, first at Worcester-college, where, in 1753, he took the degree of M. A., and afterwards of Hertford-college, of which he became a Fellow. He was created D. D. in 1787, and in that year was installed professor of Hebrew in the university. He possessed the living of Polshot, Wilts, and was some time a preacher at Whitehall. Dr. Blayney published several works by which he obtained distinction as a scriptural commentator and translator. The first of these was "A Dissertation" by way of Enquiry into the True Import and Application of Daniel’s Prophecy of Seventy Weeks,
BLOCH, Mark Eliezer, a physician and naturalist, particularly distinguished in the branch of ichthyology, was born at Ansbach, in 1722, of poor parents of the Jewish nation. He had a very narrow education, and at the age of 19 knew neither German nor Latin, his reading being confined to the works of the rabbins, which, however, procured him the appointment of tutor in the family of a Jew surgeon at Hamburg. He there taught himself German, and procured some instructions in Latin; and removing to Berlin, where he had some relations, he applied with great diligence to the study of anatomy and natural history. He at length advanced so far in learning as to be enabled to take the degree of M.D. at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, with which he returned to practise at Berlin. His proficiency in natural history caused him to be elected a member of the Academy Naturae Curiosorum, and made him known among men of science. In 1774 he published in German, "A Treatise on the Pyrmont Waters," and also a volume of "Medical Remarks." He began his ichthyological works with a "Natural History of Fishes, particularly those of the Prussian States, in four Parts," Berlin, 1781—82, large 4to.; and afterwards adding a "Natural History of German Fishes," and a "Natural History of Foreign Fishes," these works were united and published under the title of "Ichthyology, or the Natural History of Fishes," 12 vols. 4to., Berl. 1785. The descriptions in this great work were in German; and the fine plates coloured after nature, rendered it one of the most splendid publications in natural history. The author began to execute it at his own expense, but he would not have been able to complete it, had he not received liberal assistance from many persons of rank, and lovers of nature. The text was translated into French by Laveaux, and published in 12 vols. fol. A French edition was given at Berlin in 1796, but its plates were greatly inferior to the former. Bloch also wrote a "Treatise on the Generation of Worms, and on the Method of destroying them," Berl., 1782, 4to., which obtained the prize offered by the Danish Royal Society. He died in 1799. Bibl. Univ. Haller. Bibli. Anat. — A.

BODMER, John James, an eminent Swiss poet and writer, was born at Zurich in 1698. He was destined by his father, who was a country clergyman, for the clerical profession; but being of a timid disposition, and having a great aversion to the pulpit, he soon renounced theology, and applied to the study of the Greek and Latin classics. He, however, took great care to conceal his dislike to the church lest he should be obliged to interrupt his favourite pursuits; but when the time of his ordination arrived, he was under the necessity of declaring his sentiments, and what he had apprehended took place. In 1717 he was sent to Bergamo to be instructed in commerce, with which he soon became disgusted; and his father, finding that he was totally unfit for the counting-house, recalled him in 1719. From his infancy he had manifested a strong taste for the belles lettres, and it is probable that a solitary and moral education contributed to increase it. Ovid's Metamorphoses had filled his mind with poetical ideas, and at the age of twelve he made his first attempts in Greek and Latin versification. According to the manner of the time, he wrote with purity in the learned languages, and yet was not able to express himself with sufficient propriety in his own. He indeed diffused the first gleam of good
taste in Switzerland and the southern part of Germany, and endeavoured to establish the different parts of the belles lettres and the fine arts on philosophical principles; but in his aversion to the insipid and nerveless style of the school of Gottsched, he fell into the opposite fault, and wrote in a turgid and inflated manner, which for some time found imitators. In 1721 he and Breitinger published the first periodical work in Germany, on the plan of the Spectator; and this was followed by a multitude of others, which procured to Bodmer the appellation of the reformer of the German language, criticism, and poetry. In 1725 he was made professor of Swiss history in the gymnasium of Zurich, the only public function suited to his character and pursuits. As he, however, had not been hackneyed in the routine of the schools, he was held in low estimation by many of his colleagues. His object was to form subjects useful to the state; and therefore he could not adopt the method usually followed, and teach the sciences by mechanical rules. His class indeed was soon deserted, but the small number of pupils who remained were select geniuses, whom he never required to adopt any particular system, and allowed to think for themselves.

As historiographer of his country he made several attempts, but he was not encouraged to continue them. Though nominated, in 1737, a member of the senate of Zurich, this promotion did not inspire him with ambition of rising to higher employments. He devoted his attention to literary pursuits, and in conjunction with his friend Breitinger, gave a new edition of the poems of Caniz and Wernicken, and also some of the best pieces of Opitz. By the means of Schöpflin he obtained a copy of the manuscript in the King of France's library, in which the two Maness of Zurich, father and son, had collected the best productions of the old Swabian poets, and from these, with the assistance of Breitinger, he published an octavo volume in 1748, and ten years after, the whole collection in 4to. In 1757 he gave an edition of the Fables of the old Swabian Troubadours, accompanied with a glossary and critical remarks. In the same year he published "Vengeance," and "The Complaints of Chreemhilde," two heroic poems of the Swabian school; and the poems of Nibelung, to which he added also a glossary. The study of his native language appeared as interesting to Bodmer as it had formerly done to Conrad Gesner and Leibnitz; and though some of his works, such as his "Observations on Painting in Poe-

try;" his "Critical Letters;" "Collection of Pieces on Criticism;" "Archives of Swiss Criticism," and many others, are now almost forgotten; it is nevertheless certain that the man of letters will find in them a great number of excellent remarks on the subject of language, taste, and poetry. It is true, indeed, that it is not uncommon to find in his earlier writings harshness blended with energy; and prolixity with simplicity; but he preferred things to words, and thoughts to expressions. Whether through want of an ear, or ignorance of the musical art, his first writings show a total disregard to harmony. He was nearly fifty years of age before he began to write verses, which he was induced to do by the death of his son. The rhyme and restraint of the Alexandrine verse appeared to him unsupportable; but when Klopstock, by the introduction of hexameter, had opened a new field of German versification, he composed his principal poems. The example of Milton and Klopstock determined him to select his subjects from the Bible. Bodmer's hero is the patriarch Noah, who, after seeing the first race of men perish by the flood, becomes the father of a second. His machinery, as that of Milton and Klopstock, is borrowed from the good and bad angels, and the time which his hero is supposed to pass in inactivity, shut up in his ark, he employs in causing him to be instructed by an angel in regard to future revolutions. Bodmer composed also a great many other poems on scriptural subjects, which were afterwards collected into a large volume, under the title of "Calliope." On reading the first canto of the Messiah, he was so struck with its beauty and sublimity, that he invited Klopstock to Zurich, and retained him some time at his house. He was indeed the first who predicted the future celebrity of that eminent poet, who, he said, would one day take as lofty a flight as Milton. After the departure of Klopstock he received a visit from Wieland, of whom he seems also to have entertained a very high opinion; for, speaking of him, in one of his letters, he says, "Providence has favoured me, beyond my hopes, by sending me in my old age this young man, who has all the wisdom of a sage. I shall keep him here as long as possible." Notwithstanding the austerity of Bodmer's principles, and his hatred to the erotic poets, he was fond of Hagedorn, Gleim, and their works. In this style Bodmer wrote "Pygmalion and Eliza;" "The Matron of Ephesus;" "The New Eve," and some others. At a very great age he resumed the
epic strain, and composed "Conradine of Swabia," "Hedwig of Gleichen," "Hildebold," "Mary of Brabant," and "William of Orange," tales which display the spirit of the provincial poets. The subject of the last is taken from Eschilbach. He translated also some passages of the Eneid; but his genius was more suited to the simplicity of Homer than the splendour of Virgil. When above seventy he had the courage to give a poetical version of the Iliad and the Odyssey, and the value of this work has been fully admitted even by his rivals. He translated also the Argonautic expedition of Apollo

Bodmer retained, in a considerable degree, vigour of mind as well as body even to the last period of his existence. After a short illness he quietly breathed his last on January 22, 1783, in his eighty-fifth year. He possessed an extraordinary degree of vivacity and cheerfulness, which even at a very advanced age made him alive to every impression. Throughout his whole life he received with the same affability the peasant and the man of letters; and persons of every age, whether countrymen or foreigners. He was tolerant towards all hypotheses; but was a sworn and formidable adversary to the enemies of his country. He had the sincerest respect for religion, unmixed with superstition, as he considered it to be the only thing that can render men virtuous, and console them under their misfortunes. Ardently attached to liberty, he wrote in its defence several political dramas; and he selected as the principal personages in them either usurpers, or the restorers of states, taken from the Greek, Roman, and German history. No one could defend with more zeal than Bodmer did in his easy chair the rights of his fellow citizens; but whatever might be his republican enthusiasm, it was always tempered by prudence and a love of peace, bordering on timidity. During his life-time he was reproached with being parsimonious, but unjustly; he was frugal through taste, and not from avaricious motives. He condemned, from principle, all superfluous extravagance, and carried his economy so far that, like Pope, he used to write his verses on the backs of the letters which he received; but he was generous towards others, and often presented to young students his own works, and even other books of value. His latter will is a monument of benevolence. He bequeathed several considerable legacies to the widows of ministers, to young students, to the city library, to hos-
pitals, &c. amounting to several thousand florins. He left also to the school for girls, besides a fund amounting to a thousand florins, his house and garden; and desired that his rare books, interesting correspondence, and manuscripts, might be collected for the use of the public in an apartment of that house, under the inspection of curators whom he named. He wrote a great many works in prose and verse, besides those already mentioned, of which a list is given by the writers to whom we refer. "Vie des Principaux Savans de l'Allemagne par M. le Professor Meister. Héraldien; Bericht von Herrn von Leonhard Meister.

BORDA, John Charles, an ingenious French mathematician, was born at Dax, in the department of Landes, in 1733. He served first among the light horse, and was afterwards an engineer; but in 1769 entered into the navy, and by his merit at length rose to be a chef d'escadre, under the old French government. He distinguished himself early as an able mathematician; and many proofs of his talents in this respect may be found in the numerous and excellent papers which he published in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. He wrote on different parts of hydraulics; on the resistance of fluids; on water wheels and pumps; on the throwing of bombs, and the best method of determining curved lines. In the years 1771 and 1772 he made a voyage, by the command of the King, with Verdun de la Crené and Pingré, in the Flora frigate, in which he had the rank of lieutenant de vaisseau, to various parts of Europe, Africa, and America, for the improvement of geography and navigation. The result of the observations made during the course of this voyage, in which Borda's share was not the least considerable, was published under his inspection, with the following title, "Voyage fait par Ordre du Roi, en 1771 et 1772, en diverses Parties de l'Europe et de l'Amerique, pour vérifier l'Utilité de plusieurs Methodes et Instruments servant à determuer la Latitudes et la Longitude, tant du Vaisseau que des Côtes Isles et Ecueils, &c. par MM. Verdun de la Crené, le Chevalier de Borda, et Pingré, 1778," 2 vols. 4to. An account of the result of this expedition may be found also in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, for 1773. In the year 1774 he visited for the like purpose the Azore, the Cape de Verd islands, and the coast of Africa; and the public are indebted to him for the best chart of the Canary islands, which served as a pattern for the valu-
able one published in 1778, in Spain. In the American war in 1777 and 1778, he served under Count d’Estaing, and by his maritime knowledge was of great assistance to him in his operations. In the year 1787 he published his valuable “Description et Usage du Circle de Reflexion,” in which he revived the reflecting circle proposed by Tobias Mayer in 1756. He was the founder of the first school for nautical architecture in France; and drew up a plan of the mode of education to be employed in it. He introduced also an uniformity in ship-building, according to the principles of Euler, by which means all the French ships were so constructed as to be equal in point of sailing; an object of great importance, as has been acknowledged by some of the best officers in the British navy. He brought into use Meier’s old method of measuring terrestrial angles, which had been totally neglected; and employed it in astronomical observations. He was the inventor of the rod used in measuring a degree of the meridian, and had the greatest share in the reform of the French weights and measures. In the year 1792 he determined, with an accuracy never before attained, the length of the pendulum swinging seconds at Paris, and constructed trigonometrical tables, which were published by Delambre, his associate in the Institute, 1801, 4to. In 1797 he stood on the list of candidates for the directorship, and died at Paris in 1799. Philosophical Magazine. Intelligenzblatt der Allgemeinen Literatur-Zeitung. — J.

BORGONDIO, Horace, a learned Italian, an excellent mathematician, and well versed in Greek and Latin literature, was born at Brescia in 1679. He was descended from an illustrious family, and became professor of mathematics at Rome, in the year 1713. He was afterwards librarian to Kircher’s Museum, which he enriched with various antiquities as well as mathematical instruments, and died rector of the college at Rome in the month of March 1741. He was the author of a considerable number of writings on astronomical and mathematical subjects; and also composed six Latin poems, the first four of which were printed at Rome in 1721. Father Bosovich, who was his pupil, bestows high encomiums on him in one of his Latin eclogues. Dictionnaire Universelle. Fuchs’s Allgeme. gelehr. Lexicon. — J.

BOSWELL, James, a literary character of the 18th century, was the eldest son of Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, a gentleman of ancient family, and one of the judges in the supreme court of session in Scotland. James was born at Edinburgh in 1740, and received his early education in that city, in the university of which, and also in that of Glasgow, he afterwards studied the civil law. A lively and sociable disposition, and a passion for distinguishing himself in gay company as a young man of parts and vivacity, characterised him from his first appearance in the world; and he entered upon his career as an author in some light poems, printed in a collection of pieces published at this time in Edinburgh, and in a collection of letters between himself and his friend the Honourable Andrew Erskine. These attempts denoted little more than vanity and exuberant spirits; and though it continued through life to be his ambition to shine as a wit and a man of repartee, yet his talent never went further than to amuse by sallies which owed their chief zest to the conviviality which accompanied them. With such a disposition it was natural that he should prefer the military to the legal profession; but his father, who hoped to see him conspicuous at the bar, deferred his wishes, and allowed him to visit London and the continent before his choice was determined. With the society and pleasures of the metropolis he was highly captivated; and he indulged in it another of his propensities, which was that of becoming personally acquainted with every one who had acquired a name in the public world. This desire was gratified in an instance which exerted an important influence over his future life, by his introduction, in 1762, to the celebrated Dr. Johnson. He then went abroad, studied law for a time at Utrecht, and thence travelled to Switzerland and Germany, visiting by the way both Voltaire and Rousseau. He passed into Italy, and was led by his passion for seeing distinguished characters, to sail to Corsica, and introduce himself to Paschal Paoli, the leader of the Corsicans, then struggling for their liberty. Boswell was at this time an enthusiast for the same cause, and he viewed everything in that island with strong prejudices in its favour, and interest in the fate of the inhabitants. He returned through France, and after some time spent in London, where he particularly cultivated the society of Dr. Johnson, with whom he had corresponded when abroad, he went to his native country, and was entered as an advocate at the Scotch bar. In the famous Douglas case he warmly took part with the heir of the family, and published, in 1766, a pamphlet entitled “The Essence of the Douglas Case.” His “Account of Corsica, with Memoirs of General
So solitude, justly a bring suffices — Suppem. larger 1785, and the treasure is home the BOX with himself in every story, suffered and ferred all domestic plans. He could not be happy out of London; and though naturally a good-tempered man, he left his wife in solitude, and spent upon his own indulgencies a dispro-portioned share of his income. He had an almost universal acquaintance, and was found in the parties of the witty and learned, but he seems to have been rather endured than admired or respected. To Dr. Johnson he attached himself with a kind of obsequious and awful admiration that has few modern parallels in the intercourse of men of letters. He watched with eager attention every motion and word of the sage, carefully noted down every thing that fell from his lips, however casual or cursory, and by degrees adopted all his opinions and prejudices. If by this choice of a master he was kept steady in religious belief, that religion degenerated into weak superstition, and had no moral effect in directing his conduct; and although Johnson often gave him good advice, and urged him to the performance of his proper duties, it may be questioned whether Boswell derived more benefit than injury from the connexion. It was, however, the chief passport of his name to futurity, and has enabled him to furnish a larger share towards the amusement of the public than he could have contributed by any stores of his own. Through his means Dr. Johnson was prevailed upon, in 1773, to make that tour to the Highlands and Hebrides of which his narrative is justly one of his most admired productions. Boswell, who was his guide and attendant throughout this expedition, published, in 1785, his own journal of the same tour, which is chiefly inter-esting from the anecdotes it affords of the actions and sayings of the great man on the occasion.

He had, in the mean time, by his father's death succeeded to the family-estate, but his cir-cumstances were not easy, and some attempts which he made to get into political life were unsuccessful. Still fascinated by the attractions of London, he procured himself to be called to the English bar, but his knowledge and habits of life were little fitted to bring him forward in such a career. He had also, it is said, acquired such a character for noting down every thing that passed in conversations at which he was present, that his company began to be shunned by former acquaintances. This custom, however, afforded him the materials for his last and most celebrated work, "The Life of Dr. Johnson," published in 1791, in 2 vols. 4to. So rich a treasure of literary anecdotes, referring not only to his principal subject, but to a number of other distinguished persons, had perhaps never been laid open to the public; and in the composition of the work so many qualities of a good writer were displayed, that they who were disposed to expect little but gossiping and egotism from the pen of Boswell, were agreeably disappointed, and gave him credit for solid talents, which a different system of conduct might have rendered truly respectable. The book was universally read, and appears to have taken a permanent place in the department of literary biography. The author did not long survive: habits of intemperance had taken such strong hold upon him, that health and charac-ter sunk before them; and without dwelling upon painful particulars, it suffices to say that his life was brought to a close in June 1795, when he had reached his 55th year. Gent. and Monthly Magazine. — A.

BOTTOARI, GIOVANNI, one of the most learned prelates of the court of Rome, was born at Florence, in January 1689. He studied eloquence and the Latin language under Antonio Maria Biscioni, afterwards director of the Medicean library, and distinguished himself in a particular manner by the purity of his style, and his perfect knowledge of the Tuscan dialect. He then devoted himself to the study of philosophy and theology, and applied also to the mathematics and the Greek language, in which he was instructed by the learned Antonio Salvinii. Having made himself advantageously known by his genius and learning, he was charg-ed by the Academy della Crusca to superintend a new edition of its Dictionary. In this labo-rious undertaking, which was completed at the end of several years, much to the benefit of the Italian language, he was assisted by the Marquis Andrea Alamaoni, and Rosso Martini. He afterwards had the direction of the typographic establishment of the Grand Duke, in which sev-eral of his own works were printed. Clement
XII. entrusted him with the care of the library in the Vatican, to which he added a cabinet of medals; and on that pontiff’s death, in February 1740, he was admitted into the conclave along with Cardinal Neri Corsini. He completed the Vatican edition of Virgil, and besides a preface, added to it the various readings and learned notes. Benedict XIV., who had long been his friend, gave him, soon after his election, the canonicate of St. Maria in Trastevere, and wished him to reside with him in his palace as his almoner. He was a member of the principal academies of Italy, and his merit has been publicly extolled by many learned men, among whom may be mentioned Fontanini, Apostolo Zeno, Gori, and the author of the Literary History of Italy. He died in June 1775, at the age of 86. A list of his works, which are numerous, may be seen in Mazzucchelli; among them are the following: “Vita di Francesco Sacchetti,” Vicenza: that is to say, Naples, 1725; “Sculture e pitture sacre estratte da cimiteri di Roma, publicate già dagli autori della Roma sottoranae colle spiegazioni,” &c. 3 vols. fol. Roma, 1737, 1747, 1751; “Vocabularia della Crusca,” Florence, 1738, 6 vols.; “Antiquissimi Virgiliani codices fragmenta, et picture ex Vaticana bibliotheca,” &c. Roma, 1750; “Raccolta di lettere sulla pittura, scultura e architettura, scritte da’ più celebri professori,” &c. 3 vols. Rome, 1759, 1770, and at Naples, with additions; “Dialoghi sopra le tre arte del disegno,” Lucca, 1754. He edited also “Le Vite de’ Pittori,” by Vasari, Rome, 1790; and “Vite de’ Pittori Scultori e Architetti,” by Passor, Rome, 1772. Hirsching’s Manual of eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century, Adelung’s Continuation of Jücher’s Allg. gelehr. Lexicon. — J.

BOUGAINVILLE, LEWIS-ANTONY DE, Count, a celebrated navigator, born at Paris in 1729, was the son of a notary in that capital, descended from an ancient family in Picardy. He was educated at a college at Paris, where he distinguished himself by an ardent desire for knowledge. In compliance with the wishes of his father, he was admitted an advocate in parliament, but his own inclination leading him to military life, he enrolled himself among the musketeers. Becoming acquainted with the two great geométricians, Clairaut and D’Alembert, he cultivated their society and participated in their studies with so much advantage, that at the age of 25 he published the first part of his “Integral Calculus,” intended as a continuation of de l’Hospital’s “Infinitesimals.” He had the candour to declare in the preface to this work, that nothing in it was his own except the arrangement; but the committee of the Academy of Sciences to which it was submitted, testified that in explaining the methods of different geométricians, he had made them his own by the clearness of his elucidations; and he was elected a member of that learned body. In 1755, having attained the rank of major, he went to London as secretary of the French embassy, where he was associated to the Royal Society. In the following year he embarked for Canada to serve under General Montcalm, in the quality of captain of dragoons, having first sent to the press the second part of his work on the “Integral Calculus.” The war with Great Britain soon brought him into active service, and he distinguished himself in various actions. Montcalm despairing to save the colony without reinforcements, Bougainville was sent to France to solicit them, and returned with the rank of colonel, and the cross of St. Lewis. The general placed him at the head of the grenadiers and volunteers destined to cover the retreat of the army when compelled to fall back to Quebec, which service he performed with great skill and courage. After the loss of Canada he returned to France, where he had not remained long before he followed M. Choiseul de Stainville into Germany. He had there further opportunities of distinguishing himself, and the gift of two brass cannon rewarded his bravery. The peace having put an end to his military career, he engaged in a new sphere of activity. On occasion of his voyages to America, he had become acquainted with some merchants and ship-owners of St. Malo, a vessel from which port had, about the beginning of the century, anchored on the coast of the South American islands, named by the English the Falkland isles, and by the French the Malouines. A project being formed for a settlement upon them, it was adopted by the French court in 1763; and Bougainville undertook to make a commencement of it at his own expense. With the aid of two relations he fitted out two ships at St. Malo, and took on board some families, with whom he arrived at the islands in 1764. After constructing a fort of earth in defect of wood, he returned to France, and in the next year carried out a cargo of provisions and new inhabitants. He procured wood for building from the straits of Magellan, and proceeded with spirit in his attempts to cultivate the new settlement, and render it flourishing. Already had the colonists increased to the number of 150, when the court of Spain, with its habi-
tual jealousy of a rival in that part of the globe, made a complaint to the French government, in consequence of which Bougainville was ordered to deliver up his settlement. His works were paid for, and his expenses reimbursed, by the Spanish court.

In 1766 he was appointed commander of an expedition fitted out for discovery in a circumnavigation of the globe. A frigate and a storeship were destined for this purpose; and besides the necessary officers, Commerson the naturalist, and Veron the planet, were taken on board. The voyage lasted till 1769, and was conducted with a spirit of enterprise and an intelligence which placed Bougainville high upon the list of navigators. On his return he published an account of the expedition, written in a simple and lively manner, and favourably displaying his intrepidity, goodness of heart, and address in keeping due subordination, whilst at the same time he was humanly attentive to the health and comforts of his crew. It afforded interesting descriptions of many of the places which he visited, and their inhabitants, particularly of the celebrated island of Otaheite, or Taiti, of which he was the first who gave a detailed account to the public. His work is judged to be weakest with respect to the geographical charts and determinations (the latitudes excepted), owing to the tempestuous weather which prevented astronomical observations, and the defects of the lunar tables, and other helps towards ascertaining the longitude at that time. This narrative was translated into English by Mr. Forster. When the war between France and England broke out in 1778, he commanded different ships of the line under Lamothe-Piquet, D’Estaing, and De Grasse, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-general and field-marshal. He commanded the van at the battle of the Chesapeake in 1781; and the rear at the defeat given by Rodney to De Grasse, on which occasion, by a bold manœuvre, he saved one of the ships, and conducted the remains of the shattered squadron to St. Eustatia. The subsequent peace restored him to his leisure, and the Academy of Sciences conferred upon him the title of honorary member. About this time he projected a voyage for the purpose of penetrating as near as possible to the north pole; and the French ministry not acceding to his terms, he was requested to communicate his plans to the Royal Society of London. He accordingly transmitted them, and they were consulted in Capt. Phipps’s expedition to the same quarter. When, at the period of the French revolution, a spirit of insubordination broke out among the French seamen, he in vain employed his authority to quell it, and he resigned his post in the navy. In 1791, however, he was placed in the list of vice-admirals, and attaching himself to the service of the king, narrowly escaped the massacres of that dreadful time by taking refuge on his estate in Normandy. On the restoration of order he was nominated to a place in the Board of Longitude, which he declined accepting. At the formation of the National Institute he was appointed to a seat at the Board of Navigation and Geography, which he took; and as president of the class of sciences, it was his office to deliver to the emperor the reports of that department, on which occasions he acquitted himself with great dignity. His circumstances in the latter part of life were easy, and age did not impair his natural vivacity and desire of further enterprise. An acute disease carried him off in August 1811, at the age of 82. Memoir by Delambre Secret. of the Fr. Institute. — A.

BRAUN, JOHN, a German philologue and divine, was born in 1628, at Kaiserslautern, in the Palatinate. At the age of seven he lost his father, who was a burgomaster of that place, during the time of its being plundered; and in consequence of the war, having taken shelter at Metz, where he went to school, he so far forgot his mother tongue that he was afterwards obliged to re-learn it. The imperfect education which he had received here made it necessary for him to embrace a mercantile life, and to acquire a knowledge of trade he was sent to Leyden, where he served two years in a merchant’s counting-house; but Constantine l’Empereur observing his superior genius and parts, made him return to his studies. He completed his academic courses in five years; and by his great diligence gained the friendship of the celebrated Cocceius. He also visited France, and remained some time at Saumur and Paris. In 1655 he went to Switzerland, and was afterwards sent to Zeland, by the Synod of France, to assist the preachers among the refugees. In 1661 he was invited to be pastor of the Walloon congregation at Nimy, where he married at the age of forty-two; and in 1680 he was nominated by the high school of Groningen, professor of theology and the Hebrew language, and preacher to the university. He died there in 1729. Braun was a man of great talents, diligence and vivacity, as may be seen by his book “De Vestitu Sacerdotum Hebræorum,” the most important of all his works, and the precursor of another much larger, “De Sacer-
dotio Hebræorum," on which he was then employed. On account of this work he was engaged in an epistolary correspondence with Vitringa, Buzius, Edward Bernard, and others. His other works are "Doctrina Fæderum;" "Selecta Sacra;" "Commentarius in epistolam ad Hebræos;" "Veritable Religion des Hollandois," in answer to a satirical tract entitled "Religion des Hollandois." Het Algemeen historisch Woordenboek door A. G. Luiseius, jübers Allgem. geleert, Lexicon. — J.

BREGUIERES, John William, M. D. An ingenious French naturalist, was born at Montpellier about the year 1750. His father, a surgeon of that place, intended him for his own profession, and endeavoured to divert him from natural history, to which he was strongly attached, by an early marriage; but he had been scarcely three months in the wedded state, when he hastened to Paris to prosecute his favourite pursuit. This happened in the year 1773, when Deboyne, the minister of the marine, had formed the plan for a new voyage of discovery to the South Sea, in two vessels. The command of the expedition was entrusted to Captain Kerguelen, and it would appear from various circumstances, that the object of it was not so much geographical discoveries, as commercial advantages. Kerguelen, indeed, after his return was accused by one of his officers of having done every thing in his power to increase the number of sick in his vessel, that he might have a pretence for landing in places where there was a good trade. On this charge, as Deboyne was no longer minister, he was dismissed the service, and condemned to twenty years confinement, from which he was liberart only after the revolution. The vessels proceeded first to the Cape, and then to Madagascar, and the Isle of France, to the south of which, land was discovered, but Kerguelen would not go on shore under a pretence that the crew were in too bad a condition. This was the only geographical discovery made during the course of the voyage; but Breguieres collected in it a great many unknown plants and animals, some of which he afterwards described in the public journals. The genus Langaha, which he first made known, was introduced by le Cepede in his Natural History of Snakes. His chief observations, however, were directed to the molluscæ and zoophytes, found in such abundance in the seas of the torrid zone, and which he made the foundation of a large work afterwards published. At Madagascar an adventure occurred to him which in that island is not uncommon. The King offered him his daughter in marriage, and urged the circumstance in so pressing a manner, that he could not refuse to comply. His draftsman obtained the second daughter. They were formally married according to the usages of the country, and to each a tent and guards were assigned; but the union lasted only eight days. On his return, in September 1777, he remained nine months at Paris, and having received a small recompense for his services, retired to his native place, where he employed himself without intermission in arranging and describing the plants which he brought back with him, and in writing an account of the voyage, from materials collected in the course of it. In working a coal pit, discovered near Montpellier, of which he had the superintendence, the workmen found petrefactions and other remarkable fossils, and this led him to reflect how much the study of geology might be illustrated by them. He described, therefore, not only all the minerals dug up there, but all those contained in the cabinets of that city; and caused twenty drawings to be made, with which he proceeded to Paris about the end of the year 1781, in order to complete his work and to get it printed. Other occupations however occurred. Daubenton, who could find no man of science who had applied methodically to the study of vermes, wished to draw up the article on that subject for the Encyclopedia, but was desirous to meet with an assistant to collect for him. Broussonet, who was Breguieres' countryman, introduced him to Daubenton, and the latter engaged him to collect materials for his natural history of vermes. On seeing the first specimens, Daubenton perceived that Breguieres had already done the whole, and accordingly resigned to him the task. Breguieres carried it no farther than the third letter of the alphabet; but his work, notwithstanding its many defects, such as diffuseness, is sufficient to secure him a lasting name as a naturalist. Besides this work, he undertook along with Lamarck, Olivier, Haüy, and Pelletier, a journal of natural history, which was soon dropped, partly through the revolution of 1792, which swept off a great many of the subscribers, and partly in consequence of a new expedition undertaken to the East by Olivier and Breguieres, in conjunction. This journey cost him his life. During the whole way he was indisposed, and died at Aracena, on his return, of a malignant fever, on the fifth of December 1800. L'Heritier, in honour of him, named a plant which he discovered at Madagascar, Breguiera, and Cuvier read an eulogy on him in the Philomathic Society, of which he
was a member. *Intelligenzblatt der Allgemeinen Literatur Zeitung.* — J.

**BREITINGER, John James,** a learned Swiss clergyman, was born in 1701. After completing his academic course, he entered into the ecclesiastical state in 1720, and devoted his leisure to the study of the classics. At first, Persius was his favourite poet; and he illustrated many obscure passages in his Satires in such a manner as to obtain great applause from the admirers of that author. Verbal criticism, however, could not afford much pleasure to a mind like that of Breitinger; and he soon resigned it, in order to prosecute the study of philosophy and the belles lettres. The Thesaurus of the Swiss History, and the Helvetic Bibliotheca, in which he had the greater share, along with Bodmer, are proofs of his abilities, and how well he knew to combine philosophy and criticism. As he lived from his earliest years in daily and familiar intercourse with Bodmer, they united their talents in order to reform the national taste. Breitinger found a zealous patron in the burgomaster John Caspar Escher, and, encouraged by his example, he considered the study of Greek literature as the best antidote to depraved taste. In consequence of his intimacy with this Mecenas, he began, in 1730, to employ the greater part of his time on a work more immediately connected with his ecclesiastical vocation, which was, an edition of the Septuagint. The edition of Lambert Bos was defective, and that of Grabe had become scarce and expensive. Making the latter, therefore, the ground of his undertaking, and comparing it with the Alexandrian and Vatican manuscripts, he published the result of his labours under the following title: "Vetus Testamentum, ex versione Septuaginta interpretum, ad fidem codicis Alexandrini, summo studio et incredibili diligentia expressum, emendatum, ac suppletum, a Joanne Ernesto Grabe, S.T.P. nunc vero exemplaris Vaticani aliorumque MSS. codd. lectionibus variantibus, nec non criticis dissertationibus illustratum, insigniterque locupletatum, summa cura, edidit Joannes Jacobus Breitingerus:" 4 vol. 410. *Tiguri Helvetiorum,* 1730. A writer in the *Acta Eruditorum,* for 1730, speaking of this edition, says, "Editor id tanta cura, tanta accuracione, tantaque eruditione praestitit, ut hanc editio Oxoniensi palmam non tam dubiam redhat, quam penitus praepiavit." In 1731, Breitinger obtained the chair of Hebrew in the lower college at Zurich, and soon after in the higher, and on that occasion delivered an inaugural dissertation, "De lingua Deo quasi vernacula, ejusque virtutibus;" and to facilitate the study of the Sacred Scriptures, he wrote a dissertation on the Hebrew idiom. In a little time, he was obliged to undertake for another the lectures on logic and rhetoric in the higher college; and after that period he turned his thoughts chiefly to the improvement of schools, and the system of education in general. How just his ideas on this subject were, may be seen by his dissertation "De eo quod nimium est in studio grammatico," his Latin treatise on logic; and particularly his small German work, "On the Use of Reason," by which he banished Wendelius entirely from the schools, but not without considerable opposition. Though these productions alone were sufficient to establish his reputation, he furnished occasionally very important contributions to the Helvetic Temper and the Helvetic Museum. Notwithstanding the great variety of subjects on which he was obliged to lecture, he appeared to advantage in them all; and, on every occasion, the same spirit of order and accuracy was observed in his compositions. Of this a sufficient proof may be found in his epistolary correspondence with Cardinals Passionei and Quirini; President Boullier; the burgomaster Uffenbach; Gisbert, the abbot of St. Blaise; Iselin, Buxtord, Burman, Schelhorn, Crusius, Vernet, Semler, Ernesti, and others. A man, therefore, who possessed such a versatility of talents, was well qualified, in conjunction with his friend Bodmer, to give a proper direction to the national taste. In the year 1745, he was offered the canonicate, together with the professorship of the Greek language; and though this office removed him from the pulpit, and the pastoral duties, he still took great pleasure in diffusing popular knowledge by every means in his power. He retained his activity till the last moment of his life, and died of apoplexy, in the year 1776. Catalogues of his works are to be found in the authorities below cited. *Helvetiens berühmte männer von Leonard Meister,* *Hirsching's Manual of eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century,* *Adelung's Continuation of Jöcher's Allg. gelehr. Lexicon.* — J.

**BROUSSONET, Peter Augustus Maria,** an eminent French naturalist, born at Montpellier, in 1761, was the son of a schoolmaster in that place. It appears from his writings, that he was brought up to the medical profession; and his early proficiency in botanical studies was proved by his appointment to a professorship of that science at the age of eighteen, in the discharge of which office he was zealous for the introduction of the Lin-
mean system into France. For improvement in the various branches of natural history, he went to Paris, and afterwards visited London, where he was admitted an honorary member of the Royal Society, and printed a work on Ichthyology. Returning to France, he was unanimously chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences; and he was appointed to the perpetual secretoryship of the Society of Agriculture, vacated for him by the Intendant Berthier de Sauvigny. At the commencement of the Revolution, in 1789, he was nominated a member of the Electoral College of Paris; and the office of superintending the provisionment of the capital was conferred upon him, which more than once brought his life into danger in that turbulent period. In 1791 he was elected a deputy from Paris to the Legislative Assembly, but the violence of the following year caused him to retire to his native city, from which he afterwards with difficulty made his escape, and took refuge at Madrid. From that capital, and from Lisbon, he was driven by the machinations of the loyalist emigrants; and he went out as physician to an embassy from the United States to the Emperor of Morocco, on which occasion he was assisted by a very liberal remittance from Sir Joseph Banks. He employed himself at Morocco in adding to his stores of natural knowledge; and the French Directory having nominated him consul at the Canaries, he resided two years at Teneriffe. Returning in 1796, he was made a member of the Institute, and was again appointed professor of botany at Montpellier, with the direction of the botanical garden. He was afterwards elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, but his life was terminated by an apoplectic stroke in July 1807. To Broussonet France was indebted for the introduction of the Merino sheep and Angora goat. His publications were, "Variae Positiones circa Respirat.ionem," Montp. 1778. "Ichthyologia sistens Piscium Descriptions et Icones," Lond. 1782; "Année rurale, ou Calendrier à l'Usage des Cultivateurs," Par. 2 vols. 12mo. 1787-8; "La Feuille du Cultivateur," 1788, and following years, 8 vols. 4to. conducted by him, together with Messrs. Parmentier, Dubois, and Lefebure; "Notes pour servir à l'Histoire de l'Ecole de Medicine de Montpellier pendant l'an 5," Montp. 1795. He also contributed a number of papers to the Academy of Sciences and the Society of Agriculture, and left many pieces in manuscript. Dict. Histor. — A.

BROWNRIUGG, WILLIAM, M.D. a very ingenious chemical philosopher, was born in Cumberland, in 1711. He received his medical education at Leyden, under Boerhaave, Albinus, and other eminent professors; and having taken the degree of doctor in 1737, he settled at Whitehaven, where he came into extensive practice. He became known to the scientific world in 1748, by a treatise "On the Art of making Salt," 8vo. a work of great research, replete with valuable observations, which procured him the honour of election into the Royal Society. A visit to the medicinal springs of Spa and Pyrmont gave him the opportunity of making an analysis of those waters, in which he was perhaps the first who pursued the track of examining by experiment the nature of the gas which they contain. This was the subject of a paper communicated to the Royal Society, and printed in the Transactions for 1765, under the title of "An Experimental Enquiry into the Mineral Elastic Spirit, or Air, contained in Spa Water, as well as into the Nephtic Qualities of this Spirit." He found, that this aerial fluid might be expelled from the water by heat, and that the water thus deprived of it lost all its earthy and metallic particles by subsidence. He ascertained its bulk compared to that of the water holding it, and also its property of destroying life, like the fulminating damps in coal-mines. His merit in leading the way to this very important branch of chemistry was justly recognized by Sir John Pringle, when, as president of the Royal Society, he delivered to Dr. Priestley the gold medal for his discoveries of the nature and properties of air. "It is no disparagement (he said) to the learned Dr. Priestley, that the vein of these discoveries was hit upon, and its course successfully followed up, some years ago, by my very learned, very penetrating, very industrious, but modest friend, Dr. Brownrigg." This modesty, or rather diffidence, was the cause that his publications were few. In 1771 he published a quarto pamphlet, entitled, "Considerations on the Means of preventing the Communication of Pestilential Contagion, and of eradicating it in infected Places," a work, though moderate in bulk, highly valuable for its matter. He entertained a design of a general history of the county of Cumberland, which, from his pen, would have been much more interesting and instructive than county histories usually are, and he had made some collections for the purpose, especially in the department of natural history; but he probably found the task too burthensome. He assisted Mr. West in his "Tour to the Lakes," by forming the plan of that popular work. In his medical practice
Dr. Brownrigg was eminently successful; and he bestowed his attention equally on the poor and the rich. He was well read in classical learning, and was an assiduous student of the Scriptures; and he closed an useful and honored life at his house at Ormethwaite, near Keswick, to which he had retired twenty years before, in January 1800, at the advanced age of eighty-nine. *Gent. and Monthly Magazines. Monthly Rev. A.*

**BRUNCK, RICHARD FRANCIS FREDERIC,** an eminent critic and profound Grecian, was born at Strasburgh, in 1729. In early youth, he pursued his studies at the college of Louis le Grand, at Paris. Being afterwards employed in the civil administration of the war department, he had long neglected the cultivation of letters, till, in the course of the campaigns in Hanover, he happened to lodge at Giessen in the house of a professor of the university of that city. With this worthy man he read several Latin and Greek works, and soon became inspired with a very strong predilection for the latter language. The charms and harmony of the Greek poetry in particular engaged his attention, and having a taste for its most delicate beauties, he pursued the works of the ancients with the enthusiasm of a real amateur. The faults he found in them he ascribed entirely to the carelessness of copyists; and, with a judgment enlightened by the most extensive erudition, and the most assiduous perusal of the ancient grammarians and rhetoricians, he corrected, altered, and even expunged, those verses which he disliked, with a boldness almost always happy, though sometimes bordering on extravagance. One of his most favourite authors was *Apollonius Rhodius,* of which he left five manuscript copies by himself, and published an edition. One circumstance very remarkable in regard to Brunck, and which could scarcely be credited, were it not well attested, is, that he suddenly lost all taste for those occupations which had formed his chief happiness throughout life, and engaged the principal part of his attention. On this occurrence, though he still retained all his faculties, both physical and intellectual, he abandoned Greek, and would never after cast an eye on any of his favourite books. His disgust was even carried to such a length, that he did not shew the smallest interest in the discovery of a manuscript of Aristophanes, which confirmed the greater part of his learned remarks on that author, and even some of his boldest conjectures. Till the termination of his life, which took place in June 1803, Brunck formed the delight of a select society, who frequently compared him to the hoary Teian bard, whose productions he had so justly appreciated. His figure was at the same time handsome, engaging, and venerable; and his excellent qualities gained him the esteem of all those with whom he was acquainted. The Greek and Latin works which he edited are in great request. Among them are the following: "Analecta veterum Poetarum Graecorum," 3 vols. 8vo.; *Strasburgh, 1772, 1773, 1776;"* "Anacreontis Carmina e MSS. cod. et doctarum virorum conjecturis emendata," *ibid. 1778, 12mo.; "The same, with Fragments of the Ancient Greek Lyric Poets," 1786; the "Electra of Sophocles," and the "Andromache of Euripides," 1779, 8vo.; the "Edipus Tyrannus of Sophocles," and the "Orestes of Euripides," 1779, 8vo.; "Aeschylei Tragediae Promethei, Persae, et Septem ad Thebas; Sophoclis Antigone et Euripides Medea ex optimis exemplis emendatae," 1779, 8vo.; "Apollonii Rhodii Argonauticae et scriptis octo veteribus libris quorum plerique nondum collati fuerunt nunc primum emendata edita," 1780, 8vo.; the "Comedies of Aristophanes," 1783, 8vo.; "Gnomici Poetae Graeci," 1784, 8vo.; "Sophocles Tragediae septem cum scholis veteribus, versione Latina et notis: accedunt perderitorum dramatum fragmenta," 1789, 8vo.; "Virgil," 1785, 8vo.; "Virgil," 1789, 4to.; "Plautus," *Deux-Ponts, 1788, 8vo.; "Terence," 1787, 8vo. Short Notice respecting him by Schweighauser. Das Gelehrte Teutschland von J. G. Memel. — J.

**BRYANT, Jacob,** a very learned writer, was born at Plymouth in 1715. His father, who had a place in the custom-house, was removed to Kent, in which county Jacob received his first school education. This he completed at Eton, whence he proceeded to King’s college Cambridge, of which, after taking the degree of M.A., 1744, he was elected a Fellow. His reputation for learning stood so high, that he was appointed tutor to the present Duke of Marlborough and his brother; and when the duke, in 1756, being master-general of the ordnance, was sent into Germany, he accompanied his grace as his secretary. A lucrative office in the ordnance was also bestowed upon him by the same patron. Being moderate in his desires, and void of ambition to rise in public life, he devoted himself chiefly to literature, of which the branch to which he was most attached was that relating to the ancient history of nations. His first appearance from the press was in a volume full of deep erudi-
tion, entitled "Observations and Inquiries relating to various Parts of Ancient History; containing Dissertations on the Wind Euroclydon, and on the Island Melite, together with an account of Egypt in its most early State, and of the Shepherd Kings, &c. &c." 4to., 1767. The principal scope of these pieces was to illustrate the Scriptures, which were ever the object of his profound veneration; and in discussing the different subjects he displayed much critical sagacity, with a degree of that spirit of conjecture and hypothesis which always characterised him. Those qualities were still more conspicuous in the great work which he next presented to the public, and of which the title at large runs thus, "A New System, or an Analysis of Ancient Mythology; wherein an Attempt is made to divest Tradition of Fable, and to reduce Truth to its original Purity. In this Work is given an History of the Babylonians, Chaldeans, Egyptians, Canaanites, Helladians, Ionians, Leleges, Dorians, Pelasgi: also of the Scythæ, Indoscythæ, Ethiopians, Phæcians. The whole contains an Account of the principal Events in the first Ages, from the Deluge to the Dispersion: also of the various Migrations which ensued, and the Settlements made afterwards in different Parts: Circumstances of great Consequence, which were subsequent to the Gentile History of Moses." The two first volumes of this work were published in 1774, 4to.; and the third in 1776. The author's purpose in this elaborate performance, was no less than "to give an account of the first ages, and of the great events which happened in the infancy of the world; a mighty undertaking, while it required no less boldness to conceive than learning to execute. He was indeed deprived by himself of the ordinary resources of learning, for he found it necessary to clear the way for his system, by "setting aside many ancient lawgivers and princes who were supposed to have formed republics and to have founded kingdoms:" in short, by regarding as mere fables all the ancient traditions of Grecian history. The materials which he proposes to use in his new fabric are, he says, comparatively few, and will be contained within a small compass. They are such as are to be found in the composition of most names which occur in ancient mythology, and consist of what he terms radicals belonging to the language of the children of Ham, and applied by them as the basis of the appellations which they fixed upon various objects in the countries in which they settled, or to which they traded. It is obvious that such a foundation for history and mythology must be extremely insecure; and although it was generally admitted, that the writer had displayed extraordinary ingenuity as well as a wonderful acquaintance with the most recondite literature, it cannot be surprising that his system underwent several attacks. In particular, his confined knowledge of the oriental dialects exposed him to some etymological mistakes which were set forth by Mr. Richardson in the preface to his Persian Dictionary. Some criticisms made upon his account of an Apamean medal which he had adduced as a proof of the pagan tradition of the deluge, produced from him a "Vindication" in a pamphlet printed in 1775.

Mr. Bryant next appears as a defender of the authenticity of the passage in Josephus, in which Jesus Christ is mentioned, and which a majority of critics have regarded as spurious, whilst others have decided in its favour. His publication on this topic is entitled "Vindication of Apamean: or a Vindication of the Testimony given by Josephus concerning our Saviour Jesus Christ," 1780. In the same year he published an "Address to Dr. Priestley upon his Doctrine of Philosophical Necessity illustrated," which was immediately replied to by that philosopher, who easily shewed that Mr. Bryant had written without any precise ideas on the subject. Mr. B. was still more reprehensible in having thrown out some gross and entirely unjust imputations against Dr. P. as a man, the result probably of exuberant zeal for what he regarded as orthodoxy. If this author had in some degree "disabled his judgment" by his preceding writings, he subjected it to further hazard by the part he took in the controversy respecting the pretended Rowley. In 1781 he published "Observations on the Poems of Thomas Rowley; in which the Authenticity of those Poems is ascertained," 2 vols. 8vo. Of this bulky performance (in proportion to the subject) it will suffice to say that never was the cause more weakly defended. His opinion of one original language having led him to speculate on the singular speech of the Gypsies, he inserted in the 7th vol. of the Archæologia a paper entitled "Collections on the Zingara or Gipsey Language." When the publication of that splendid work "The Marlborough Gems" was undertaken, which was effected in 1783, the explanation of those contained in the first volume was written in Latin by Mr. Bryant; a tribute of gratitude for the favours received from that family. The same sentiment prompted him, at the request of the
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Dowager Lady Pembroke to compose in 1792 a popular "Treatise on the Authenticity of the Scriptures, and the Truth of the Christian Religion." Returning to topics of remote antiquity, he published in 1794 "Observations upon the Plagues inflicted upon the Egyptians: in which is shewn the Peculiarity of those Judgments, and their Correspondence with the Rites and Idolatry of that People. To these is prefixed a prefatory Discourse concerning the Grecian Colonies from Egypt," 8vo. A considerable part of the volume consists of a dissertation on the divine mission of Moses. These pieces, composed by the author many years before, are replete with learning, and ingenious, but not always probable, supposition. A work which he published in 1796 appears to have shocked the feelings of classical readers more than any other that had fallen from his pen. It was "A Dissertation concerning the War of Troy, and the Expedition of the Grecians, as described by Homer; shewing that no such Expedition was ever undertaken, and that no such City as Phrygia existed." Although he brought various plausible arguments against the particulars of this famous expedition as related in Homer's poems, yet the total discredit of a fact connected in so many ways with the history and poetry of Greece appeared to sap all the foundations of historic faith; and indeed the author scarcely concealed his purpose of sacrificing all other evidence to the truth of Scripture. In the following year he published "The Sentiments of Philo Judæus concerning the Logos or Word of God," in which he maintained the supposition that Philo derived all that he says of the Logos from the disciples of Christ. This writer closed his voluminous labours with a quarto volume of Dissertations on various subjects in the Old Testament history, composed above thirty years before. He died at his residence near Windsor, in Nov. 1804, in his 90th year, of a mortification in his leg occasioned by an accident. He had always lived in a state of celibacy, and he bequeathed his library to King's college Cambridge, and sums of money to pious and charitable uses. In his habits of life he was remarkably temperate, studious, but sprightly in conversation with those whose society he cultivated, courteous in his demeanour, and neat in his person. As a scholar he must always rank high among his contemporaries. How far the fruits of his erudition will command the attention of posterity is questionable. Much may be found in them to gratify a curious reader, little, perhaps, to satisfy an enquirer after truth. Nichol's Liter. Anecd. Monthly Rev. — A.

BULGARIS, Eugenius de, a learned Greek, well known in Germany, was a native of Corfu. He entered early into the monastic state, and besides the ancient Greek language, applied also to the Latin, in order that he might become a man of letters. In the twenty-fifth year of his age he had acquired so much reputation by his abilities, that he was made director of the high-school at Ianina, in the ancient Thessaly, which by the Turks is called Janiah. The fame of his great learning, being considered as the Plato or Aristotle of his time, induced Cyrilus, the patriarch of Constantinople, who had founded a new school on Mount Athos, to offer him the management of that seminary, which he accepted; but as it did not succeed according to expectation, in consequence of some disagreement among the governors, he quitted Athos for Constantinople, and taught in the patriarchal school of that city. Not satisfied, however, with that knowledge which had acquired him the highest esteem among his countrymen, he determined, in imitation of Pythagoras, Democritus, and other ancient Greeks, to travel into the countries most celebrated for their learning, and repaired to Germany, where he resided first at Gottingen, and then at Leipsic, at which he made his chief stay. In the mean time he rendered great service to his countrymen by publishing various useful books, which he caused to be printed for their use, in the modern Greek language. The first was a treatise on logic, the materials of which he collected from different German publications on the same subject. He afterwards gave, in 1767, in one large volume octavo, Von Segner's Elements of Arithmetic and Geometry, under the title of Τῶν μαθηματικῶν γοργίων αἱ πραγματίαι καὶ ἀρχοδιδασκαλία, with additions by himself. Next year he caused to be printed, for the first time, the Greek sermons preached by the monk Briennius, who died between the years 1431 and 1438. During the war between the Turks and the Russians, which was terminated in 1774, he wrote in the Greek language a dissertation for the purpose of exciting the European powers to expel the Turks from Europe; and to show that if Russia should even overturn the Ottoman throne, it would not then be too powerful. A French translation of this work, without date or place where printed, appeared under the following title: "Reflexions sur l'Etat critique actuel de la
puissance Ottomanne.” Having translated into modern Greek the Instructions of the Empress Catherine II. to the Commission of Laws, at the request of the grand-veneur Narischin, from a French version printed by the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg in 1769, the Empress invited him to that capital, where he remained as *iervodios* with a handsome salary till 1775, when he went to Moscow, and was appointed by the Empress archbishop of Cherson and Ekaterinoslof. Finding, however, that the duties of this office, on account of his great age, would be too burthensome for him to support, he recommended for it another Greek named Nicephorus, who was approved and confirmed by her Imperial Majesty. After this period he lived in retirement, as titular bishop of Cherson, and died between the years 1770 and 1780. Besides the above works, he translated Virgil’s Eneid into modern Greek, with the Latin text opposite, and Greek annotations. *Busching’s Wochenliche Nachrichten for 1787.* 

BIRKHOFF, HENRY COUNT VON, an able statesman and excellent historian, prime minister to the Elector of Saxony, and governor of the duchies of Weymar and Eisenach, was born in 1687, at Weissenfels, in the circle of Thueringia. He studied at Pforta and Orolzbach, and in 1703 went to Leipzig, where he distinguished himself above his fellow students, not only by his great abilities, but by uncommon diligence. In 1716 he disputed “De jure circa Rem Monetarium in Germania;” and being soon after proposed as an adjunct by the supreme court of justice at Leipzig, he was confirmed in that office. He then went to Dresden, to which court his father was invited to be vice-chancellor, and in 1717 was made a counsellor of the court and of justice, with permission to travel for his improvement into foreign countries. At Paris he resided a whole year, and having received orders to return, in 1721, after various inferior degrees of promotion, was appointed president of the supreme court of consistory. The bishop of Osnaburg endeavoured to engage him in his service as chancellor and member of his privy council, but he was not suffered to leave Dresden, where, in 1730, he was nominated a privy councillor, and next year president of the court of appeals. King Augustus III. who succeeded his father in 1733, not only confirmed him in both these offices, and made him chief overseer of the county of Mansfeld, but after the death of Charles VI. sent him to Mentz, where he remained till the election of Charles VII. The new emperor, with the permission of the Saxon court, engaged him in his service; created him a privy counsellor, and in 1742, having conferred on him the title of Count, with descent to his posterity, employed him as his minister at various German courts. On the Emperor’s death he returned to Saxony, where he soon rose to the highest offices, one of which was the stadholdership of the principalities of Weimar and Eisenach. He died on the 7th of April 1762, at his seat of Osmanstäd|t, in the duchy of Weimar, leaving behind him a very high reputation, not only as a great statesman, but as a man of profound learning, and an historian of the first class. At his seat of Nötzenitz, near Dresden, he had collected a library, which in value and extent exceeded every thing of the kind possessed by any private individual in modern times. An excellent and well arranged catalogue of it, published by his librarian Franke, though it contained the philological and historical works only, amounted to seven volumes in quarto. This valuable library, after the Count’s death, was purchased in 1764 by Prince Xavier, then administrator of Saxony, for the sum of 40,000 dollars, and incorporated with the electoral library at Dresden. His principal works are “Examen Dissertationum de Jurisdictione feudali et superioritate territoriandi Wenceslai Xaverii Pucholz,” *Leipzig,* 1718, 4to.; “The Life of the Emperor Frederick I., being a Part of a full and complete History of the German Empire,” *ibid.* 1722, 4to.; published as a specimen of the following: “A History of the German Emperors and Empire, compiled from the best Historians and Documents,” 1728–1743, four parts, 4to. This important work, which begins with the Cimbrian war, has been of great service to all later historians, who have written on the same subject; and its value would have been much increased had the author’s more important occupations allowed him to continue it. *Hirschng’s Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century.* — J.

BURE, ANDREW, (BUREUS,) a Swedish mathematician, was born at Sibera, in the year 1571. After being ennobled in 1624, he was appointed chief architect and mathematician-general of the kingdom. In 1634 he was sent on a diplomatic mission to Russia, and in 1640 became assessor in the college of war. He died in 1646. He was the first person who constructed complete maps of Sweden, and caused them to be engraved. As the geography of Sweden, at this time, was little known even to its own inhabitants, Charles IX. formed a plan
for having the whole kingdom surveyed, by means of proper persons distributed in the different provinces, each of whom was ordered to make a geometrical survey of his district; to mark down the exact situation of each town, village, &c. and to transmit the surveys to a public office, to be deposited there for the inspection of Bureus, who was placed at the head of the whole establishment. The King also caused a great number of instruments to be provided, that Bureus might be better able to make observations himself in regard to the longitude and latitude of places. He even sent commissioners to Lapland to measure that remote part of the country. From the results of all these operations, and the memoirs of the different surveyors, Bureus constructed a general map of Sweden, which appeared at Stockholm in 1626 in six large sheets. This map, notwithstanding its defects, was far superior to any thing of the kind that ever before appeared, and was soon copied by Piscator in Holland on the same number of sheets, and dedicated to Gustavus Adolphus. Copies of it were made also by John Blaeu and Peter Mortier; and it was employed by Nicholas and William Sanson for a general map of the North. That this undertaking might be carried to the utmost degree of perfection, Gustavus Adolphus ordered Bureus to reduce the large map into one sheet; to construct separate maps of each province, marking in them the sources and extent of the rivers and lakes; of the forests and marshes; the situation and extent of the sea ports; the size and position of all the towns, mines, &c.; but he did not live to complete this undertaking. Some of the local maps, namely, those of Sudderania, Gothland, Upland, and Livonia, which he had constructed before his death, appeared in the large Atlas of Blaeu, published at Amsterdam in 1658. In the second edition of the same work, which came out in 1662, the number of these maps was increased to nine. He was the author also of "Orbis Arctoi primis imperio Regni Sueciae nova et accurata Descriptio," Vittenbergae, 1630, 16mo. This Swedish mathematician must not be confounded with John Bureus, who in 1560 was professor of mathematics at Upsal, from which he removed to be assessor in the royal court of justice at Stockholm, where he died in 1672. Gezelle Biographiska Lexicon. Essai sur l’Histoire de la Géographie par M. Robert de Vaugondy.

J.

BÜRGER, GODFRED AUGUSTUS, a German poet, was born at Ascherleben, near Halberstadt in 1748. Being destitute of fortune, he was often in distressed circumstances, and he was at length made receiver of the land-tax at Wallmershausen. The first collection of his poems was made in 1779, consisting of pieces which had appeared severally before in periodical miscellanies. Another was given in 1789. Their contents are songs, sonnets, elegies, fables, and other short pieces, comic and serious, together with ballads, many of which are translations, with improvements, from English originals. One of his ballads, "Leonora," or "Lenora," is well known in England by the different versions that have been published of it, the most characteristic of which is in the first volume of the Monthly Magazine, which also contains a translation of his "Lass of Fair Wone," or "The Parson's Daughter." Bürger (says his translator in that magazine) is always distinguished for manly sentiment and force of style. His extraordinary powers of language are founded on a rejection of the conventional phraseology of regular poetry, in favour of popular forms of expression caught by the literary artist from the voice of agitated nature. Imitative harmony he pursues almost to excess: the onomatopœia is his prevailing figure; the interjection, his favourite part of speech. The hurrying vigour of his impetuous diction is unrivalled; yet it is so natural, even in its sublimity, that his poetry is singularly fitted to become national song." Bürger was thrice married; and the last union was of a romantic cast. An anonymous female inserted in a public journal a panegyric on him, concluding with an offer of her hand. He was still sentimental enough to accept the proposal, notwithstanding the unfavourable character he heard of her upon enquiry. The result, as might be expected, was unhappy. After living together eighteen months, they parted; and the husband became melancholy, and died in June 1794. A posthumous edition of his poems, in two volumes, was printed at Gottingen in 1796, 8vo. Monthly Magazine. Diet. Univers. — A.

BURMANN, PETER, the second, nephew of Peter Burmann the first, an eminent philologue, was born in 1714 at Amsterdam, in which city his father was a clergyman. He studied at Utrecht, where he applied to jurisprudence as well as ancient literature, and after taking his degree as doctor of laws, was in 1736 appointed professor of the belles lettres at Franeker, in the room of Peter Wesseling. In 1742 he obtained a similar situation at Amsterdam, and in 1752 was made overseer of the public library and Latin Schools.
sued the same career as his uncle; and though he did not equal him in reputation, he contributed to improve and illustrate various classical works, particularly Propertius and the Roman Anthology; but in general his labours display more reading than taste. He rendered a great service to literature by editing D'Orville's "Sicula," a useful and important work, which he published after the author's death, and enriched by a learned commentary on a great number of the most beautiful of the Sicilian coins. He was involved in literary disputes with Christopher Saxe, professor of antiquities and the belles lettres at Utrecht, and the well-known Klotze, at Halle, (see that article,) which were carried on with much bitterness, and little attention to decorum. Though superior to the latter in soundness of argument and force of reasoning, he was inferior in liveliness and wit. At first he called himself, very properly, Burmann junior, but afterwards, Burmann the Second, which exposed him to some animadversion, as it was thought ridiculous that a man of letters should assume so much consequence, as if the sceptre of criticism had been transmitted to him from his uncle. He died on his estate at Sandhorst, near Wassenaer, in the month of June 1778.

A long list of his writings is given by his biographers. He published also his uncle's Latin poems, in four books, Amst. 1745, 4to. and his edition of Virgil. Harles Vita Philologorum. Vrmoet. Athenae Frisianae. — J.

BUXBAUM, JOHN CHRISTIAN, a German botanist, was born in 1694, at Merseburg, and applied to the study of medicine, which he prosecuted two years under the best masters, at Leipsic and Wittenberg. Having a strong attachment to botany from his earliest years, he made himself acquainted, while a boy, with the nature of all the plants in the neighbourhood; and when he grew up, he turned his chief attention to this branch of science. In 1715, having removed to Jena, he employed his whole time in wandering through the woods and fields in the search of plants. In 1717, his father sent him to Leyden, to complete his medical education. In the year following he returned to Saxony, and formed an acquaintance with the celebrated Dr. Hoffmann, on whose recommendation he obtained leave to proceed to Petersburg at the Emperor's expense. In consequence of his great knowledge of botany, he was engaged by Peter the Great, at a considerable salary, for the purpose of establishing a botanical garden, which he furnished with many curious plants. Afterwards he was ordered to make botanical excursions into different parts of the Russian empire, as far as Siberia, Astracan, Persia, and the shores of the Caspian sea, to examine the nature of the plants growing in these districts, which he did so much to the Emperor's satisfaction, that, in 1724, on the establishment of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburgh, he was made a member, and also a professor in the high school, founded at the same time. In 1726 he was dispatched to Turkey, to explore, in like manner, the nature of the country and its vegetable productions. On this expedition he employed sixteen months; and during that time was honoured with several audiences, not only of the grand vizier, but even of the sultan. After his return to Petersburgh, he felt himself much indisposed, and, for a change of air, made a tour to Saxony, where he found his father still alive, but died soon after, in the month of July 1730, in the thirty-sixth year of his age. His works are, "Enumeratio Plantarum circa Halam?" "Plantarum minus cognitarum centuriae iv. ;" each of which was published separately at Petersburgh, in 4to.; also various dissertations printed in the Transactions of the Imperial Academy, among which were, "De novis Plantarum Generibus;" "De Plantis dubiis ad sua Genera relatis;" "De Fungis per radicis propagandis;" "De Periclymene humili Norwegico;" "Observationes circa quasdam Plantas Ingricas;" "De Ocympophillo novo Plantarum genere;" "De Fungoidibus pediculo donatis," and "De Plantis submaringis." Linneus gave the name of Buxbaumia to a genus of moss discovered by him on the banks of the Volga, near Astracan. An account of it may be seen in the Annenatix Academicae, and in a Dissertation by Schmidel, published at Erlangen, 1758, 4to. Jücher's Allgeme. gelehr. Lexicon. Linnæi Amoenitates Academicae. Nekrolog. für freundet deutsche Literatur von G. S. Rötger. — J.

BYNKERSHOEK, CORNELIUS VAN, a celebrated jurist, was born at Middleburgh, in Zeeland, where his father was a sail-maker, in 1673. He studied at Franeker, and devoted himself to the law, in which he made so much progress, that when only twenty-one years of age he was qualified to take his degree as doctor. He then practised some time as an advocate in the supreme court of justice at the Hague, but without interrupting his private studies; and in 1703 was chosen a member of the council of Holland and West Friesland. Being convinced, by circumstances which daily occurred to him in his official capacity as judge, that an
extensive knowledge of the law was become more necessary, he examined with uncommon diligence all the rights, laws, immunities, and usages of the United Provinces; and, for his own use, formed a collection of the laws of Holland and Zealand; a task for which he was well qualified, by an acute and comprehensive mind. But, notwithstanding all these occupations, he had still sufficient leisure to make learned researches in regard to the Roman law, as appears by the works which he published on that subject. In 1724 he was made president of the supreme council of Holland and Zealand; and though his public avocations were thus considerably increased, they could not repress his attachment to science, nor prevent him from beginning several important works, which, however, on account of his weakly constitution, he was not able to complete. In the latter years of his life he was affected with an asthmatic complaint, which afterwards combined with dropsy of the chest, he died at the Hague, in the month of April 1743, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Bynkershoek deserves a place as a star of the first magnitude among those writers who understood the art of employing literature with advantage in explaining jurisprudence; and though he gave himself very little trouble in regard to smoothness of language or elegant diction, his style is far from being bad. He could employ ridicule and satire with great dexterity, when he answered those who had publicly attacked him; but the violence of his passion, when roused, hurried him sometimes so far, that he overstepped the bounds of decorum, and descended to abuse. His character, however, as a jurist, will always stand high, and is thus delineated by Hamberger in his Opuscula: "De Bynkershoek id tantum, ut semel dicam, quod sensiam, addo, me illi nullum juris consultorum, ne ipsum quidem Cujacium, anteferr: tanta est in eo vis et potestas ingenii, tanta virtus judicii, tanta in summa brevitate dictionis perspicuitas, ut nihil de eo tam magnificum proferre me posse credam, quin id excellenteria eruditionis, et tot novarum rerum doctrina, longissime superet." His works, which are numerous, and in general highly esteemed, are the following: "Ad legem Alcman 9. de lege Rhodjaetu, liber singularis, cum Dissertatione de Dominio Maris," Haga Com. 1703, 8vo.; "Observationum Juris Romani libri iv." Lug. Bat. 1710, 4to. This work met with a most favourable reception, and as it had become scarce, and sold at a high price in Germany, Heineccius caused a new edition of it to be printed at Halle in 1723, 4to. "Opuscula varii Argumenti," ibid. 1719, 4to.; "De Foro Legatorum tam in causis civilibus quam criminalibus, liber singularis," ibid. 1721, 8vo. of which a French translation was published by Barbeyrac at the Hague in 1723, under the following title, "Traité du Juge competent des Ambassadeurs, tant pour le civil, que pour le criminel," 8vo. The learned translator has added notes almost in every page, which are of great service for better understanding the text. It was afterwards published far more complete in 1730, as an appendix to Wiquefort’s "Ambassadeur." "Observationum Juris Romani, libri iv. posteriores," Lugd. Bat. 1733, 4to.; "Questionum Juris Publici, libri ii." ibid. 1737, 4to.; "Questionum Juris Privati, libri iv. quarum plerisque insertae sunt utrisque in Hollandia Curiae res, de his ipsius questionibus indicato," ibid. 1744, 4to. All these juridical works were published together after the author's death, by Philip Vicat, professor at Lausanne, in 2 vols. folio, 1761, and reprinted at Leyden 1767. Bynkershoek furnished large contributions also to Otto's "Thesaurus Juris Romanus," and left in manuscript, "Notae selectae ad Pandectas." Hirsch's Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century. — J.
Calandrini, John Louis, an eminent mathematician, was born at Geneva, in 1703. He distinguished himself by his talents at so early a period, that in 1724 he was made professor of mathematics, in conjunction with his friend Cramer, and in 1734 was appointed to the chair of philosophy. Soon after, he undertook to give a new Latin edition of Newton's Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy, with the commentary of Le Sueur and Jaquier, which appeared in 1739, under the following title: "Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica, auctore Issacq Newtono, perpetuis Commentariis illustrata, communi studio P. P. Thomae Le Sueur et Francisci Jaquier," 3 vols. 4to. Calandrini, however, did not confine his labour to that of a mere editor. Being himself completely master of the subject, he enriched the work with many useful additions. He corrected the faults committed by Le Sueur and Jaquier, illustrated several passages which they had left obscure, and supplied deficiencies either overlooked or neglected. This service, instead of exciting the jealousy of these eminent mathematicians, was fully acknowledged by them in prefaces prefixed to the three volumes; in which they informed the public, that the treatise on conic sections, necessary for understanding the Principia, as given in the first volume, was the work of Calandrini. It appears also, that he wrote the memoirs, in the second volume, on the theory of resistance, and the refutation of the system of vortices, in opposition to John Bernoulli; and, in the third, the experiments on the force of the magnet, and its diminution in the inverse ratio of the cube of the distance; also the memoirs on attraction, the figure of the earth, and the mean motion of the moon. Besides these, he added a great number of notes.

Calandrini participated with Euler, Clairault, and D'Alembert, in the honour of having discovered a fault in Newton's calculations in regard to the motion of the lunar apogeeum, which is by far too slow in the results of that eminent philosopher. In the Philosophical Transactions, No. 395, there is a letter of Calandrini, containing observations of an Aurora Borealis made at Geneva in 1726; in the volume for 1764, questions proposed to him by Mr. Watson, on the means of securing powder magazines from the effects of lightning; and a letter to Mr. Loys de Chesneau, on the comet which began to appear in the month of December 1743. This eminent mathematician died in 1758, and left behind him a great many papers on mathematical and philosophical subjects, among which were, "On the Method of finding Fluentis;" and "Annotationes ad Sterlingii tractatum de Summatione et Interpolationis Serierum infinitarum." Amidst his other occupations, Calandrini cultivated the belles lettres, and translated Glover's Leonidas into French, but did not publish it, as another appeared just at the time when it was finished. The case was the same with a treatise on assaying gold and silver. He was a contributor to the Italian Bibliotheca and the Journal Litteraire. He composed Latin and French verses which would have done honour to a professed poet; and amused himself, in his moments of relaxation, in forming a cabinet of coins. In 1750 he was elected a member of the Council of State, in which he distinguished himself no less than he did in the Academy. He was an affectionate husband; a good father, and an honest man. He entertained the utmost respect for religion, and was fully persuaded of the truth of the Christian system. "Histoire Litteraire de Geneve par Sembier." — J.
CAMPER, Peter, M.D., an eminent anatomist and surgeon, was the son of a minister of Leyden, where he was born, in 1722. He studied medicine under Boerhaave, and the other eminent professors in the university of that city, and graduated in 1746, when he printed an inaugural dissertation "On Vision." After he had visited London and Paris for improvement, he was nominated professor of philosophy, medicine, and surgery at Franeker, in 1749. He removed in 1755 to Amsterdam, where he taught the two latter branches and anatomy, and rose to high reputation. Quitting that capital in 1761, he resided for a time at a country-house in Friesland, and served as a representative in the assembly of that province. He was then appointed to the professorship of medicine, anatomy, and botany, at Groningen, in which post he continued till 1773. In that year he settled at Franeker, for the purpose of superintending the education of his sons. He was elected, in 1787, one of the Council of State for Friseland, which obliged him to reside at the Hague, at which place he died, in 1789, in the 67th year of his age. He was at that time member of many of the most distinguished learned societies in Europe.

Of the writings of Camper are "Demonstrationum Anatomico-Pathologicorum, lib. ii,"* Amst. 1760-62, containing many curious and valuable observations in anatomy and physiology, and the practice of surgery: "Oratio de Analogia inter Animalia et Stirpes," Gron. 1764: "Epistola ad Albinum," Gron. 1767; this contains an objection to the anatomical tables of Albinus, as being drawn from a single point, which occasioned several parts to be concealed or fore-shortened; and it is to be remarked, that Camper was a very accurate delineator, and had a correct taste in the arts of design: Many papers in Dutch journals relative to comparative anatomy: a "Dissertation on the Fracture of the Patella and Olecranon," 1789: a work translated into English by Dr. Cogan, in 1794, with the title, "The Works of the late Professor Camper, on the Connection between the Science of Anatomy, and the Arts of Drawing, Painting, Statuary, &c., in two Books; containing a Treatise on the Natural Difference of Features in Persons of different Countries and Periods of Life; and on Beauty, as exhibited in Ancient Sculpture, &c." a performance well worthy of the attention of artists and lovers of the fine arts. A collection of the writings of Camper was published at Paris in 1803, in 3 vols. 8vo. with a folio volume of illustrative plates, to which a life of the author, by his son, was prefixed. He is represented as not less estimable in his private character, than eminent in science. 

Life of Camper. — A.

CAMUS, Charles Stephen Lewis, an eminent French mathematician, examiner of the Royal Schools of Artillery, was born at Cressy en Brie, in the month of August 1699. The early ingenuity which he displayed in mechanics, and his own entreaties, induced his parents to send him, at the age of ten years, to study in a college at Paris, where his progress was so great, that in a little time he was able to give lessons in the mathematics, and thus to defray his own expenses, without any further charge to his parents. By the assistance of the celebrated Varignon, he soon went through the course of the higher mathematics, and acquired celebrity among the learned. He made himself more particularly known to the Academy of Sciences in 1727, by a memoir on the subject of the prize proposed for that year, namely, "To determine the most advantageous way of masting Ships," in consequence of which he was nominated joint mechanician to the Academy, and in 1730 he was appointed professor of architecture. In less than three years after, he was honoured with the secretariship; and, on the 18th of April 1733, he obtained the rank of associate in the Academy, where he distinguished himself greatly by his memoirs upon living forces or bodies in motion acted upon by forces; on the figure of the teeth of wheels and pinions; on pump-work; and on several other important subjects. In 1736 he was sent, in company with Clairault, Maupertuis, and Le Monnier, on the celebrated expedition to measure a degree at the north polar circle, in which he rendered himself highly useful, not only as a mathematician, but also as a mechanician and artist. In 1741 he was appointed pensioner-geometrician in the Academy; and in the same year he invented a guaging-rod and sliding-rule, proper at once to gauge all sorts of casks, and to calculate their contents. About the year 1747 he was made examiner of the Schools of Artillery and Engineers; and in 1756 one of the eight mathematicians appointed to examine by a new measurement the base which had formerly been measured by Picard between Villejuive and Juvisy, an operation in which his ingenuity and exactness were of great utility. In 1765 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and died the 4th of May 1768, in the sixtieth year of his age, being succeeded in his
office of geometrician in the French Academy by the celebrated D’Alembert, and leaving behind him a great number of manuscript treatises on various branches of the mathematics. The works published by M. Camus, besides a treatise of Arithmetic, are, "Cours de Mathématiques à l’Usage des Ingenieurs," Paris, 1749, 4 vols. 8vo.; "Elemens de Méchanique statique," ibid. 1751, 8vo. He was the author also of several papers published in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, from 1728 to 1754. Hutton's Mathematical Dict. — J.

CANAL, or CANALETTO, ANTONIO, an eminent painter of perspective views, born at Venice in 1697, was the son of a scenepainter in that city. By working under his father he acquired a readiness of hand and fertility of conception which served him for the smaller works that afterwards employed his pencil. He went to Rome at an early age, where he diligently applied to painting views from nature, and the ruins of antiquity. Returning to Venice, he practised the art he had acquired in copying the grand and singular prospects afforded by that remarkably constructed capital, with a success that commanded general admiration. A great many of his pieces were exact copies of reality; but many also were compositions, in which fancied beauties were added to actual scenery, to improve and enrich the picture. He made use of the camera to obtain precision, but corrected its defects, and was the first who shewed artists their proper application and limits. His works possess extraordinary brilliancy and force: "he takes (says Mr. Fuseli) picturesque liberties without extravagance, and combines his objects so congenially, that the common spectator finds nature, and the man of knowledge the art." This artist came to England in 1746, through the persuasion of his countryman Amiconi, and encouraged by the number of pictures he had sold to the English. He stayed here about two years, and Mr. Walpole possessed a perspective of the inside of King's-college chapel by his hand. He died in 1768 at the age of 71. Pilkington's Dict. by Fuseli. Walpole's Anecd. — A.

CARTER, ELIZABETH, a lady highly estimable for her learning, talents, and virtues, was the eldest daughter of the Reverend Nicholas Carter, D.D. perpetual curate of the chapel at Deal, rector of Woodchurch and Ham in Kent, and a preacher in the cathedral at Canterbury, a man of great learning, and of exemplary character. Elizabeth was born at Deal in December 1717. It was Dr. Carter's system to give all his children of both sexes a learned education, and Elizabeth early displayed an eager desire to become a scholar, though she found great difficulty in acquiring the rudiments of learning. At the same time she did not neglect either the duties of housewifery, or the usual feminine accomplishments. Poetry was one of her early tastes, and in 1738 she published a small collection of poems, written before she had completed her 20th year. Her proficiency in languages was very extraordinary for her age and sex, and at length, besides Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, she became possessed of the French, Italian, Spanish, and German, the three last of which she attained without a master. In learning the Greek and Latin she did not begin with the grammar in the usual mode, though she obtained a general knowledge of grammar as a science, and well understood the Greek construction. Not confining herself to philological studies, she paid great attention to astronomy, in which she made a considerable progress; and amidst all her pursuits she retained a lively sense of religion, and the Scriptures formed a part of her daily reading. The fame of Miss Carter for learning was early spread abroad in the neighbourhood, and introduced her to some of the first families in the county; and their connexions and her own caused her frequently to visit London, where, after her 17th or 18th year, she usually passed great part of the winters. It appears as if from her setting out in life she had made a secret resolution against marriage, though she never declared such a determination: it is known that she refused one offer which had fortune and character and the wishes of her friends in its favour.

Her first appearance as a writer in prose was in a translation of the remarks of Crousaz on Pope's Essay on Man, published in 1739. It was followed in the same year by a translation of Algarotti's "Newtonianismo per le Dame," and these works contributed to make her more known, though, when arrived at high literary reputation, she did not willingly mention them. Meantime she was increasing her stock of acquaintance both in the fashionable and lettered world, and from her natural and unaffected manners, and the perfect propriety of her conduct, was generally respected and esteemed. In 1741 she formed a friendship with Miss Talbot, grand-daughter of the bishop of Durham, and niece of the Chancellor of that name, which proved a kind of era in her life. It was the means of introducing her to Secker, then Bishop of Oxford, and Hayter,
Bishop of Norwich; and was also the occasion of her undertaking the work to which she owed the greatest part of her fame, the translation of Epictetus. This task she began in 1749, and it was not completed till 1756. During the progress of it, the portions as finished were all communicated to Miss Talbot, and to Bishop Secker, with whom that lady and her mother resided; and at one period a scruple arose in the mind of the former, and also spread to the prelate, that the translation might do some harm, by furnishing infidels with an instance of so much excellent morality proceeding from a heathen philosopher. Mrs. Carter, with better judgment and more liberal views, argued against this opinion; she, however, consented to subjoin an introduction and some notes, for the purpose of comparing the stoical morality with the Christian, and correcting its errors. Besides the delay occasioned by this circumstance, another occurred which was much to her honour. A younger son of the family was designed for the church, and his father had made a commencement of his education. But the state of his spirits rendering this an irksome business, Elizabeth offered to take it entirely upon herself, and accordingly conducted him through his studies with so much success, that he passed his examination for admission at Cambridge with great credit. The translation, which comprised the whole of Epictetus, was published by subscription, in 1758, and was received with very general applause. Its execution caused some persons to doubt whether it could be the work of a female, and it was suggested that her father might have assisted in it; but in fact he had no manner of concern in it, and the only aid she received consisted in the corrections and advice of Secker.

In 1762 a collection of Mrs. Carter’s poems was published, with a dedication to the Earl of Bath, and a copy of commendatory verses by Lord Lyttleton. Only two of the pieces in her juvenile collection were admitted into this, but many of the poems had already appeared in different places. "The Ode to Wisdom" had first been printed anonymously in the Gentleman’s Magazine, and had been copied by Richardson in his Clarissa, where it was much and justly admired. The pieces are almost all of the kind called occasional, and of no considerable length. They are characterised by purity of language and versification, sobriety and seriousness of sentiment, with little either of the fancy or warmth that mark a truly poetical genius. In 1763 she complied with the solicitations of Mrs. Montagu to accompany her, with Mr. Montague and Lord Bath, in a tour to the Low Countries, part of Germany, and the Spa, whence she derived much amusement, and the means of entertaining her friends with sprightly and sensible letters. After her return she passed her time partly at Deal, partly in London, easy in her circumstances, and happy in the possession of friends, some in an exalted station, by whom she was treated with great regard. One of the most intimate of these, Miss Talbot, she lost in the beginning of 1770; and her surviving mother having put her papers into Mrs. Carter’s hands, she selected from them for publication, “Reflections on the Seven Days of the Week,” and afterwards two vols. 12mo. of "Essays, Poems, and other detached Pieces," which were well received. She herself never again appeared from the press after a third edition of her poems, to which were added some, not before printed. Frequent and violent headaches incapacitated her from occupying herself further with literature than reading, chiefly for amusement. The original strength of her constitution, however, enabled her to hold out with tolerable enjoyment of life till February 1806, when she expired in London, in the 89th year of her age. Memoirs of her life, (from which the present article has been compiled,) with a number of her Letters, a new edition of her Poems, some Miscellaneous Essays in prose, and Notes on the Bible, were published by her nephew, the Reverend Montagu Pennington, in one volume 4to. 1807. This was so well received, that more of her letters were afterwards given to the public: it is, however, to be observed, that none of them were intended for the press, but on the contrary, she had left express directions that they should be destroyed. — A.

CARISSIMI, GIACOMO, an excellent musical composer, began to flourish about 1635, and was living in 1672. He was maestro di capella of the church of St. Apollinare, in the German college at Rome, and was the author of a great number of compositions, which rendered him the delight of his contemporaries. Kircher, who was one of them, speaks of him as possessing the power of exciting in his hearers whatever affectation he pleased. He was particularly admired for his church music, into which he was the first who introduced cantatas on sacred subjects; and he greatly improved recitative in general, “rendering it (says Dr. Burney) “a more expressive, articulate, and intelligible language, by its approxi-
mation to speech and declamation." The same able judge affirms that "there is something interesting in the most trivial compositions of this master, and in his works may certainly be traced more traits of fine melody than in those of any composer of the seventeenth century." He was the first who introduced instrumental accompaniments into church-music, and was the inventor of moving basses. His excellencies, like almost all others of refined art, were not obtained without much study and labour, and he was accustomed, when praised for the grace and ease of his melodies, to exclaim, "Ah, with what difficulty is this ease acquired!" He was the favourite composer of Dr. Aldrich, who was possessed of a complete collection of his works, and adapted English words to many of his motets. One of them, "I am well pleased," is well known as an anthem, and is frequently sung in the cathedrals of this kingdom.

Carissimi is said to have acquired a considerable fortune by his profession, and to have lived to the age of ninety. Burney's and Hawkins's History of Music. — A.

CARLYLE, JOSCEPH Dacre, the Reverend, a learned orientalist, was born in 1759 at Carlisle, in which city his father was a physician. He received his school education in his native place, and in 1773 was entered of Christ's college, Cambridge, whence he removed to Queen's college. Of the latter he was elected a Fellow; and besides making himself master of the usual branches of academical study, he pursued that of the Arabic language with great assiduity, availing himself of the fine collection of Arabic writings in the university library, and assisted by a native of Bagdad. He took the degree of M.A. in 1783, and leaving college, married, and obtained some ecclesiastical preferment in Carlisle. In 1793 he received the degree of B.D., and was nominated to the chancellorship of the diocese of Carlisle on the resignation of Dr. Paley; and in 1794 he was elected to the professorship of Arabic in the University of Cambridge. His appointment of chaplain to Lord Elgin's embassy to Constantinople in 1759, offered him the opportunity of inspecting the libraries of that capital, and of travelling through Asia Minor and other oriental countries. Returning to England in 1801, he was presented by the Bishop of Carlisle to the vicarage of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He was also chaplain to the Bishop of Durham. But in the midst of fallourable prospects in life, and plans for learned usefulness, he was cut off by the effects of a painful malady, under which he had long laboured, in April 1804.

Mr. Carlyle was the author of the following publications: "Mauret Allatafet Jemaleddini Filii Togri-Bardii, seu Rerum Ægypticarum Annales, ab anno Christi 971 usque ad annum 1453. E. cod. MS. Bibliothecæ Acad. Cant. Arab. & Lat. 4to. 1793"; "Specimens of Arabic Poetry, from the earliest Time, to the Extinction of the Khalifs, with some Account of the Authors," 4to. 1796; "Poems, suggested chiefly by scenes in Asia Minor, Syria, and Greece; with Prefaces extracted from the Author's Journal," 1805, 4to. published after his death, and displaying much elegance of taste as well as learning. Mr. Carlyle was engaged, at the request of the Bishop of Durham and other eminent friends of literature, in a correct edition of the Arabic Bible; and had likewise projected a complete edition of the New Testament in Greek, with the various readings collected by learned men, and others which he had himself derived from the collection of Greek manuscripts when abroad: the failure of which useful designs rendered his premature death a cause of peculiar regret. Gent. Magaz. Monthly Rev. — A.

CASSINI, James, a celebrated French astronomer, was born at Paris, in the month of February 1677, being the younger son of John Dominic Cassini, whom he succeeded as astronomer at the royal observatory. He received the early part of his education at home, under M. de Chazelles, and studied philosophy in the Mazarine college, where he attended also the lectures of Varignon, the professor of mathematics, and applied so diligently to that branch of knowledge, that at the age of fifteen he supported a mathematical thesis with great honour. In 1694 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in the same year accompanied his father to Italy, where he assisted him in the verification of the meridian of Bologna, and in other operations. On his return he visited Holland, and discovered some errors in the measurement of the earth by Snell, an account of which was communicated to the Academy in 1702. In 1696 he went over to England, where he formed an acquaintance with Newton, Halley, Flamsted, and other eminent men, and was made a member of the Royal Society. In 1717 he gave to the Academy his researches on the distance of the fixed stars, in which he shewed that the whole diameter of the earth's annual orbit, amounting nearly to 200 millions of miles, is but a point in comparison of that
distance; and consequently that it cannot be determined. In the same year he communicated the result of his labours on the inclination of the orbits of the satellites in general, and particularly on the inclination of the satellites, and the ring of Saturn. These researches were exceedingly laborious, and attended with great difficulty, because it was necessary to determine in the most accurate manner small elements, scarcely amounting to a few minutes, and connected besides with many optical deceptions. Cassini nevertheless found means to ascertain the position of the orbits of the satellites of Saturn, and to explain their whole theory. After this, he endeavoured to discover the causes of the moon's libration; and though a part only of this phenomenon, according to the opinion of Riccioli and De Mairan, depended on a real cause, he pointed out a method of determining how far it was to be ascribed to optical deception. In the year 1732 a new astronomical question occurred to exercise the ingenuity of this acute and diligent astronomer. His father, in consequence of two observations made in 1666 and 1667, had determined the revolution of the planet Venus around its axis to be about 23 hours; but Bianchini, in a work published in 1729, made this period to be different; that is to say, 24 days and 8 hours. From an examination of Bianchini's observations, which were upon the spots in Venus, he discovered that he had intermitted them for the space of three hours; and by these means, mistaking new spots for old ones, had been led into error. Two years after, he gave to the Academy a dissertation on another subject of great importance to astronomy. The old astronomers, from a conviction of the earth's rest, and the motion of the sun around it, always referred the inclination of the planetary orbits to the plane of the ecliptic; that is to say, of the earth's orbit. But after Copernicus had discovered the real principles of astronomy, this error, in regard to the earth, could no longer be admitted. Kepler was so convinced of it, that, in his excellent work "De motibus Stellarum," he established the equator as the boundary to which the inclination of the planetary orbits ought to be referred. He, however, did not prosecute his ideas any farther; and astronomers continued, according to the old method, to refer this inclination to the ecliptic. Cassini shewed that by adopting the more natural method of referring it to the plane of the solar equator, the result would be not only a much more probable order of the system, but a greater unity in the motion of the nodes of the planets, and much greater facility to determine, whether they were invariable in the starry heavens, or had a totally different motion from that which seemed to be given to them by the precession of the equinoxes. The next object of his astronomical labours was the motion of Jupiter and Saturn. Modern astronomers had long before remarked, that when observations made in the oldest times were compared with each other, an acceleration was found in the mean motion of Jupiter, and a retardation in the mean motion of Saturn, which they were not able to explain. The Newtonian theory shewed very clearly that these planets had a mutual influence on each other at the time of their conjunction, which must naturally produce an irregularity in their motion. On the other hand, Cassini shewed that, taking into account this variation and the opposite position of the axis, of two orbits, an acceleration of half a second in the mean motion of Jupiter, and a retardation of about two minutes in the mean motion of Saturn, must be annually produced; and that these quantities would increase for 2000 years, and afterwards decrease. In 1740 he gave to the public the fruit and result of all his preceding researches, by publishing his "Astronomical Tables," a work on which he had bestowed every imaginable care; and this was followed by his Elements of Astronomy, written in compliance with a desire of the Duke of Burgundy, who wished to have a treatise in French on that subject. Though astronomy was his principal occupation, he did not confine himself so exclusively to it as not to apply sometimes to other researches, as is proved by his experiments on the light emitted by bodies exposed to friction; on the recoil of fire arms; on the different heights to which the mercury in the barometer rises above the level of the sea; observations on the improvement of burning mirrors; and other subjects. But the most important work of Cassini, and that on which he was employed during the greater part of his life, was the measurement of the earth. In 1699 Picard measured more than a degree of northern latitude at Paris; but as this extent, which amounted only to about the 360th part of the meridian, appeared to be too small to afford any accurate conclusion from it in regard to the whole, the Academy requested the king to cause this measurement to be continued north and south, throughout the whole extent of the country. Accordingly, in 1683, it
was continued on the north side of Paris by De la Hire, and on the south side by Cassini the elder, who, in 1700, was assisted in continuing this operation by his son. At length, the part left unfinished in the north by De la Hire was completed in 1718 by our author, with the assistance of Maraldi and De la Hire junior, and the result answered their expectations. They not only attained an accuracy before unknown in the measurement of the earth, but observed a circumstance which was not expected. It appeared in this measurement of more than six degrees, that the degrees were of different lengths, and Cassini, in a dissertation published in 1718, thence concluded that the degrees of latitude decreased more and more towards the pole; consequently, that the earth was a prolate spheroid, the axis of which was greater than the diameter of the equator. This new hypothesis, which was entirely contrary to Newton's theory of gravity and attraction, met with great opposition. It was asserted that Cassini had been too precipitate in his conclusions; and that the difference which had been observed in the degrees might very readily be ascribed to errors in the observations. As the subject was of great importance, Cassini, by the king's order, began in 1733 the measurement of a line perpendicular to the meridian of Paris; and when ended, it was found, by comparing the measured distance with the difference of the longitudes of the two extremities, as determined by eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, that the degrees of longitude were much smaller than they ought to be, if the earth were a sphere; and it was therefore concluded that the earth must have the same spheroidal form as had been concluded from the degrees of the meridian. On this account the objections were repeated with more violence; and as the Academy was convinced that a dispute of this kind could be determined only by the most incontrovertible observations, they ordered a degree of the meridian to be measured at the equator, and another at the polar circle; and the result being a contradiction of Cassini's hypothesis, he retracted his error before his death, which took place in consequence of a fall, in the month of April, 1756, when in the seventy-ninth year of his age. His works, besides an infinite number of papers in the Memoirs of the Academy from the year 1699 to 1755 are, "Histoire de la Grandeur et de la Figure de la Terre," Paris, 1718, 4to.; Amsterdam, 1723, 12mo.; "Elemens d'Astronomie, avec les Tables as-


demie de Paris for 1756. — J.

CASSINI, DE THURY, CÉSAR FRANCIS, son of the preceding, whose talents he in some measure inherited, was born at Paris, in 1714. He received his first lessons in astronomy and mathematics from Maraldi and Camus, under whom he made such progress, that when hardly ten years of age he could calculate the phases of the total eclipse of the sun in 1727. When about eighteen, he accompanied his father in his two journeys, undertaken for drawing the perpendicular to the meridian of the observatory, which extended from Stras-

burgh to Brest. After that time a general chart of France was projected; and it being necessary for the construction of it to traverse the country by several lines parallel and perpendicular to the meridian of Paris, our au-

thor was charged with the management of these operations. He did not content himself with the measure of a degree by Picard. Suspecting even that the measures taken by his father and grand-father were not free from errors, which the imperfection of their instruments would at any rate be liable to, he again undertook to measure an arc of the meridian of Paris by means of a new series of triangles; fewer in number, and more advantageously disposed. An account of this great work was published in 1740, with a chart shewing the new meridian of Paris by two different series of triangles, passing along the sea coasts to Bayonne; traversing the frontiers of Spain to the Mediterranean and Antibes, and thence along the eastern limits of France to Dunkirk, with parallel and perpendicular lines, de-

scribed at the distance of 6000 toises from each other, from side to side of the country. A tour which he made to Flanders, in company with the king, about 1741, gave rise to the particular chart of France, which was con-

structed at the king's desire, and consisted of a great number of sheets. In 1661 Cassini undertook an expedition to Germany, in order to continue to Vienna the perpendicular of the Paris meridian; to unite the triangles of the chart of France with the points taken in Germany; to prepare the means of extending into that country the same plan as in France, and thus to establish successively for all Eu-
rope a most useful uniformity. He was at Vienna on the 6th of June, 1761, the day of the transit of the planet Venus over the sun, of which he observed as much as the state of the weather would permit him to do, and published the account of it in his "Voyage en Allemagne." Still meditating the perfection of his grand design, Cassini availed himself of the peace concluded in 1763, to propose the joining of certain points taken upon the English coast with those which had been determined on the coast of France, and thus to connect the general chart of the latter with that of the British isles, as he had before united it with those of Flanders and Germany. The proposal was favourably received by the English government, and presently carried into effect, under the direction of the Royal Society, the execution being committed to General Roy, after whose death the business was for some time suspended; but it was afterwards revived, under the auspices of the Duke of Richmond, master-general of the ordinance, and the execution committed to the care of Colonel Edward Williams, and Captain William Mudge, both respectable officers of artillery, and Mr. Isaac Dalby, who had before accompanied and assisted General Roy; by whose united skill and zeal it was afterwards successfully completed. Cassini published in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, between the years 1735 and 1770, a prodigious number of papers, chiefly on astronomical subjects, among which were, "Researches concerning the Parallax of the Sun, the Moon, Mars, and Venus;" "On Astronomical Refractions, and the Effect caused in their Quantity and Laws by the Weather;" "Observations on the Obliquity of the Ecliptic, and on the Law of its Variations." In short, he cultivated astronomy during half a century, the most important for the science that ever elapsed, on account of the magnitude and variety of the objects, in most of which he sustained a considerable share. Cassini being of a strong and vigorous constitution, was enabled to undertake many laborious operations in geography and astronomy, which he conducted with the best success. An habitual retention of urine, however, rendered the last twelve years of his life very painful and distressing, till it was at length terminated by the small-pox, on the 4th of September 1784, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was succeeded in the Academy, and as director of the observatory, by his only son, Count Dominic Cassini, the fourth by direct descent who had held in succession that honourable station. Hutton's Mathematical Dictionary. — J.

CASTILLON, or rather CASTIGLIONE, John Francis Mauro Melchior Salvezemini, an eminent mathematician and miscellaneous writer, was born at Castiglione, a town in the Florentine territories, in January 1708. He received the early part of his education at home, under the care of his father, from whom he acquired a taste for the mathematics; and having applied to philosophy, he was sent to study law at Pisa, where he was admitted to the degree of doctor, in 1729. Being obliged to quit Italy precipitately, in consequence of some imprudent expressions in regard to religion, he sought shelter at Lausanne, where he distinguished himself by a translation of Pope's Essay on Man, which, though not then printed, acquired him some friends and protectors. In 1737 he was made principal of the college of Vevay, in the Pays de Vaud, and besides public teaching, he gave private instructions in the mathematics. He began also, in his leisure hours, to compose a commentary on Newton's Universal Arithmetic, which, though destined at first for the use of his pupils, was afterwards printed. Here, also, the perusal of good books, and the advice and example of friends, induced him to renounce the atheistical opinions he entertained, and to become a sincere Christian, as is proved by the works which he wrote at a later period in favour of Christianity. In 1744 he commenced author at Lausanne, by publishing the Opuscolo of Newton, the plan of which was furnished to him by the celebrated Cramer, professor at Geneva. About 1745 he resigned his place of principal in the college of Vevay, and went to reside at Lausanne; and in 1751 he accepted an invitation to occupy the post of extraordinary professor of mathematics, experimental philosophy, and astronomy, at Utrecht. He obtained the degree of master of arts and doctor of philosophy in that university; and in 1755 was made ordinary professor of philosophy and mathematics; a situation which obliged him to teach also logic, natural and moral philosophy, and metaphysics. But notwithstanding these numerous occupations, he found time to publish, in 1756, his answer to Rousseau on the Origin of the Inequality among Mankind, and, in 1758, his translation of the essay, written in Italian by Donati, on the Adriatic Sea. In 1761 he published, at Amsterdam, his commentary on Newton's Universal Arithmetic, in which he explained the obscure passages of the text, supplied those calculations which had been omitted by the
author, and demonstrated such theorems as had only been enounced. He solved also several arithmetical and geometrical problems in various ways, and added to a great number of geometrical problems a solution in the manner of the ancients. On the conclusion of peace in 1762, Frederic the Great invited him to Berlin to teach mathematics to the corps of artillery. Before he quitted Holland he completed a translation of the Essay on Miracles, by Dr. Campbell, of Aberdeen, who himself furnished several corrections, and added to it notes. In 1764 he became a member of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin, of which he had been before a foreign associate; and was employed by the king on various commissions. He was appointed, in 1768, first astronomer to the Academy; and he continued to write a great variety of works, both original and translated, as well as to perform the functions of his office, till his death, in 1791, in the eighty-third year of his age. He was a member of many of the most considerable literary and scientific societies in Europe. Mem. del Acad. de Berlin. — J.

CATO, DIONYSIUS, the author of a collection of Moral Sentences, who has given rise to various doubts among the learned. Some consider him to be the same person as Cato the Censor, to whom Aulus Gellius ascribes a poem “De Moribus,” and Pliny “Præcepta ad Filium.” Others name him Octavianus, Tullius, and Joannes Clothomius, who perhaps wrote a commentary on the Disticha, or added interpolations. Some also suppose the name Cato to be the title of the book, because two of Cicero’s works are distinguished by the names of Cato and Lælius; and late writers have endeavoured to prove, but without historical grounds, that the physician Serenus Samonicus must be the author, asserting, that the title Disticha Samonicis was converted by ignorant transcribers into Dionysii Catonis, the letters of which are not very different. Opinions are no less divided in regard to the period and religion of the author, as some place him in the time of the Christian emperors, and others in the ages of barbarism; the former making him a christian, and the latter a heathen. Canneiger, however, a German philologue, has carefully examined all these opinions, and shewn, by evidence deduced from manuscripts, old authorities, and the work itself, that the name of the author was really Dionysius Cato; that he lived before the reign of Constantine the Great, or about the time of the Antonines, and that he was a follower of the Pagan religion. His “Disticha de Moribus ad Filium” has long been considered as an excellent manual of moral precepts for young persons. It was used in schools in the time of Charles the Great; but it contains many things that do not well accord with the Christian doctrine. In consequence of the great use made of it in the middle ages, many errors and false readings were introduced into it; a fate which it experienced in common with other books employed in the monkish seminaries. These Disticha were translated into Greek by Planudes, Scaliger, Zuber, and others. The best edition has the following title: “Dionysii Catonis Disticha de Moribus, cum Notis variiorum. Accedunt Boxhornii Dissertatio et Canneigeri rescripta Boxhormio de Catone, nec non J. H. Withofii, Dissertiones ii. de Distichorum auctore et vera illorum lectione, recensuit et suas annotationes adjectit Otto Arntzenius. Edition altera auctor et emendator.” Amst. 1754, 8vo. Hamberger’s Zuverlässige nachrichten von der vornehmsten Schriftstellern vom Anfange der Welt bis 1500. — J.

CAVALLO, TIBERIUS, F.R.S., was the son of an eminent physician of Naples, where he was born, in 1749. He was originally destined for the mercantile profession, and came to England in the year 1771, for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the principles of commerce; but the study of nature displaying superior attractions, he was seduced from the counting-house to embrace the leisure of a philosophical retreat, and soon acquired well-merited reputation as a digester and elucidator of philosophical discoveries. In 1799 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences at Naples, and of the Royal Society of London. He died in the latter capital in 1810. His publications are, “A complete Treatise on Electricity, in Theory and Practice, with original Experiments,” 1777, 8vo. enlarged to three volumes in 1795; “An Essay on the Theory and Practice of Medical Electricity,” 1780, 8vo.; “A Treatise on the Nature and Properties of Air, and other permanently elastic Fluids, with an Introduction to Chemistry,” 1781, 4to.; “The History and Practice of Aerostation,” 1785; “Mineralogical Tables,” 1785, folio, accompanied with an explanatory pamphlet in 8vo.; “A Treatise on Magnetism, in Theory and Practice, with original Experiments,” 1787, 8vo.; “Description and Use of the Telescopial Mother-of-pearl Micrometer invented by T.C.” 1793, 8vo.; “An Essay on the Medicinal Properties of factitious Airs, O O
with an Appendix on the Nature of the Blood," 1798, 8vo.; "Elements of Natural or Experimental Philosophy," 1803, 4 vols. 8vo. Mr. Cavallotto's treatises, all on popular and interesting branches of science, may be justly classed among the best elementary books in the English language. They possess every requisite of such performances; perspicuity of style, proper selection of materials, and clear arrangement. He was the author also of several papers published in the Philosophical Transactions, vols. 66, 67, and 70. Monthly Magazine. Philosophical Transactions. — 1.

CAVANILLES, ANTONIO JOSEPH, director of the botanical garden at Madrid, was born in 1745; at Valencia, where his parents carried on a small trade. He received the first part of his education in the college of the Jesuits at that place, and afterwards applied to the study of theology and philosophy at the university. In these pursuits he distinguished himself as a youth of uncommon abilities and diligence, and made great progress also in history, mathematics, and the belles lettres. He next removed to Murcia, and soon after was chosen to be tutor to the eldest son of the Duke del Infantado, an office for which he was selected as much on account of his engaging appearance and vivacity, as of his abilities and learning. In the year 1777 he attended the young duke to Paris, where he had time and opportunity to improve himself in various branches of science, which he did with great zeal and perseverance. Having conceived an extraordinary attachment to the study of botany, of which he had before very little knowledge, he formed an acquaintance with the botanical gardener Thorien, and began to collect an herbarium, for which he found sufficient materials in the garden. He made himself known also to Jussieu, and by these means gradually increased his skill in botany, while he enlarged the circle of his connections. His intimacy with these botanists began about the year 1779, a period favourable for a person who wished to acquire celebrity in that science. The garden at Paris had for several years before obtained seeds of all kinds of plants from the colonies, and nothing was wanting but a botanist who would give himself the trouble to class and describe the great number of new species. His first publication, however, was not botanical; it was an answer to the article on Spain in the New Encyclopædia, written by Masson du Morvilliers, a man little acquainted with Spain, and strongly prejudiced against every thing that was not French. This article gave great offence to all the Spaniards at Paris, and particularly to those in the household of the Duke del Infantado. Cavanilles, at the request of the Duke and some others, undertook the defence of his country, and in 1784 published "Observations sur l'Article Espagne, de la Nouvelle Encyclopædia." In 1785 he printed in 4to. "Dissertatio botanica de Sida et quibusdam Plantis, quee cum illa Affinitatem habent." As it met with a favourable reception, it was followed next year by "Dissertatio de Malva," &c. and he thus gradually conceived the idea of treating the whole class Monadelphia in the same manner, and of introducing into it many genera which Linnaeus had assigned to others. In the course of five years, he gave to the public ten dissertations, containing, according to his arrangement, the whole of the monadelphous plants, eight of which were printed at Paris, but the ninth and tenth at Madrid. This excellent work, entitled "Monadelphiae Classis Dissertations decem," Madrid, 1790, is well known to every botanist. About the same time with Cavanilles, L'Heritier, a rich amateur of botany, conceived the idea of making the botanical treasures at Paris better known; Cavanilles, however, anticipated him, and described many species which L'Heritier also considered as new. L'Heritier therefore dated the fifth number of his "Stirpes Novæ" three years earlier than it really appeared, and took no notice of Cavanilles. The latter, thinking himself treated with contempt, made a violent attack on L'Heritier, who answered with no less warmth, and on this occasion both parties treated each other with a great deal of acrimony. In consequence of the dissolution of the order of the Jesuits, Cavanilles at first remained a secular ecclesiastic. At Paris he was generally styled Abbé, but the university of Valencia made him a doctor of theology, and he obtained a benefice in the collegiate institution of Ampudia. The French revolution having induced the Duke del Infantado to return to Madrid, about the end of the year 1789, Cavanilles accompanied him, and remained in his house, with a pension in addition to the income arising from his benefice. On his arrival at Madrid, he found the botanical garden nearly in the same state as the Parisian had been. The King had sent naturalists, at his own expence, to the colonies, with orders to transmit seeds to Madrid; and the garden contained a great many remarkable and new species, but there was no person there to class and describe them. Ortega, the overseer, did not possess the requisite knowledge; and, generally speaking, there
were few botanists at Madrid. Cavanilles, therefore, determined to supply this deficiency, and the plants in the botanical garden and the environs afforded him such abundant materials, that the first part of his "Icones et Descriptione Plantarum quae aut sponte in Hispania crescent, aut in Hortis hospitantur," appeared in 1791. In the same year he undertook a tour to Valencia, but not at the king's expense, as has been asserted; and meeting with a favourable reception from his countrymen, he traversed the province in every direction. A great many new and remarkable species found there were inserted in the second and third volumes of his Icones, which concluded with the sixth volume, in 1801, the whole containing six hundred plates. Another result of this tour was his "Observaciones sobre la Historia Natural, &c. del Reyno de Valencia," published in 1795, in two volumes; being a topographical and statistical account of that kingdom, abundant in observations, not only in regard to the productions of nature, but to antiquities and other objects. When the botanical discoveries in Valencia became rarer, and Ortega's jealousy rendered the use of the botanical garden unpleasant, Cavanilles was so fortunate as to see another source opened before him. Louis Nee, a Frenchman established in Spain, who followed the profession of apothecary, had been sent to the Spanish islands in America, and also to the continent, which he had explored from one end to the other. He had also performed a voyage round the world with Malespina, and brought back an excellent collection of plants. Being neglected by the Spanish government, Cavanilles paid him a visit, and finding that he had no longer a desire to prosecute botanical researches, obtained from him his whole collection, for the purpose of describing it. The fourth, fifth, and sixth volumes of his Icones, were produced chiefly from this herbarium. The unfitness of Ortega for his office at length reached the ears of government, and in 1801 he was suffered to retire, in order to make room for Cavanilles, who was appointed in his stead. He now took possession of the house in the botanical garden, and read lectures on botany, which were published under the following title: "Descripción de las Plantas que demonestro en las Leciones publicas del Año 1801." With his usual activity, he wrote to all the botanists with whom he was acquainted, inviting them to become his correspondents; and in the same year, in conjunction with Proust, began a periodical work, entitled "Anales de Ciencias naturales," to which Herrgen, a German, director of the Cabinet of Natural History at Madrid, furnished extracts from German publications. It was his intention also to continue his Icones in a new work, entitled, "Hortus Matritensis," which, besides rare plants growing in the garden, was to comprehend those undescribed plants preserved in the royal herbarium, in the museum of Madrid. The first volume of this work was put to the press, but he did not live to continue it, being attacked by an epidemic fever, which carried him off on the 4th of May 1804, in the sixtieth year of his age. *Annals of Botany. Professor Schrader's Journal für die Botanik.*

**CAVENDISH, the Honourable Henry,** a very eminent natural philosopher, born in London in 1731, was the son of Lord Charles Cavendish, a younger brother of the Devonshire house. Of his education we have no particular account, but it is certain that he obtained the acquisitions of a man of learning and a profound mathematician, to which he afterwards added the knowledge of a first-rate chemist and electrician. During his father's life his income was narrow, which circumstance, with natural temper, devoted him to seclusion and study, and ensured him to habits of economy. These he retained when he became the inheritor of large property, which, from want of will or power to expend the interest, accumulated so much that he died the richest philosopher, probably, that Europe ever saw. His course of life was extremely uniform. He chiefly resided at his house on Clapham Common, visiting only once or twice a week that which he possessed in London, and in which he kept his valuable library. This he rendered liberally accessible to all literary men—a laudable use of the advantage afforded him by opulence in the encouragement of learning and science; but, it is to be lamented, almost the only instance that he gave of such an use. The sole society he cultivated was that of his literary friends. He was a constant attendant on the weekly dinners of the Royal-Society-Club in the season, at which, when seated by persons whose conversation he liked, he opened freely, but at other times was very silent. He also attended regularly at the Sunday-evening's meetings at Sir Joseph Banks's. On one of these occasions he gave a remarkable proof of the shyness of his temper, and his utter aversion to parade and compliment. Dr. Ingenhousz came up to him in a pompous manner, with an Austrian gentleman in his hand, whom he formally introduced to
him by all his titles. The gentleman then began a speech in which he assured Mr. Cavendish that his principal reason for visiting London, was his ardent desire to see and converse with one of the ornamens of the age, and the most illustrious of philosophers. Mr. Cavendish stood with his eyes cast down, not answering a word, and betraying every sign of distress and confusion. At length, spying an opening in the circle, he darted through it, and with all speed escaped to his carriage, and drove directly home. He maintained scarcely any communication with his family, and only saw once a year, and that for a few minutes, that relation to whom he left the bulk of his fortune. These manners were not the result of irritability or peevishness, but of a total want of common feelings. As a philosopher the same temper had some admirable effects. It rendered him patient, cautious, and exact, so that he never advanced an opinion which he had not put to the full test of experiment. Undazzled by specious theories or the desire of fame, he pursued truth simply as his sole object.

All Mr. Cavendish's contributions to science were given in seventeen papers published in the Philosophical Transactions: their subjects relate to chemistry, electricity, meteorology, and astronomy. Of his chemical papers, the first was published in 1766, with the title of "Experiments on Factitious Airs," and it made an important advance in the knowledge of pneumatic chemistry, by the examination it contained of the two fundamental species then termed inflammable and fixed air. A subsequent paper, consisting of experiments on Rathbone-place Water, may be regarded as the first tolerably accurate analysis of a mineral water ever published: it proved the interesting fact of the solubility of lime and magnesia in water by means of fixed air, or the carbonic acid gas, as it is now termed. In another paper the author determined with accuracy the proportion of oxygen and of azotic gas in the composition of atmospheric air. The congelation of quicksilver having engaged Mr. Cavendish's attention, he furnished Mr. Hutchings with directions for experiments to be made at Hudson's Bay, by which its freezing point was fixed at 39° below zero of Fahrenheit's thermometer. Proceeding to the subject of freezing in general, he instituted a set of experiments respecting freezing mixtures, and the congelation of acids, which were the subject of two other papers, constituting one of the most interesting parts of the theory of heat as taught in modern philosophy. In the Philosophical Transactions for 1784 and 1785 he inserted two papers entitled "Experiments on Air," the scope of which was to determine what occurred during the phlogistication of air, as it was then termed, that is, the change it underwent from the calcination of metals, and the combustion of various substances in it. In these papers, which contained many curious and important facts, not a single opinion was advanced which had not the test of experiment to support it, and no inferences were drawn beyond what the experiments would warrant. In the first of them the author stated a comparison between the phlogistic and antiphlogistic theories, and gave his reasons for preferring the former to the latter. The chemical writings of Mr. Cavendish contain five valuable discoveries, all of them brought nearly to perfection: 1. the nature and properties of hydrogen gas; 2. the solvent of lime in water when it is deposited by boiling; 3. the exact proportion of the constituents of common air, and the fact that this proportion never sensibly varies; 4. the composition of water; 5. the composition of nitric acid.

His papers on electricity are only two in number, but are the result of very elaborate investigation. The first, in 1771, is entitled "An Attempt to explain some of the principal Phenomena of Electricity by means of an elastic Fluid." The second, in 1776, consists of the relation of a set of experiments to determine the nature of the shock communicated by the Torpedo. Of his two meteorological papers, the first gives an account of the meteorological instruments kept in the house of the Royal Society, with observations respecting the construction and use of some of them; and the second is a calculation of a remarkably luminous arch seen in February 1784. The subjects of Mr. Cavendish's astronomical papers are, the Civil Year of the Hindoos and its divisions; a Rule for finding the Longitude by the Lunar Observations; an Account of Experiments to determine the Density of the Earth; and a Method of dividing Astronomical Instruments—the last paper he wrote. This highly distinguished philosopher, whose name must be remembered as long as it is thought worth while to trace the progress of the most interesting discoveries in science, died on February 4, 1810, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was at that time the greatest proprietor in the Bank of England, and his wealth was estimated at nearly 1,300,000 pounds, which he left entirely among his relations. Bis-


graphical Account of Mr. Cavendish, by Dr. Thomson. — A.

CELSIUS, ANDREW, an eminent Swedish astronomer, was born at Upsal, in 1701. He received a good education under his father, and made great progress in the Greek and Latin; but his chief attention was directed to the mathematics, a taste for which seems to have prevailed in the family, both his grandfathers and his maternal uncle, Peter Elvius, being all mathematicians or professors of astronomy. Even when a child he amused himself with geometrical figures, inscribing polygons in circles, composing polyhedra, and constructing sun-dials. His relations wished him to apply to the law, and for some time he attended the lectures of Professor Castovius; but he soon quitted that study for others better adapted to his genius and talents. Though attached to the mathematics in general, no part of them attracted his notice so much as astronomy, which he learned under his father and Professor Burman. On the death of the latter, in 1729, he was appointed to give lectures in the mathematics, which he did with great diligence and ability. In 1730 he was nominated by the king, professor of astronomy, after giving a proof of his fitness for that office in a disputation, which contained a new method, of his own invention, for measuring the sun's distance from the earth. At this time, astronomy was much neglected in Sweden, on account of the want of observers and instruments. Celsius determined, therefore, to make a tour into foreign countries, that he might see their astronomical establishments, and be better able to introduce similar improvements in his own. In 1732 he proceeded to Germany, where he inspected the principal schools and observatories, and formed an acquaintance with different men of science. He published also at Nuremberg observations on the Northern lights, made by himself and others. He then paid a visit to Italy, and in 1733 arrived at Bologna, where he remained some time to examine the celebrated meridian drawn by Cassini the elder, in the church of St. Petronio, and to make new observations. From Bologna he went to Rome, and in that city he conceived the idea of measuring the power of light, or of determining how much an object can be illuminated in one case more than in another. Having obtained from the Pope the use of his large gallery on Monte Cavallo, he made his experiments with torches bound together, moving them nearer to or farther from a table on which concentric circles were drawn. From the results, he concluded that the degree of illumination is as the biquadrate of the eye's distance from the object; that is to say, if the eye be removed to a double distance from the object, and if the object be then seen equally well, the light is sixteen times stronger. He thence concluded that the light of the moon, at the time of new moon, is eight times weaker than at full moon; that the light of the sun is 320,000 times stronger than that of the moon, and when on the meridian, thirty times more powerful than when on the horizon. Fontenelle, in the History of the Academy of Sciences for the year 1735, speaks of these experiments, and of the great care with which they were executed. Celsius then paid a visit to Paris, where he arrived in 1734, at which time the opinions of mathematicians were divided in regard to the figure of the earth, some believing with Newton that it was flat at the poles, and raised at the equator; while others, with Cassini the younger (see that article), maintained that it was a prolate spheroid, having its axis greater than the diameter of the equator. The dispute could not be determined but by the measurement of a degree at the equator and under the poles; and this being determined by the French government, Celsius was invited by Count Maurepas to accompany Maupertuis, Clairault, Camus, Le Monnier, and Outhier, who were appointed to measure a degree under the polar circle. As the best instruments were required for that purpose, Celsius went to London in 1736 to procure some of Graham's construction, and to make himself known to scientific men, whose assistance might be of use to him in his astronomical pursuits. Having joined his fellow labourers at Dunkirk, they proceeded thence to Sweden, and arrived, in 1736, at Torna, where the measurement was to be undertaken. The situation was exceedingly convenient, as a few triangles only were necessary; and the measurement of the base was much facilitated by the streams, lakes, and rivers being all frozen. When the operations were finished, the result was that a degree of the meridian in the polar regions was longer than that measured by Picart in France, so that Newton's conjecture, in regard to the flatness of the earth at the poles, was fully confirmed. This result the younger Cassini endeavoured to controvert, by objecting that the observations were not made with proper care, and that the instruments had not been sufficiently proved; but Celsius, in an examination of the researches made in France, in
regard to the figure of the earth, published in 1738, answered these objections, and detected several small errors in Cassini's measurement. Celsius, on account of his service on this occasion, obtained from the French government a pension of a thousand livres, and the quadrants which had been used at Torneag. On his return, in 1737, he established at his own expense, in his garden, a turret by way of observatory, where he began to make astronomical observations; but finding it too small and inconvenient he published a dissertation, at Upsal, in 1739, on the utility of astronomical observations in Sweden; and the consequence was that a large public observatory was begun and completed the year following. He now continued his astronomical labours with great zeal, and made a number of observations, that served to correct the astronomical tables before constructed, which were exceedingly faulty. He had an opportunity also, soon after, of turning his attention to the nature of comets, two of which he observed in the year 1742, 1743, and 1744. He made various observations, about the same time, for the purpose of determining the refraction, by continually viewing the pole star in order that he might obtain its true altitude, and ascertain likewise in regard to the aberration of the fixed stars, a phenomenon discovered a little before by Dr. Bradley. He contributed to the improvement of geography by determining, from astronomical observations, the situation of various places, such as Abo, Linkoping, Copenhagen, and Torneag. He turned his attention also to the variation and inclination of the magnetic needle, and the difference of gravity at the equator and the poles; and it appeared from experiments made by Graham at London, and Celsius at Upsal, with the same astronomical clock, that a thousand pounds of iron carried from Stockholm to London would lose in weight six pounds; a loss, however, not perceptible, as the weights decrease in the same proportion. In a dissertation published in the Transactions of the Swedish Academy for 1743, Celsius shewed that the sea in the neighbourhood of Sweden was retiring from the coast, and that the country by these means was receiving a daily addition of territory. His fame had so much increased, that he was a member of the Imperial Academy of the Searchers into Nature; of the Academy of Berlin; of the Royal Society of London; and of the Institute of Bologna. He was secretary also to the Society of Upsal, and to the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, and died of a consumption in the forty-third year of his age, in April 1744. He was the author of many works enumerated by the writers who are our authority, as well as of papers communicated to the learned societies of which he was a member. Aminnelse-Tal biltit for Kongl. Vetenskaps Academiens. Adelung’s Continuation of Jücker’s Allgem. gelehr. Lexicon. Philosophical Transactions. — J.

CELSIUS, Olof, a learned Swedish clergyman, son of Magnus Celsius professor of astronomy, was born at Upsal in 1670. Having lost his father in his ninth year, the early part of his education was rather neglected; but when he was fifteen, the deficiency was supplied by the care of Dr. Palmroth, who instructed him in the Greek, Hebrew, Chaldaic and Syriac languages. He applied also to the Arabic; and on taking his degree, as master of arts, gave proofs of the great progress he had made by two dissertations; one, “De Avibus,” and the other, “De Lingua et Eruditione Arabum.” Charles XI. being desirous of sending some young men into foreign countries for their improvement, and particularly in the oriental languages, Celsius was recommended for that purpose by Benedict Oxenstierna, chancellor of the academy of Upsal, who supplied him with money to defray his expenses. He began his travels in 1696, and in the course of them visited Germany, Holland, France, and Italy, contracting an acquaintance with various eminent men, among whom were Cellarius, Gronovius, Tournefort, Magliabechi, Meninski, La Croze, and others, by whose means he had free access to the principal libraries of all the places through which he passed. How well he profited by those advantages may be seen by numerous academic dissertations on philology, the oriental languages, and the ancient history of Sweden. From his youth he had been particularly attached to the history of his native country; and his father, Magnus Celsius, had rendered himself and the place of his residence celebrated by a happy explanation of a runic stone at Helsingland, marked with characters which no person could decipher. In 1724 Olof undertook a tour thither, in company with his nephew, Andrew Celsius, and discovered a new runic stone unknown to his father, an account of which he inserted in the transactions of the Academy of Upsal, with his own and nephew’s observations. During his travels, and particularly at Leipsic, when in company with the celebrated Icelandic, Arnas Mægmar, he had turned his attention to the importance of the Icelandic
saga, in an historical point of view, and the
dependence to be placed on these documents,
which had their birth during the darkness of
ignorance; and he afterwards discussed the
same subject in a literary correspondence
with the celebrated Gram at Copenhagen, and
professor Bayer at Petersburg. With a similar
view he published, in the Upsal Transactions,
remarks on the ancient monuments of Sweden
and Gothland; and shewed, with great abili-
ty, by many historical circumstances, that
the greater part of the Swedish runic stones
were erected after the introduction of Chris-
tianity. He contributed with Eric Benzelius
and Olof Rudbeck to the establishment of the
Academy of Sciences at Upsal. He applied
also to botany, and on this subject carried
on an epistolary correspondence with several
learned Italians, as well as with Sherrard in
England, and the famous Dilleniou, who
received from him some mosses for his History
of these plants, and assistance in giving them
proper names. He published also in the Trans-
sactions of the Upsal Society, an account of the
plants which grow wild in that neighbourhood,
being the first catalogue of Swedish plants
with complete synonymy. At that time there
were few botanists in Sweden; the science
was then in its infancy, but Celsius collected
plants of every kind, which he introduced into
his garden, and formed several herbaria, one
of which, in five volumes, containing the plants
in Upland, he presented to queen Ulrica, who
gave it a place in her library, and in return
honoured him with a gold medal. Another,
in several volumes, was given to the Academy
of Upsal. In 1728, when Linnaeus came
from the academy of Lund to Upsal, Celsius,
who discovered his merit, took him into his
house; allowed him free access to his library;
recommended him to Rudbeck, and assisted him
to obtain money from the Academy of Sci-
ences at Upsal to visit Lapland and the nor-
thern parts of Sweden. Celsius cultivated
botany not merely for amusement, but for
the purpose of illustrating the nature of the
plants mentioned in the Bible, which was his
chief motive for studying the eastern lan-
guages. What first suggested this idea was the
perusal of Bochart's learned work on the ani-
mal which occur in the scriptures. The one
he intended on this subject was to be of great
extent, and entitled "Paradise, or a triple
Explanation of the Names of the Plants among
the Orientals." The first was to treat of the
plants in the Bible; the second on the Tal-
mudic and Arabic; and the third on the
Arabic names which had been improperly
understood and translated; but the impedi-
ments to his intended eastern tour, the want
of a sufficient number of manuscripts, and
too little support, obliged him at first to pub-
ish it in parts. At length, when he was
above seventy years of age, he undertook to
collect all these scattered pieces, and in 1745
and the two following years, published, under
his own inspection, his "Hierobotanicon, or
Explanation of all the Plants which occur in
the Bible." This work, which cost the author
great time and labour, displays not only an
extensive knowledge of botany, but a deep
insight into the oriental languages, and met
with a favourable reception from the learned.
Celsius was a man of strict integrity, cheerful
in company, and knew how to employ his
knowledge to please and instruct others. As
he lived moderately, he enjoyed good health,
which he endeavoured to preserve by exercise
and short excursions every summer. He died
in 1756, at the age of eighty-five years and
eleven months. He was the author of a great
number of works, chiefly on subjects of orien-
tal and northern antiquities; and also edited
the Chronicon Archi-Episcoporum Upsali-
sium of an old anonymous writer, and Chron-
icum Rerum Sueo-Gothorum, Upsal, 1705,
illustrating both with notes. Ammellse-Tal
killing for Konigl. Vetenskaps Academiens.
Adelung's Continuation of Jäger's Allgen. gelehr.
Lexicon.—J.

CELSUS MINOS, or CELSI MINIO, a
writer so little known that many learned men
have supposed his name to be nothing else
than a mere mask of Lelius or Faustus Soci-
nus; but Marchand asserts that there really
was such a person, and that he was born at
Sienna, in Italy, about the beginning of the
sixteenth century, and that he was alive in
1572 or 1574. The first certain account of
him is that he carried on an epistolary cor-
respondence, on literary subjects, with various
men of learning and genius, between 1530
and 1545. Two years after, Fabio Benvogli-
enti dedicated to him his edition of the Letters
of Claudio Tolomei, printed at Venice by
Gabriel Giolito, in 1574, 4to; among which
there are two addressed to himself. This
agreeable life continued till about 1565 or
1570, when having embraced, like many other
learned and enlightened men, the doctrine of
the reformation, he quitted Italy entirely; and
that he might be at liberty to exercise his
religion publickly, and without any fear of
persecution from Paul V., he retired first to
the country of the Grisons, and then to Basle, in Switzerland, and to support himself there, he became corrector of the press to Peter Perna, a celebrated printer of that city. As an editor, he published "Chemice Principes Avicennae atque Geber, quorum alter nunquam in lucem prodit; alter vero ex vetustis exemplaribus illustratus utilior quam ante nunc evadit." Basilæ apud P. Pernam, 1572, 8vo, cum figuris; and an edition of the New Testament in Latin and French, printed at the same place, in octavo. This edition is distinguished by the verses being marked with figures; and at the head of each chapter is a Latin distich; such as the following prefixed to the first chapter of the epistle to the Galatians:

Si Petrus, Angelus aut Vates, contraria Paulo Adseret; hi Galatis sint Anathema fides.

It is dedicated to the celebrated Sir Francis Walsingham, at that time the English ambassador in France, who had induced the editor to come and live with him at Paris. Celsus composed also an important work on Toleration, or rather against Persecution, but died before he could commit it to the press; in what year is not exactly known, but it appears to have been between 1572 and 1577, the period when this posthumous work was published. It was entitled "Dissertatio de Hæreticis comburendo quatenus proptredii liceat," printed for the first time, Christingia, that is to say, in all probability, Basilæ, 1577, 8vo. In the second edition the title is changed into the following: "Mini Celsi Senensis, de Hæreticis capitali supplicio non afficiendis," 1584. The author, in his preface, says, "that being very much surprised, on his arrival in the country of the Grisons, to find that persecution prevailed among the protestants, no less than among the catholics, against those who had the misfortune to be considered as heretics, he was much afflicted on that account, and determined the more readily to combat so detestable a practice, which even when a catholic he had always considered, not only as an error, but as a very pernicious heresy. For this purpose he had carefully examined the scriptures, the ancient fathers, and all the modern divines, both catholic and protestant; that after comparing their different opinions, he had composed his work, and that without any worldly view of self-interest, and animated only by the love of God, he had determined, after surmounting difficulties for three years, to cause it to be printed and published." It however did not appear, as already mentioned, till after his death. This work, as may be readily supposed, was one of those inserted in the Indices Librorum prohibitorum. Dictionnaire historique par Prosper Marchand. — J.

CEULEN, or COLLEN, LUDOLPHUS VAN, an eminent mathematician, was the son of a merchant at Hildesheim. He resided some time in Livonia, from which he went to his brother at Antwerp and afterwards to Delft, where he gave private instructions in geometry and arithmetic. He was then invited to be first professor of fortification at Leyden, and composed various mathematical works, among which were, "De Circulo et Adscriptis," "De Usuris," "Fundamenta Arithmeticae et Geometricea," and "Zetemata, seu Problematum Geometrica." He died in the month of December, 1610, after rendering himself famous by calculating the proportion of the diameter of the circle to the circumference, with so much exactness, that the error is less than a fraction, having unity for its numerator, and as denominator, a number consisting of thirty-five figures. He seems to have been exceedingly vain of this labour; for, in imitation of Archimedes, he requested that these numbers might be engraved on his tomb-stone, which we are told was accordingly done in the church of St. Peter at Leyden. Montucla says that he was also an able annalist, and could manage algebra with great dexterity. Jächer's Allgem. gelehr. Lexicon. Montucla Histoire des Mathématiques. Histoire des Progrès de l'Esprit Humain dans les Sciences exactes par M. Saverein. — J.

CHAMBERS, SIR WILLIAM, an eminent architect, was born in 1726, in Sweden; in which country his father, a descendant from the family of Chambers in Scotland, resided, for the purpose of prosecuting a pecuniary claim upon the government. William was sent to England at two years of age, and was put to school at Rippon. He must, however, have returned to Sweden, since he commenced life as supercargo to a Swedish Indiaman in a voyage to China. He soon quitted mercantile pursuits to devote himself to the arts of design; and we are told that at a very early period he was considered as one of the best architects and draughtsmen in Europe. Settling in London, he was introduced to the notice of Lord Bute, who obtained for him the appointment of drawing-master to the Prince of Wales, his present Majesty. How he first came into architectural business we are not informed; but his earliest considerable work of that kind was the villa of Lord Bessborough at Roe-
hampton, by which he acquired great reputation. In 1759 he published "Designs for Chinese Buildings," and a "Treatise on Civil Architecture." Soon after the accession of George III. he was employed to lay out and improve the royal gardens at Kew. He laid before the public the result of his labours in a splendid work intitled "Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Perspective Views of the Gardens and Buildings at Kew, in Surry, the Seat of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales," fol., 1765. In this publication the skill of the most eminent designers and engravers of that time was united, and the plates were generally admired; but the edifices underwent criticism, as being an incongruous and fantastic mixture of the Turkish and Chinese. His predilection for ornaments of this fanciful kind appeared still more decidedly in a production of his pen intitled "A Dissertation on Oriental Gardening," 4to., 1772. Sir William Chambers (he was now a Knight of the Swedish order of the Polar Star, as well as Comptroller-general of His Majesty's Works), in this performance, after censuring the English gardens for want of variety and invention, and as being little different from common fields, proceeds to give a description of the gardens of China, partly from his own observations, which must have been very limited, but chiefly from the accounts transmitted by the Jesuit missionaries. The grotesque and monstrous, so prevalent in these creations of imagination devoid of taste, afforded scope for ridicule, which was amply and ably bestowed in a poem that soon after appeared, in the form of "An Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers," supposed to have been written by Mason, who had not long before published his "English Garden," and might naturally feel indignant at an attempt to depreciate the style which was the object of his encomium, and substitute mere extravagance. If this satire and his Kew buildings injured the credit of Sir William with the public as a decorator and planner of gardens, they did not affect his character as an architect, or his favour at court. In 1775 he was appointed conductor of the great national work, Somerset-house, the most considerable edifice of the present reign. It is allowed that much magnificence of design, and excellent contrivance are displayed in this building, which continued many years in the progress of erection, and probably will never be completed according to the original plan. Sir William received emoluments amounting to 2000l. a-year for his superintendance; and by this and his other employments he was enabled to raise an ample fortune, which he enjoyed with liberal hospitality at his country retreat of Whitten-place near Hounslow. Besides his other honours, he was architect to the King, treasurer of the Royal Academy, F.R.S. and F.S.A., member of the Royal Academy of Arts at Florence, and of the Royal Academy of Architecture at Paris. He died in March 1796, in the 69th year of his age, leaving his property to a son and three daughters. He bore a very amiable character in private life, and treated the persons employed under him with an affable courtesy that greatly attached them to his service. *Gent. and Europ. Magaz. — A. CHANDLER, Richard, D.D., distinguished as a learned traveller, was born in 1738, and was educated at Magdalen-college, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow. He took the degree of M.A. in 1761, and entering into holy orders, obtained the college-living of Ward-le-ham, in Hampshire, and afterwards the rectory of Tilehurst in Berkshire. His reputation as a scholar caused him to be selected by the university to edit the Oxford Marbles, and in 1763 the work appeared from the Clarendon-press with the title "Marmora Oxoniensia," large folio. It contained an elegant preface by the editor, and corrections by him of the mistakes of former editors, with some ingenious attempts to supply lacunae in the inscriptions. In 1764 the Dilettanti Society having determined to send a party into the east for the purpose of examining the remains of antiquity still existing in those countries, three persons were selected for this undertaking, of whom Mr. Chandler was to act as the classical antiquarian, Mr. Revett as the architectural surveyor, and Mr. Pars as draughtsman. They embarked in the June of that year, and were landed at the Dardanelles. After viewing the Troad and the neighbouring isles, they reached Smyrna, whence they made several excursions. In August 1765 they arrived at Athens, where they staid till June 1766, having visited the remarkable places in its neighbourhood. They finished their tour with the Morea and several of the Greek islands, and returned to England in the autumn of that year. The result of these travels was published with permission of the Dilettanti Society by the persons engaged, under the title of "Ionian Antiquities," fol., 1769, and were much approved by the public.

In 1773 Mr. Chandler received the degree of D.D., and in the following year he published further fruits of his researches in a work
intitled “Inscriptiones Antiquæ, pleuræque nondum edite, in Asia Minori et Graecia, præsertim Athenis collectæ; cum Appendice,” fol., 1774. This publication was supplemental to those of Gruter, Spon, Muratori, and others who have collected ancient inscriptions, those here given either having never appeared before, or incorrectly. They were dedicated to the Dilettanti Society, and favourably displayed the author’s learning and accuracy. In 1775 and 1776 Dr. Chandler afforded entertainment and information to readers in general by two 4to. volumes of “Travels in Asia Minor,” and “Travels in Greece,” which, though occasionally exhibiting marks of haste, were well received. In 1802 he was induced by the controversy excited by Mr. Bryant concerning the reality of the story of the Trojan war, to publish from papers which had long been prepared for the press, “The History of Ilium or Troy; including the adjacent Country, and the opposite Coast of the Chersonesus, or Thrace,” 4to. He had some years before been engaged in collecting materials for a life of William of Waynflete, the founder of Magdalen-college, but they were not put to the press during his lifetime, which closed at Tilehurst-house in Feb. 1810, the 72nd year of his age. By his wife, whom he married in 1783, he left a son and a daughter. His Life of Waynflete was published the year after his death. Gent. Mag. Monthly Rev. Nichol’s Lit. Anec.—A.

CHAPOLE, HESTER, a very estimable female writer, born in 1727, was the daughter of Thomas Mulso, Esq. of Twywell, Northampt:shire. At an early age she displayed a lively imagination and strong understanding, and is said to have composed a romance at the age of nine. Her mother, who rather discouraged than promoted her mental improvement, dying when she was young, she was left to follow her own inclination in that respect, and stored her mind with the best writings in different modern languages. She was one of the female favourites of the celebrated Richardson, and through his means was introduced to Mr. Chapone, a young practitioner of the law, and a mutual attachment was the result. In the mean-time she formed an acquaintance with Miss Carter, to whom she addressed a poem on her translation of Epictetus, which, with an ode to Peace, and the story of Fidelia in the Adventurer, were among her first public productions. She married Mr. Chapone in 1760, but the union was dissolved by his death ten months after, and she was left a mourning widow with a narrow income. Her good sense, powers of conversation, and respectable character, procured her many friends of both sexes, among whom were Mrs. Montague and Lord Lyttleton, and she passed her time chiefly in London, or in occasional visits. Her name became more generally known by the publication, in 1773, at the request of her literary friends, of “Letters on the Improvement of the Mind, addressed to a Young Lady.” Of this work the following character has been given by an eminent writer of her own sex. “It is distinguished by sound sense, a liberal, as well as a warm spirit of piety, and a philosophy applied to its best use, the culture of the heart and affections. It has no shining eccentricities of thought, no peculiarities of system: it follows experience as its guide, and is content to produce effects of acknowledged utility, by known and approved means. On these accounts it is, perhaps, the most unexceptionable treatise that can be put into the hands of female youth. These Letters are particularly excellent in what relates to regulating the temper and feelings. Their style is pure and unaffected, and the manner grave and impressive.” In 1775 Mrs. Chapone published a volume of “Miscellanies in Prose and Verse,” some pieces in which she had formerly printed without her name. The prose part of this publication chiefly consisted of moral essays, marked with her native good sense and acquired knowledge of the world. Of the poems the writer above quoted remarks that “they have the merit of many beautiful thoughts, and some original images, and seem not to have been sufficiently appreciated by the public.”

The loss of friends by death, especially that of an excellent and beloved brother in 1799, rendering London no longer a desirable abode, she had intended to remove to Winchester, which was the residence of the niece to whom she had addressed the Letters, and who was married to a clergyman; but the death of this lady in childbed disconcerted her plan, and at length she removed to Hadley, where she died in 1801, at the age of 74. Her works were published collectively with some of her literary correspondence, in 2 vols. 12mo., 1807, with a memoir of her life prefixed. Life of Mrs. Chapone with her Works. Monthly Magazine, Vol. xiii.—A.

CHAUFFEPIE, JAMES-GEORGE DE, a divine and man of letters, has a particular claim to commemoration in this work, as a literary biographer. He was the youngest child of a French refugee minister, who, at the revocation
of the edict of Nantes, retired from Poitou to Holland, and died pastor of the Calvinist church at Leuwarden. James-George was born at that place in 1702, two years before his father's death, and received his education, in part at least, at the university of Franeker. Being admitted into the ministry, he preached at Flushing, Delft, and, finally, at Amsterdam, where he was pastor of the Walloon church. He was diligent in the exercise of his functions, and also in literary pursuits, to which the leisure of a long life was principally devoted. He published, in 1736, "Lettres sur divers sujets importans de la Religion," which were followed by Sermons, and various other works, some of which were translations from the English. The performance, however, by which he is principally known, is "Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique et Critique, pour servir de Supplement, ou de Continuation, au Dictionnaire de M. Pierre Bayle," *Amst.* 1750-56, 4 tom. fol. Bayle's Dictionary is certainly far from a model of biographical writing; and one who imitates him, is more likely to copy his defects than to attain his excellencies. Chauffepié would naturally respect decency and religion more than he; but being the pastor of a sect, he could not easily display the same perfect impartiality in matters of opinion, and not many men could rival Bayle in acuteness. The French biographers therefore have represented Chauffepié as less interesting than Bayle, and have accused him of declamation against the Catholics; yet he is in general laudably impartial, and studies to avoid points of controversy. He has employed considerable research respecting the literature of France, Holland, and England. One of his other writings is a "Life of Servetus," an object of which seems to have been to vindicate Calvin in some measure from the charges brought against him respecting his treatment of that victim to intolerance. This writer died at Amsterdam in 1786, at the age of eighty-four. A selection of his sermons was published after his death, by his nephew and colleague in the Walloon church, Samuel de Chauffepié. *Dict. Hist.* Saxii Onom. — A.

CHAULNES, Ferdinand d'Albert d'Ailly, Duke de, peer of France, lieutenant-general of the king's armies, governor of Picardy, &c. was born at Paris in 1714. After a long series of military services, which procured him the most distinguished honours, he retired from public life, and devoted the whole of his time to the cultivation of the arts and sciences, for which he was eminently qualified. He procured a very large collection of scientific books, and of instruments for making experiments in natural philosophy and mechanics; arranged a most extensive cabinet of the subjects of natural history, and constructed a laboratory, which he furnished with every necessary apparatus. At the same time he applied with great assiduity to dioptrics, and the improvement of mathematical instruments, and particularly those useful in astronomy. In 1755, he published a memoir, containing experiments in regard to an article in the beginning of the fourth book of Newton's *Optics*. That eminent philosopher remarked, that in a dark room, if a ray of light be received from the sun in the axis of a glass concave on the one side, convex on the other, and silvered on the convex side, this ray will necessarily be reflected on itself, but that if there be opposed to the reflected ray a piece of white paper or pasteboard, pierced in the middle to let the direct ray pass through, the aperture in the paper is circumscribed by four or five coloured rings. The Duke de Chaulnes, in repeating this experiment, found, by a most fortunate chance, that when the anterior surface of the glass is rendered dull by being breathed on from above, the rings, so far from losing their distinctness, become more brilliant than before. Nothing farther was necessary to excite his curiosity. He first thought of rendering this effect permanent by substituting for the breath some water mixed with a little milk, to render the glass dull; and he varied the experiment in so many different ways, that he at last found, that the cause of this singular phenomenon arose from inflection; that is, from the property which the rays of light have of bending at their approach to solid bodies. He found, that the breath, and the water mixed with milk, formed a kind of round net-work, which produced the appearance of coloured rings; that, by substituting for this kind of covering a piece of clear muslin, coloured squares or checkers were obtained instead of rings, and that parallel threads gave bands or belts. In short, he made such good use of this happy incident, that Newton's experiment became, in his hands, an object altogether new, and far more interesting. While he amused himself with dioptric experiments, he turned his attention also to another object no less important; that is, the improvement of astronomical instruments, or the art of producing from instruments of a very small radius a degree of accuracy equal to that obtained from those of a considerable size, such as were then commonly used. In the year 1755, he gave to the world a memoir, which
contained the principles of his discovery on this subject. The Duke had found, for a long time, that by applying a micrometer to a microscope he could measure accurately as far as the four-thousandth part of a line. On this ingenious principle he undertook to give to the division of astronomical instruments a degree of accuracy greater than they were ever before thought capable of receiving. To follow him through all his operations would swell this article to too great a length. It will be sufficient to state, that the fruit of so much labour and attention was the construction of an instrument, eleven inches radius, furnished with achromatic telescopes, the accuracy of which was so great, that when compared with two excellent quadrants of six feet radius, in measuring solstitial meridian altitudes of the Sun and Arcturus, the same precision was obtained with them. This new art, the principles of which he had explained, as already stated, in 1765, was described at greater length in 1768, in the account of the arts published by the Academy. Everything that the Duke de Chaulnes did in regard to the construction of astronomical instruments proved to him the great utility of achromatic telescopes. This was a sufficient inducement for him to endeavour to improve them; and he published a memoir, in which he detailed his ideas on that subject. The same microscopes which before served for dividing his instruments were here again found useful, but employed in a very different manner, mounted on a kind of micrometers which measure the motion of the instrument to the four-hundredth part of a line. By the help of these microscopes, and several other ingenious instruments, he measured the exact degree of refrangibility of different kinds of glass, and the convex and concave curvature of all the pieces of an object glass, without separating them from each other. These discoveries were followed by the invention of a new parallactic instrument, more firm and convenient than those before in use, which was his last work. The Duke de Chaulnes was a man of the most amiable disposition; his mildness and affability gained him the friendship of all those with whom he was acquainted; and the king, who was no stranger to his merit, showed him the strongest marks of his approbation. In the course of his life he experienced considerable reverses; but he supported them with Christian fortitude and patience. He died after a few hours illness, in the month of September 1769. The following are the papers published by him in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences: "Observations on some Experiments in the fourth Part of the second Book of Newton's Optics, in the year 1755;" "Observations on the Platform for dividing Mathematical Instruments," 1765; "Determination of the Distance of Arcturus from the Sun's Limb at the Summer Solstice," 1765; "On some Means of perfecting Astronomical Instruments," 1765; "On some Experiments relative to Dioptics," 1767; "The Art of dividing Mathematical Instruments," 1768; "Observations of the Transit of Venus, June 3d, 1769," 1769; "New Method of dividing Mathematical Instruments." Philosophical Magazine. Hutton's Mathematical Dictionary. — J.

CHRIST, JOHN FREDERICK, professor of poetry, and extraordinary lecturer on history at Leipsic, a great antiquarian and excellent critic, was born at Coburg, in 1701. He received a good education under his father, who was director of the school, a man well acquainted with the belles lettres; and his taste was formed at an early period, by mixing with the company who frequented his father's house, and who consisted of the principal persons belonging to the court. After studying three years in philosophy and jurisprudence at the University of Jena, he was appointed to accompany to the same place the son of Baron Wolzogen, prime minister to the Duke of Saxe Meinungen. He accepted a second offer made by the Baron, to superintend the education of his two younger sons, after he had quitted the elder. Having attended his pupils to Halle in 1726, he obtained permission from the philosophical faculty to give public lectures, though he had not taken a degree. These lectures were received with so much approbation, that they were frequently extended to five or six hours. From Halle he was often obliged to pay a visit to Leipsic on business of his prince, and this gave him an opportunity of becoming known to Michael Henry Griesemer, who recommended him to the Polish chancellor, Count Von Bunau, by whom he was entrusted with the care of his second son, when his engagement with the Baron Wolzogen expired. Soon after, he was nominated extraordinary professor of history, with an annual salary; and at the end of four years he accompanied the young count on his travels to the principal cities of Germany, and then to England by the way of Holland. On their return home, Christ quitted the count, and afterwards gave lectures at Leipsic, where he was made public professor of poetry in 1740. Though naturally of a good constitution, he became exceedingly debilitated about 1752, and died in August 1756. He
was a man of extensive learning, but made antiquities the chief object of his research. He had, however, read the principal part of the modern historians and poets, and could himself write Latin poetry with elegance and correctness. He was one of the first in Germany who studied and taught ancient literature, and particularly that of Rome, in conjunction with the fine arts; and his example in this respect was afterwards followed by Winkelmann, Klotz, and Heyne. For a catalogue of his numerous writings, we refer to our authority. They are mostly in the Latin language, both in verse and prose, and chiefly relate to history and antiquities. One of the most curious is an explanation of the monograms, &c. of painters and other artists, Leipzig, 1747, 8vo., translated into French under the following title: "Dictionnaire des Monogrammes, Lettres initiales, Logographe, &c. sous lesquels les plus célèbres Peintres, Graveurs, et Dessinateurs ont dessiné leurs Noms; traduit de L'Alemand de M. Christ (par M. Selius, et augmenté par M. D'Argenville le fils)," Paris, 1750, 8vo. It is well known that the ancient painters and engravers seldom put their names to their works, but denoted them by various characters and strokes. These marks, in consequence of the increase of artists, had become almost innumerable, and were often so doubtful, that those who possessed collections could not tell to what masters some of their finest pieces belonged. Professor Christ endeavoured, therefore, to produce something better and more complete on this subject than had ever before been given; and, indeed, his work is of such a nature, as to be indispensably necessary to those who wish to make a judicious selection of copper plates and wood-engravings. The marks, neatly cut in wood, from Christ's own sketches, are given, according to alphabetical order, in the margin, and explained in the text. The introduction contains many ingenious remarks on engravings in general, and how the good may be distinguished from the bad. Hirsch's Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century. — J.

CLAIRAULT, Alexis Claude, a celebrated French mathematician, was born at Paris, in May 1713. He was the youngest of twenty-one children, and received the principal part of his education from his father, a teacher of mathematics at Paris, who made him acquainted with the letters of the alphabet in Euclid's Elements, by which means he was able to read and write when only four years of age. By a similar method he was rendered familiar with calculations. At the age of nine, Guisséne's Application of Algebra to Geometry was put into his hands; at ten, he studied l'Hospital's Conic Sections; and between twelve and thirteen, he read a memoir to the Academy of Sciences, concerning four new geometrical curves of his own invention. About the same time, he laid the foundation of his work upon curves that have a double curvature, which he finished in 1729, at the age of sixteen. Two years after, he was admitted into the Academy as adjunct-mechanician, and had the celebrated Marchioness du Chatelat as his pupil in the mathematics. In 1733 he was made an associate of the Academy; and when that learned body turned their attention to the figure of the earth, he was sent with Maupertuis to Basle, to confer with the celebrated John Bernoulli on that subject. In 1736 he accompanied the French mathematicians to Lapland, to measure a degree of the meridian; and on his return became a pensioner of the Academy, in 1738. He now resumed his former occupations, and in 1749 obtained the prize from the Academy of Petersburgh, respecting the Newtonian theory of the moon. He employed himself also in calculating the orbits of comets; and in this, as well as in other departments, was one of the most active and diligent members of the Academy. He died in May 1765. His works are, "Recherches sur les Courbes à double Courbure," Paris, 1731, 4to.; "Elemens de Geometrie," ibid. 1741, and 1733, 8vo.; "Theorie de la Figure de la Terre," ibid. 1743, 8vo.; "Elemens d'Algebre," ibid. 1746, 8vo. "Piece qui a remporté le Prix de l'Acedémie de Petersburgh sur la Question: Si toutes les Inegalités qu'on a observées dans le Mouvement de la Lune s'accordent avec la Théorie Newtonienne, ou non?" Petersbourg, 1752, 4to.; "Tables de la Lune calculées suivant la Théorie de la Gravitation universelle," Paris, 1754, 8vo. He was the author also of various papers published in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences between the year 1727 and 1762. Hirsch's Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century. Eton's Mathematical Dictionary. — J.

CLEOMEDES, a Greek astronomer, supposed by Peucer to have flourished about the year 427 of the Christian era. Others, however, consider him to be older; as he mentions only Pythagoras, Eratosthenes, Hipparchus, and Posidonius, without taking notice of Ptolemy, whom he must have mentioned had he lived at a later period. Of his family or country nothing is known. He was the author of an

CORDARA, Giulio Cesare, a learned Jesuit, born at Alessandria della Paglia, in 1704, was second son of the Count of Calamandrana, descended from a noble family, originally of Nice. He was placed for education in the Jesuit's college at Rome, and in 1718 he entered upon a novitiate in that society. Such was his progress in learning, that in his twentieth year he was employed as a teacher in the college of Viterbo, which office he afterwards successively exercised at Fermo, Ancona, and Rome. In 1727 he appeared as an author in a panegyric discourse on Pope Gregory XIII. founder of the Roman college; and soon after in a Latin satire, "In fato Nolorum Divinaturos, vulgo Caballistas," the purpose of which was to ridicule a folly then prevailing, of predicting prizes in the lottery by means of astrological calculations. The merit of this piece procured for the author the honour of election into the academy "Degli Arcadi," under the name of Panema Cissio. On the death of the Princess Clementina, wife of the titular James III. of England, in 1735, Cordara paid a tribute to her memory in an allegoric drama, intitled "The Death of Nice," which was represented with great applause, and much ingratiated him with the abdicaded family at Rome. In 1737 he published, under an assumed name, "L. Sectani, Q. Fil. de tota Graecularum hujus Etatis Literaturae." The scope of this work was to satirize a class of half-learned men in Italy and other parts of Europe, who, in an arrogant and dogmatic manner, took all occasions to condemn the existing literary institutions, and the received methods of teaching. Probably Cordara was somewhat influenced in his attack by the spirit of his society, naturally hostile to innovation, and anxious to retain the reputation it had acquired in the business of instruction; the work was, however, highly approved by the learned, and went through several editions. He was appointed, in 1742, historiographer of the order; and in that capacity published, before 1750, two vols. folio, of the history of the Jesuits during the generalship of Mutio Vitelleschi, which included the period from 1615 to 1645. It was written with that pure Latinity on which the Jesuits so much prided themselves, and in which Cordara had few equals in his time. Another historic work which succeeded was likely to interest a greater number of readers; it was a narrative of the rebellion in 1745, under the title "Caroli Odoardi Stuartii, Walliae Principis, Expedition in Scotiam, libris iv. comprehensa," and was written with great elegance, from materials furnished by the unfortunate prince himself. Another of his historical works related to a local concern of his own order; it was a "History of the Germanic and Hungarian College at Rome."

Cordara was residing in great reputation and esteem at Rome, and the neighbouring villas, when the storm fell upon the society of Jesuits under the pontificate of Ganganelli. Apprehending some personal measures against himself, he left the capital with great regret in 1772, and retired to Turin. He there, notwithstanding his age and vexations, continued to exercise his powers, and even resumed his juvenile studies of poetry and polite literature. He composed a drama, intitled "The Deliverance of Bethulia," and a burlesque poem, regarded as one of his best performances of that class, "The Foundation of Nice;" also, an "Essay on Military Eclogues," an untouched subject; and in 1783, "An Eulogy on Metastasio," lately deceased. He resided in his latter years at his native place, Alessandria, in a secular college, having waved the marks of respect offered to him by his townsmen; and died there in 1790, at the age of eighty-six. M. Damiani in Atheneum.—A.

CORILLA OLIMPICA, the poetic name of Maria Maddalena Fernandez, the most celebrated improvisatrice of her time, was born in 1740 at Pistoria, of a Spanish family settled in Tuscany. From infancy she gave proof of extraordinary abilities, which were cultivated by a suitable education; and at the age of 17, besides the usual accomplishments of her sex, she had acquired the elements of natural and moral philosophy, and an acquaintance with every part of ancient and modern history. How early she displayed a talent for the quality on which her celebrity was founded, is not known; but she was twenty years old before she publicly appeared in her native place as a proficient in that faculty of extemporeous poetry, which is still so much admired and cultivated in Italy, under the name of improvisation. After she had attained distinction at
home, she removed to Florence, where she attracted general admiration, as well for her natural talents, as for her extensive acquirements, and was regarded as a phenomenon of the age. She there married Signor Morelli, a Livornese gentleman of great respectability. Her fame passed the Alps, and excited the curiosity of the Empress Maria Theresa, who, through the intervention of Metastasio, invited her to Vienna; and in 1765, she occupied the place of female poet-laureate at the Austrian court. Her performances in this situation surpassed all that had been expected from her; and besides her extemporaneous effusions, she wrote an epic poem and a volume of lyric poetry, both dedicated to the Empress. She engaged the enthusiastic admiration of Metastasio, and rendered the taste for Italian poetry still more fashionable than it had been at Vienna. Not liking, however, either the climate or the manners of Germany, she requested and obtained her dismissal in 1771, with a liberal pension, and returned to Italy.

After remaining a short time in Tuscany, she determined to settle in Rome, and as a preliminary was admitted a member of the famous academy of Arcadi, receiving in its diploma the pastoral name of Corilla Olimpica. In that capital, from 1772 to 1776, she continued to charm the inhabitants by her wonderful powers in improvisation, in which exercise it was universally allowed that she had no rival in either sex. Signora Morelli, as was then her proper title, was by no means a model of conjugal discretion or fidelity: on the contrary, her amorous attachments were so open and unrestrained that she seemed to throw off all regard to reputation in that point. Pius VI. at this time pontiff, though accounted a man of virtue, had the failing of a great fondness for ostentatious parade; and overlooking the scandal of Corilla's conduct in admiration of her talents, he determined to signalize his pontificate by her poetical coronation in the capitol. This ceremony was performed in August 1776 with great splendour and solemnity; but its consequences were some bitter pasquinades on the pope, and some severe strictures on the lady, which impaired the satisfaction she would otherwise have received from such an unaccustomed honour. She was, however, in some degree recompened by the zeal of her friends, who perpetuated the memory of her coronation by a printed narrative of the event, with a set of plates, forming a magnificent volume, from the press of Bodoni of Parma, intitled "Atti della solenne Coro-

nazione di Corilla Olimpica." In 1780 she quitted Rome to pass the remainder of her days at Florence. She renounced the practice of her art, except some occasional exhibitions for the gratification of the ducal family, and their illustrious visitors. Her house at the Tuscan capital, like those of Aspasia at Athens, and Ninon at Paris, was the resort of literary characters, and persons of distinction, among whom were some of her own sex who had more respect for talent than moral delicacy. Her social qualities gained her a great number of friends, by whom she was sincerely regretted at her death in November 1800. M. Damiani in Athenaeum. — A.

CORNWALLIS, CHARLES, Marquis, a nobleman distinguished for his important public services, was the eldest son of Charles first Earl Cornwallis, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles Viscount Townshend. He was born in December 1738, and received his education at Eton-school and at St. John's college, Cambridge. He succeeded his father in the peerage in 1762, at which time he was an officer in the army. In this service he gradually rose till, in 1775, he had obtained the rank of major-general. When the disputes with the American colonies were tending to a rupture, Lord Cornwallis was one of those who opposed measures of violence; and in conformity with the prevalent policy of that period, he was also one of those who were nominated to a command in the ensuing war. It is an anecdote of the time, that his lady, induced by tender affection, made a private application to the seat of power to procure the omission of her husband's name, which circumstance being brought to his knowledge, obliged him in point of honour to come forward with his offer of service; and that the lady's death was the eventual result. Lord Cornwallis embarking with a body of troops on board a squadron commanded by Sir Peter Parker, arrived in May 1776 off Cape Fear, and joining the force under General Clinton, an attempt was made upon Charleston, which failed. He afterwards commanded the reserve of the army which under Sir W. Howe drove the Americans with great loss from Long-island. At the close of the same year he over-ran the Jerseys; and in 1777 he defeated the American general Sullivan on the Brandy-wine creek; in which year he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. Returning to England, he was examined before the House of Commons in 1779, respecting the conduct of Sir William Howe as general, and gave evidence strongly in his
favour. Having returned to America in the following year, he took a command at the siege of Charleston, to the success of which he was greatly instrumental; and being left with the chief direction of affairs in South Carolina, he nearly reduced the whole of it to submission. General Gates advancing with a superior army from North Carolina, Lord Cornwallis gave him a total defeat at Camden. Circumstances, however, prevented the expected advantages of this victory, and the next year commenced with a severe campaign in North Carolina, of which the principal event was the hard-fought battle of Guildford Court-house, gained by the British. Want of supplies obliged Cornwallis afterwards to draw back to Wilmington, whence, in the spring of 1781, he advanced to Petersburgh in Virginia. It being thought advisable that a strong post should be secured on the coast of Virginia for communication with the British navy, that of York-town, at the mouth of York river, was selected, and was fortified and occupied by Cornwallis with all his force. He was there surrounded by the combined French and American forces by land, whilst he was blocked up by a French squadron in the Chesapeake. Every attempt to relieve him in that situation being frustrated, he was compelled, on October 19, to surrender all his troops prisoners of war; a disaster that was decisive of the American contest. It was not to be expected that his lordship would acquiesce in undergoing the blame that might accrue from such a misfortune, and he complained of a want of due exertion on the part of the commander-in-chief, Sir Henry Clinton, for his succour. This complaint was met by recrimination, and pamphlets were published on both sides; but on the whole it appears that Lord Cornwallis suffered nothing in his reputation either for skill or courage; and the fact probably was, that the British arms now began to be clearly outmatched on the American continent.

The high character his lordship bore in his country was amply testified by his appointment in 1786 to the double trust of Governor-general, and Commander-in-chief, of the British settlements in the East Indies. Two years after his arrival, TippooSultan having made an attack on the Rajah of Travancore, that prince applied for aid to the British government, and in consequence war was declared against Tippoo by the supreme government of Bengal, in 1789. The dubious success of the campaign of that year induced Lord Cornwallis in person to take the field in 1790. He commenced action by the siege and capture of Bangalore; after which, marching to Seringapatam, he defeated Tippoo in a pitched battle before that capital. A sudden swell of the river, however, having prevented the junction of Gen. Abercrombie, he was constrained to abandon the siege which he had commenced, and return to Bangalore. In the next year he again advanced to Seringapatam, and, after storming Tippoo's fortified camp, he laid close siege to the place. Its imminent danger produced offers of negotiation from the sultan, which at length terminated in a treaty of peace, whereby Tippoo ceded half his dominions to the English and their allies, agreed to the payment of a large sum for the expenses of the war, and delivered two of his sons as hostages for the performance of the stipulations. The young princes were accordingly conducted to the English camp in a grand and affecting ceremonial, and were treated by Lord Cornwallis with almost paternal attention. During the course of this war, his lordship's conduct was such as added fresh lustre to his character both as a commander and as a civil governor. He considered the possession of his high office as an obligation to be incessantly employed in its duties; and discarding all unnecessary parade, his arrangements were entirely directed to facilitating the vast mass of business which pressed upon him from every quarter. His services were duly honoured on his return to England. In 1792, in addition to the Garter with which he had before been decorated, he was raised to the rank of marquis, was admitted into the privy-council, and was appointed to the post of master-general of the ordinance.

The Irish rebellion in 1798 presented another convincing proof of the high estimation in which Lord Cornwallis was held, and the importance attached to his name. In the midst of the agitation and peril occasioned by that widely-extended and furious insurrection, this nobleman was sent over as lord-lieutenant, bringing with him a general pardon to the guilty on submission, a small number excepted. Although the great body of the rebels had been defeated, the landing of a French force had re-animated their efforts, and it was necessary for his lordship in person to take the field, and oblige the French, who had penetrated to the heart of the kingdom, to lay down their arms. He signalized his justice and humanity by restraining all arbitrary and vindictive proceedings, and employed the most prudent means for conciliating men's minds, and healing the wounds of civil discord. He
was continued in this arduous post till 1801, in which year the honorary appointment was conferred on him of plenipotentiary for signing the peace of Amiens. A new war breaking out in the East Indies, against the native powers, his services were again called for in that part of the world; and though now advanced in years he did not hesitate to obey the call. But his constitution only a short time resisted this exertion. He died at Gazepore, in the province of Benares, on October 5th, 1805, in the 67th year of his age, leaving an only son, the successor of his title. Lord Cornwallis was not what the world terms a man of brilliant talents, but with sound sense, application, equanimity, and above all, rectitude of intentions, he was able to serve his country in a manner that has merited its lasting gratitude and respect.—A.

CORTE or CORTIUS, GOTTLIEB, a very ingenious critic, was born at Beskau, in Lower Lusatia, in 1658. He studied at Leipsic, and applied first to theology; but afterwards turning his attention to jurisprudence he obtained a professor's chair, and died there in the month of April, 1731. He commenced his literary career with three critical dissertations: "De Usu Orthographiae Latinae," Lips. 1720—1722, 4to. which Professor Harles, in consequence of their having become scarce, caused to be reprinted in his new edition of "Cellarum Orthographia Latina," Alten. 1768, 8vo. He republished Cellarius's edition of Cicero's Epistles, and enlarged it with new and learned notes, both grammatical and critical, Lips. 1722, 1735, and 1749, 8vo. He left behind him a much greater and more lasting monument of his learning in his edition of Saltus, Lips. 1724, 4to. reprinted at Venice, 1734, 4to. "This edition," says a German biographer, "is so well executed that it will bear to be put in competition with the best French or Dutch editions. The clear and beautiful type; the care which Corte employed in correcting faults; the number of manuscripts he compared, paying attention not only to the Latinity but to the spirit of the author, and particularly the learned and laborious notes which he added, have rendered his edition as complete as could be desired." It is also highly commended by Harles, in his excellent Introduction to a Knowledge of the Roman Literature. Corte collected an extraordinary number of books and manuscripts, with a view of giving a large critical edition of Lucan, similar to his Saltus. But the smaller edition only appeared, Lips. 1726, 8vo. Corte was a writer also in the Acta Eruditorum. Hirsching's Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century.—J.

COUTO, DIEGO DE, a Portuguese writer, was born at Lisbon, of a noble family, in 1542. He studied the Latin language under Manuel Alvarez, a Jesuit. Having lost, in 1555, the Infant Don Louis, his patron, who had caused him to be educated along with Don Antony, his own son, he determined to enter into the military service, in India, and embarked the year following for that country. After ten years he returned to Lisbon, with a view of obtaining some reward; but as the plague prevailed there at that time, he soon re-embarked, and went to settle at Goa, where he married and continued during the remainder of his life. The leisure which he here enjoyed induced him to resume his studies, which had been interrupted during the time of his military service; and having had an opportunity of becoming well acquainted with the affairs of India, he resolved to continue the history of John de Barros, on which account he was appointed historiographer to the King of Portugal, and keeper of the archives of Goa. He died in that city, in the month of December, 1616, aged seventy-four. He composed various works, but there was only printed his continuation of Barros, entitled "Asia," in decades, beginning with the fourth, in 1602, fol. Lisbon and continued to the sixth book of the twelfth, in 1645. It is rare to find this work complete. Nicor Memoriae des Hommes illustres.—J.

CRAGIUS or CRAIG, NICHOLAS, a Danish historian, was born at Ripe, in 1541. He studied at the academy of Wittenberg, in 1568; and having taken his degree there as master of arts in 1575, was made rector of the school of Copenhagen the year following. At the end of five years he quitted this office, and it is said, but without any certainty, that he became a tutor to the Crown Prince. About 1584, he travelled into foreign countries, and took the degree of doctor of laws. Some years after, he was appointed to be professor of the Greek language, at Copenhagen; and in 1592 was sent as ambassador to Scotland. In 1594 he was nominated historiographer to his Danish Majesty; and in 1597 was employed on a diplomatic mission to the King of Poland. In 1598 he was sent to England; and in 1600 accompanied some others to the assembly at Embden. In 1601 he was sent on a second mission to Poland, and in the same year was made rector and presi-
dent of the school of Soroe, where he died soon after, in March 1662. His principal works are "De Republica Lacedemoniorum, libri v." published at Leyden, in 1670, 8vo. and inserted also in Gronovii Thesaurus Antiquitatum Greararum; "Annalium libri vi. quibus res Danicae ab excessu regis Frederici I. ac deinde a Christiano III. gestae ad annum 1550, enarrantur," published in 1739, by Professor John Gramm, with an elegant preface, which contains an account of the author's life. Jücher's Allgem. gelehr. Lexikon.

—J.

CRONECK, John Henry von, a distinguished German poet, was born in 1731, at Anspach, where his father, who was Lieutenant-general Field-marshal of the circle of Franconia, then resided. Being an only child, every possible care was bestowed on his education. He had a most ready comprehension; and his memory was so retentive that he never forgot any thing that he had once learnt. He spoke Latin, French, English, Italian, and Spanish; and before he went to the university he had read through the Greek and Latin classics, and the best English, French, and German poets. In 1749 he was entered at the university of Halle; and next year went to Leipsic, where he applied to jurisprudence, but continued his favourite studies at the same time. Here Gellert found him worthy of his friendship, and gave a proper direction to his taste. In consequence of his residence at Leipsic, where he frequented the theatre, his attention was directed more and more to dramatic poetry, for which he seemed to have a natural turn; and his first attempts in this way were two pieces, entitled "The Man discontented with himself," and "The Suspicious Man." On his return to Anspach, he was appointed a gentleman of the bedchamber, and nominated a counsellor of justice, &c. with permission to travel. At Paris he greatly enlarged his theatrical knowledge, and became acquainted with some of the best dramatic poets. In 1754 he entered on his official duties at Anspach, and devoted all his leisure time to the muses. He revised his "Codrus," a tragedy, which he had written during his travels, and completed it with great care. Besides this piece, he wrote several other plays, as well as satires, didactic poems, and odes. Being fond of music, and well skilled in that art, he had a considerable share in two collections of odes which came out at Anspach in 1756 and 1759. In the years 1754, 1755, and 1756, he published, in conjunction with some patriotic fellow labourers, a weekly journal, entitled "The Friend;" many papers in which, and, in general, all the poetical articles, were of his composition. In 1757 he lost his mother, for whom he entertained the most tender affection; and as this event contributed to increase that melancholy to which he was naturally inclined, he wrote in blank verse what he called "Einsamkeiten," Effusions in Solitude, which he sent to Bodmer, who was so much pleased with them that he caused them to be printed. About this time he proposed publishing a new weekly journal under the title of "The Veteran," and had already prepared several essays for it, when having gone to pay a visit to his father, then stationed at Nuremberg, he was seized with the small-pox, which carried him off, in the month of December 1758, at the early age of 26. In his character he displayed all the seriousness of maturer age; an ardent desire after virtue and true wisdom, with an irresistible propensity to plaintiveness and melancholy imagery. His "Codrus" and "Effusions in Solitude" are the most honourable memorials of his genius. The former, by the regularity of the plan, the elevation of the thoughts, the warmth and sententiousness of the dialogue, and the harmony of the verse, excited general admiration; and though the author evidently follows too much the French model, and is too fond of embellishing the simple language of the passions, and makes his persons speak rather than act, it is regarded as one of the best of the original German tragedies. His poems and works were published by J. P. Uz, at Anspach, in 1766, in 2 vols. 8vo. Hirsching's Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century.

—J.

CRUIKSHANK, William, an eminent anatomist, was born in 1745, at Edinburgh, where his father had a place in the excise-office. He received his education at the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and coming to London in 1771, became librarian to the celebrated teacher of anatomy Dr. W. Hunter. He was successively the pupil, assistant, and partner in lecturing, of Dr. Hunter, after whose death he joined Dr. Baillie, in continuing his anatomical school. In 1786 he published the work by which he was principally known, "The Anatomy of the Absorbing Vessels of the Human Body," 4to. in which, besides a very accurate description, illustrated by fine plates, of the whole absorbent system, he gave a statement of the doctrine of absorption, as held by modern anatomists, confining that action to the lymphatic vessels, in
opposition to the notion of transudation by pores. The work was received with applause, and was translated into various foreign languages. He laid before the Royal Society a relation of "Experiments on the Nerves of Living Animals," tending to prove the important fact of the regeneration of nerves after portions of them have been cut out. The paper was inserted in the transactions of the Society in 1794, and Mr. Cruikshank was elected a member of that body in 1797. Having, in 1799, made various experiments on the subject of insensible perspiration, which were published in his work on the Absorbents, he collected and revised them, and printed them separately, with additions, in 1795, under the title of "Experiments on the Insensible Perspiration of the Human Body, shewing its Affinity to Respiration," 8vo. In 1797 he published an account of appearances in the Ovaria of Rabbits in different stages of Pregnancy. This ingenious and industrious experimentalist died of a singular and painful disorder of the head, proceeding from extravasated blood, in July 1800, at the age of 55.

Gent. Mag. Month. Rev. — A.

CUMBERLAND, RICHARD, an eminent writer of very various talents, was the son of Dr. Denison Cumberland, afterwards bishop of Clonfert and of Killmore, by a daughter of the celebrated Dr. Bentley. Among his paternal ancestors he could also reckon another more eminent prelate, his great-grandfather Doctor Richard Cumberland, Bishop of Peterborough, author of the work "De Legibus Nature." He was born at his grandfather's (Bentley's) lodge, in Trinity college, Cambridge, in Feb. 1732, his father being then rector of Stanwick in Northamptonshire; and in his 7th year was sent to the grammar school of Bury St. Edmunds. He was thence removed at the age of 12 to Westminster, and after a stay at that school of no more than two years, was entered of Trinity college, Cambridge. He obtained a fellowship of his college, and was taken from the university to be private secretary to the Earl of Halifax. His first attempt at dramatic writing was a piece of five acts entitled "The Banishment of Cicero," which was printed, and received some approbation, though, not being calculated for scenic representation, it never appeared on the stage. Having been appointed through the influence of Lord Halifax, to the place of crown-agent for the province of Nova Scotia, he ventured to pay his addresses to the only daughter of George Ridge, Esq., whom he married in 1759.

His patron being made lord-lieutenant of Ireland at the commencement of the present reign, Mr. Cumberland accompanied him as his under-secretary, and after his return obtained a small office at the board of trade, whilst his father was made an Irish bishop. His family increasing, he was desirous of making advantage of the talents for dramatic composition which he thought he possessed; and he made a second trial in a comic opera, which, according to his own account, neither merited nor obtained much applause. It was followed by his comedy of "The Brothers," which was well received on its representation at Covent-garden. It was an omen of the uncommon success of his next piece, "The West Indian," which ran for twenty-eight nights in succession, and remains a stock play. The character from which the name of the comedy was taken, and an Irish major in whom were united the peculiarities of his country, with a kind of romantic generosity (an union since not unfrequent on the stage) secured its popularity, though, as the author himself acknowledges, "its moral is not quite unexceptionable, neither is the dialogue above the level of others of the same author which have been much less favoured."

Bishop Lowth having in a warm controversy with bishop Warburton incidentally made a severe remark upon Bentley's literary character, Cumberland as his descendant thought himself called upon to repel the attack in "A Letter to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of O——d" which, though anonymous, clearly pointed out its author. The pamphlet went through two editions, and the public judgment was in its favour, though it produced neither acknowledgment nor reply from the prelate. The fame of the "West Indian" introduced Cumberland to the society of all the eminent wits of the time, and he was one of those literary characters whose names are so intimately connected with those of Johnson, Burke, and Reynolds. He continued to compose for the stage with various success; and so fertile was his pen, that he has given a list of dramas which, he presumes, no English author has yet equalled in point of number. His sensibility with respect to criticism was too acute for the comfort of one who was so frequently confronting it. Garrick called him "the man without a skin;" and he could not refrain from occasional appeals from unfavourable tribunals, which irritated more than they conciliated, so that his career as an author was a course of warfare. In four succeeding seasons
he produced four of his principal comedies, and was still busily exercising his literary pen, when, upon the appointment of Lord George Germain (Sackville) to the post of colonial secretary in the American war, he obtained the place of his secretary; a very desirable circumstance to him who had an expensive rising family to support, and was ambitious and fond of figure. In 1780, having made some discoveries which seemed to open a prospect of a private negotiation with the Spanish ministry, he was charged with the execution of it; and the plan was that he should go to Lisbon, with the Abbé Hussey, an Irish chaplain to His Catholic Majesty, and there wait the intelligence communicated by the Abbé from Spain, which was to decide upon his proceeding to that country. He was to take with him his wife and two daughters upon the pretence of travelling with a passport to Italy through the Spanish dominions. Receiving from the Abbé such an account as seemed to him sufficient to justify the measure, he went with his family to Madrid. Of the particulars of his residence there, and his diplomatic transactions, he has given a copious narrative in his Memoirs, from which their reader may form a judgment as well of the grounds of his first expectations of success, as of his talents as a negociator. It is sufficient to say that the project totally failed, and that the ministry at home refusing to reimburse the extraordinary expenses incurred by his journeys and the maintenance of his family in Spain, he was reduced to sell his patrimonial estate in order to pay his debts. On the abolition of the board of trade, of which he was secretary, by Mr. Burke's bill, he received a compensation, with which he took up his abode at Tunbridge Wells, and that place became his residence for the remainder of his life.

One of the fruits of his Spanish journey was his "Anecdotes of eminent Painters in Spain," 2 vols. 12mo., a work which, though superficial, afforded new information in the biography of the art. He continued to cultivate that fertile field, the drama, not however neglecting other kinds of composition. One of his publications, which made no small addition to his fame, was a set of Essays in the manner of periodical papers, entitled "The Observer." These contained some interesting stories and well-drawn pictures of life, and a series of remarks upon the ancient Greek dramatists, as known by their fragments, which displayed much classical learning and acquaintance with literary history, and several examples of elegant and happy translation. Among the latter was an entire version of the "Clouds" of Aristophanes. The great mass of Cumberland's writings naturally suggests the idea that he was a rapid composer. This, he says, was true only in some particular instances, but not in general; and he gives an account of his mode of study which is worth notice. "The fact is, that every hour of the day is my hour for study, and that a minute rarely passes in which I am absolutely idle: in short, I never do nothing—I never have been accustomed to retire to my study for silence and meditation—what books I had to consult I brought down to the common sitting-room, where I wrote, in company with my wife and family, neither interrupting them, nor interrupted by them." The most considerable of his remaining works was his "Calvary," an heroic poem in blank verse, of eight books, the subject of which is designated in the title. A careful study of the diction of Paradise Lost preceded his labour, which was completed at the rate of 50 lines a day. The execution denoted a practised hand at the mechanism of poetry, but it required a genius of a much superior rank to give interest to a subject so familiar, and which so little permitted the play of invention. Perhaps its being preceded by the author's novel of "Arundel," the morals of which were remote enough from those of Christianity, was no advantage to it in the public estimation. In fact, Cumberland, like too many other writers, though displaying much zeal for the doctrines of revelation, accommodated his practical system, as presented in his popular works, to the laxity of fashionable life; and his comedies, tales, and novels, though profusely decorated with sentiments of benevolence and generosity, are by no means guarded in point of morals. In 1806 he published in 2 vols. 4to. his own "Memoirs," a work of some entertainment, but marked with the loquacity of age, or the proximity of a writer spinning out his volumes for profit. He was indeed, we lament to say, after all his multiplied labours for the amusement and instruction of the public, in circumstances which obliged him still to rely upon his pen for subsistence, and this necessity caused him to project new schemes of authorship almost to the close of his life. This termination took place in May 1811, the 80th year of his age. His remains were honoured with interment in Poet's corner, Dr. Vincent, the master of Westminster-school, pronouncing a short eulogy over his former schoolfellow. It is uncer-
tain what share of his numerous productions will long survive their author. Of his tragedies none seem to have obtained a footing on the stage. Many of his comedies were successful, and still occasionally take their turn in the acting list. As a poet in general, the merit of his performances will scarcely rescue his name from oblivion. Of his prose works, the "Observer" may probably take a durable station among the English Essayists. On the whole he appears to have a just claim to a place in the literary history of the 18th century. *Cumberland's Memoirs.*

**CURRIE, James, M.D.** an eminent physician, and an elegant writer, was born in 1756, at Kirkpatrick-Fleming, in Dumfries-shire, of which parish his father was the established minister. He was educated first at the parish-school of his native place, and then at the grammar-school of Dumfries; and being destined to a commercial life, he passed some years of his youth in Virginia, in a mercantile station. A dislike of this profession, and the prospect of impending public troubles in that country, induced him, in 1776, to return to Scotland, and commence a course of medical study at Edinburgh. After graduation, it was his intention to sail for Jamaica; but this plan being prevented by a severe illness, he was induced, in 1781, to settle in the flourishing town of Liverpool. He there soon raised himself to notice, by his talents of various kinds, literary and professional, and his prepossessing manners. He married, was elected one of the physicians of the infirmary, and took his station among the leading characters in the place. His first appearance from the press was in an elegant and affectionate tribute to the memory of his intimate friend, Dr. Bell, a young physician, lately settled in Manchester: it was published in 1785, in the first volume of the Transactions of the Manchester Philosophical and Literary Society, of which both were members. He was elected a member of the London Medical Society in 1790, to which he communicated a paper "On Tetanus and Convulsive Disorders," published in its Memoirs, vol. iii. In 1792 he became a fellow of the Royal Society; and a very curious and instructive paper which he sent to it, containing an "Account of the remarkable Effects of a Shipwreck," was printed in the Phil. Transactions of that year.

Dr. Currie, like all men of enlarged and philanthropical minds at that period, had speculated with great interest on the effects of that extraordinary event, the French Revolution, and he was one of those who disapproved of the war between this country and France, which was one of its consequences. A pamphlet which appeared in 1793, under the title of "A Letter, Commercial and Political," addressed to the Right Honourable William Pitt, by Jasper Wilson, Esq., was generally understood to have been the product of his pen. The energy of language, the weight of argument, and the extent of information displayed in this piece, drew upon it a large share of notice. It soon reached a second edition, and met with several answers, one of which was addressed to Dr. Currie by name, probably with the intention of injuring him in his profession; but he was too well established and connected to fear the effects of party malice. His medical reputation was much augmented by a publication in 1797, intitled "Medical Reports on the Effects of Water, cold and warm, as a Remedy in Febrile Diseases; with Observations on the Nature of Fever, and on the Effects of Opium, Alcohol, and Inanition," 8vo. The practice of affusion of cold water in fevers, the leading topic of this work, was suggested by Dr. Wright's narrative in the London Journal, of the successful treatment of a fever, in a home-bound ship from Jamaica. Dr. Currie, in imitating, greatly extended this practice, and investigated the principles by which its use should be directed and regulated. He may, therefore, be considered as the principal author of a method of treatment which bids fair to be one of the greatest modern improvements in medicine. The work, which also contained many ingenious speculations, and valuable remarks, was much read and admired by the faculty. A new volume was added to it in 1784, and one of the latest labours of his life was a revision of the whole for a new edition.

Dr. Currie, in a visit to Scotland, in 1792, had become acquainted with that extraordinary rustic genius Robert Burns; and when at his death he had left his family in great indigence, the doctor was solicited to take upon himself the office of editing all his printed works and remains for their benefit. With this request he kindly complied; and in 1800 he published in 4 vols. 8vo. "The Works of Robert Burns, with an Account of his Life, and a Criticism on his Writings: to which are prefixed, some Observations on the Character and Condition of the Scottish Peasantry." Besides the intrinsic value of the works, the editor's biographical and critical additions, marked with taste and discernment, and breathing a truly
liberal spirit, rendered the publication eminently successful; and Dr. Currie might indulge the pleasing reflection of having been one of the most effectual friends to departed genius that the annals of British poetry record.

Though externally of a vigorous frame of body, he had experienced some threatening pulmonary attacks; and his health began visibly to decline in the beginning of 1804. He found it necessary, in the close of that year, to quit the climate and business of Liverpool, to the great regret of his friends and patients, and pass the winter at Clifton and Bath. He appeared so much recovered during the winter, that in the spring he took a house in Bath, and commenced practice with the most favourable prospects. But a return of alarming symptoms induced him to repair to Sidmouth, where, after much suffering, endured with fortitude and resignation, he expired, on August 31st, 1805, in the 50th year of his age.

Few men have left the world more generally esteemed and beloved, on account of his amiable and respectful character in every relation of life, public and domestic. His powers of mind were of the highest rank, equally fitted for action or speculation; and there can be little doubt that if his life had been prolonged to the usual term, he would have added many other obligations to science and literature. *Memoir of Dr. Currie, in Monthly Magazine, V. xx. — A.*

CURTIS, WILLIAM, an ingenious naturalist, born in 1740, at Alton, in Hampshire, was brought up under a grandfather, an apothecary of that place. He acquired in his youth a popular knowledge of botany, to which science he became so much attached, that after he had settled in London as an apothecary, his botanical pursuits so much interfered with the proper business of his profession, that he found it expedient to exchange the latter for the occupation of a lecturer in natural history, and a demonstrator of plants, from herbarizations, and the specimens cultivated by him in a botanical garden. His first garden was situated at Bermondsey, which he exchanged for a more extensive one at Lambeth-marsh; and he finally converted to that purpose a piece of ground at Brompton, which he cultivated with great assiduity till his death. His first appearance in print was as an entomologist, by a pamphlet entitled "Instructions for collecting and preserving Insects; particularly Moths and Butterflies, illustrated with a copper-plate," 1771; which was followed in 1772 by a translation of the "Fundamenta Entomologiae" of Linnaeus, entitled "An Introduction to the Knowledge of Insects," containing some valuable additions to the original. In 1777 he published the first number of the work by which his name will be principally known, the "Flora Londinensis," each consisting of six folio plates of plants growing spontaneously in the vicinity of the metropolis. The great accuracy of the delineations, taken by means of a camera, and the excellence of the accompanying descriptions, gave this work a high rank among local floras, and contributed much to the promotion of a taste for botanical studies in this kingdom. It was extended to six fasciculi, each containing seventy-two plates. Ten years after its commencement, Mr. Curtis began a new publication, by which he further advanced his favourite science: this was the "Botanical Magazine;" the plan of which was to render it a general repository of garden plants, whether already delineated or not; and in fact, it presented to the curious many species newly introduced into cultivation. An extraordinary and almost superstitious alarm having been spread through the country in 1782, by the appearance of an unusual number of caterpillars, he laudably endeavoured to allay it, by publishing a "History of the Brown-tailed Moth," the insect of which these swarms consisted, and which shewed that the phenomenon was neither unprecedented, nor a cause for particular apprehension, as the event proved. Another useful production of his was "Practical Observations on the British Grasses," the purpose of which was to direct the choice of the farmer to the most valuable kinds for cultivation. To the Linnaeian Society, of which he was an original member, he communicated two excellent entomological papers, one giving an account of two coleopterous insects very destructive to willows, the other intended to prove that aphides are the sole cause of the honey-dew on plants.

This estimable person, who bore the character in society of an honest friendly man, and an entertaining companion, died of a disease in the chest, in 1799. After his decease were published his "Lectures on Botany," illustrated by coloured plates. *Gentleman's Magazine. — A.*
DAMM, CHRISTIAN TOBIAS, a learned and diligent German school-master, was born at Geithhayn, in Saxony, four miles from Leipzig, in January 1699. He studied at Halle, and became there teacher in the orphan-house, after which he resided in various places as a private tutor. In 1730 he was made co-rector in the gymnasia at Berlin, and soon after rector. Having published in 1764 a translation of the New Testament wherein he shewed an attachment to Socinianism, he was deprived of his office, but was allowed a pension, and died in May 1778, in the eighteenth year of his age. 

He was a good Graecian, and made his name known by various translations both from the Latin and Greek, which exhibit traces of genius and extensive knowledge, but are deficient in taste. He is best known by his Dictionary of the words which occur in Homer and Pindar, intitled "Novum Lexicon Graecum etymologicum et reale, cui pro basi substrata sunt Concordantiae et Elucidations Homerice et Pindaricae, cum Indice universo alphabeticco." Berl. 1705, 4to. Hirschey's Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century. Adelung's Continuation of Jächer's Allgem. gelehrt. Lexicon. — J.

DARCY, COUNT, an ingenious mathematician and philosopher, was born in Ireland in 1725; but as his relations were attached to the Stuart family, he was sent at the age of fourteen to France, where he spent the remainder of his life. Being placed under the care of the elder Clairault, he made such a rapid proficiency in the mathematics that, at the age of seventeen, he gave a new solution of the problem concerning the curve of equal pressure in a resisting medium. This was followed, the year after, by a determination of the curve described by a heavy body gliding, by its own weight, along a moveable plane, at the same time that the pressure of the body causes a horizontal motion in the plane. Darcy served in the war of 1744, and was taken prisoner by the English, yet, during the course of the war, he contributed two memoirs to the Academy. The first of these contained a general principle in mechanics, that is to say, the preservation of the rotatory motion; a subject which he again brought forward in 1750, under the title of "The Principle of the Preservation of Action." In 1760 he published "An Essay on Artillery," containing some curious experiments on the charges of gun-powder, &c., and improvements on those of the ingenious Robins; which experimental enquiries he carried on till the end of his life. In 1765 he published his "Memoir on the Duration of the Sensation of Sight," the most ingenious of all his works. The result of his research on this subject was, that a body may sometimes pass by our eyes without being seen, or marking its presence, otherwise than by weakening the brightness of the object it covers. All Darcy's works bear that character which results from the union of genius and philosophy; but as he measured every thing on the largest scale, and required extreme accuracy in experiment, neither his time, fortune, nor avocations would allow him to execute more than a very small part of what he projected. In his disposition he was amiable, lively, and fond of independence, a passion to which he nobly sacrificed, even in the midst of literary society. He died of a cholera morbus in 1779, at the age of fifty-four. Darcy was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1749, and was made a pensioner-geometrician in 1770. His papers printed in the Memoirs of the academy are on various subjects, and exceedingly ingenious. They are contained in
the volumes for the years 1742, 1747, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1765, and in the first volume of the Savans Etrangers. Hutton's Mathematical Dictionary.—J.

DARWIN, ERASMUS, a distinguished physician, philosopher, and poet, was born in 1731 at Elston near Newark. His early education was at the free-school of Chesterfield, whence he was sent to St. John's college, Cambridge. He took the degree of M.B. in 1755, and pursued his farther medical studies at London and Edinburgh. Nottingham was the first place at which he settled for the practice of his profession, but meeting with no encouragement there, he removed to Lichfield.

A fortunate cure established his reputation in that city and neighbourhood, and for a number of years he was very extensively employed in all that part of the country. He married in 1757 a lady of Lichfield, by which connection he strengthened his interest in the place; and in a rural retreat in the vicinity he cultivated a botanical garden, and employed his leisure in those literary amusements and philosophical studies which have given lustre to his name.

At the time of his being at college he had distinguished himself by his poetical exercises, and he had occasionally sent effusions of this class to the periodical publications, but without his name. It was not till his medical character was fully established that he ventured to appear before the public as a poet. It was known among his acquaintance that he had been a considerable time engaged in a poem on the Linnæan system of botany, of which great expectations were formed; and in 1789 a portion of it was published with the title of "The Botanic Garden, Part II. containing the Loves of the Plants, a Poem; with Philosophical Notes," 4to. The very singular plan of this work, in which were personified not only individual plants, but even their sexual parts, the profusion of descriptive beauties introduced by way of simile or illustration, and the rich harmony of the verse, rendered it an object of great curiosity to the lovers of poetry, and placed the name of Darwin high among the poets of the time. The first part of the "Botanic Garden," containing "The Economy of Vegetation," appeared in 1791. Though in a similar strain, and equally ornamented, the more scientific nature of its subject rendered it less amusing to common readers; and the peculiarities of the writer's manner, and the want of human interest in the design, at length produced satiety. Some ridicule was also levelled against the "Botanic Garden" by means of parody, to which the style of its versification and diction readily exposed it; and in conclusion the popularity of the poem faded away, and it seems doubtful whether it will retain a place among the approved productions of the British Muse. Yet it presents many passages of the most sublime and picturesque imagery; and as a work of genius must rank, in the estimate of taste and feeling, infinitely beyond the common mass of which the works of the English Poets, as they are termed, are composed.

The philosophical notes with which this poem was copiously furnished, proved the minute attention which Dr. Darwin had paid to almost every branch of natural science; and with what interest he entered into all the ingenious theories of the time. It was therefore no wonder to see him take a distinguished part among these theorists by his subsequent publications. In 1794 he printed the first volume 4to. of "Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life," a performance of which the greater part had lain by him twenty years, and the purpose of which was no less than "to reduce the facts relating to animal life into classes, orders, genera, and species; and by comparing them with each other, to unravel the theory of diseases." Of a work so comprehensive in its plan, so copious in observations, and so subtle in reasoning, no analysis can here be attempted. It may suffice to mention his fundamental notion, that the immediate organs of sense probably consist of moving fibrills, having a power of contraction like that of muscles; and his opinion that animals all take their origin from a single living filament which, being acted upon by stimuli, receives all its parts by accretion. The second volume of "Zoonomia," published in 1796, contained the medical part, consisting of a catalogue of diseases distributed according to their proximate causes, with their subsequent orders, genera, and species, and methods of cure, and the materia medica classified in a corresponding manner. The admirers of Dr. Darwin, and perhaps himself, seem to have expected that these volumes would form a new era in physiology and medicine; but no such event followed. They did indeed obtain him credit for abundant ingenuity, and curious research; but his principles were too hypothetical, and many of his notions too fanciful, and too contradictory to received fact, to form the basis either of a solid philosophy, or a system of practice; and the work appears to have been nearly consigned to ob-
ERASMUS DARWIN, M.D. F.R.S.
livon. In a similar combination of refined
theory and practice, applied to the vegetable
creation, he published, in 1799, "Phytologia;
or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening:
With the Theory of draining Morass,
and with an improved Construction of the
Drill Plough," 4to. The physiology of this
work is founded upon a supposed analogy
between vegetables and animals in all their or-
gans, and even by Dr. Darwin's greatest admirers
is regarded as extremely fanciful and shoddy.
The practical part is reckoned to contain a
great number of curious and valuable observa-
tions, with some whimsical schemes, which
he had a propensity on various occasions to
indulge, to a degree scarcely compatible with
good sense. On the whole, this performance
was little noticed by the public. Another
work of this author's, in which his philosophy
and poetry were united, was "The Temple
of Nature, or the Origin of Society, a Poem,
with Philosophical Notes," 4to, published in
1803, after his death. Of this it suffices to
say, that it is strongly marked with the pecu-
lar character of his former pieces, denoting
great poetical powers, and a wide extent of
multifarious knowledge, but applied in a man-
ner that excites little interest, and rather per-
plexes than gratifies the mind.

Dr. Darwin lost his wife in 1770; and in
1780 married a second, who was the widow of
Col. Pole, of Radbourne-hall near Derby.
He immediately removed from Lichfield to the
latter town, where he continued in the height
of professional employment, and was particu-
larly consulted in obscure and uncommon
cases, in which his sagacity often enabled him
to afford unexpected relief. He promoted at
Derby the institution of a public library and a
philosophical society, of which he was the
president, and which comprised many votaries
and lovers of science in the neighbouring dis-
tricts. A short time before his decease he
removed to an old mansion near the town, in
which he meant to pass his declining years in
retirement; but in April 1802 a sudden attack
of a disorder dubious in its nature carried him
off in the 71st year of his age. He had three
sons by his first wife who grew to maturity,
and the survivor of whom is an eminent phy-
sician at Shrewsbury; and he left six children
by the second. He had also two natural

druthers, whom he settled in a school at
Ashbourn, and for whom he drew up a
"Treatise on Female Education," which was
published.

Dr. Darwin was in feature and person coarse
and uncouth, and his elocution was embar-
assed by an impediment in his speech. He
was very temperate with respect to liquors,
but indulged freely in eating—a plan which
he generally recommended to his patients.
His disposition was humane, though with little
sensibility. He was supposed to sit loose to
religious sentiments, and was vulgarly charged
with atheism, though a poem of his is extant
in which with great force and beauty he con-
futes the atheistic system. His philosophy,
indeed, derives mind from the organization of
matter, which has been done by others, who
were zealous in the belief of a designing and
moral cause of all existence. Besides the
writings above-mentioned, he communicated
two papers to the Royal Society, which were
published in the "Transactions," vol. i., and
had a principal share in the English translation
of the "Systema Vegetabilium" of Linnaeus
by the Lichfield Botanical Society.—A.

DASYPODIUS, CONRADE, a dis-
tinguished mathematician, son of Peter Dasypodius,
a native of Swisserland, who made
himself known by the publication of various
dictionaries, and in particular, one Greek and
Latin, was a pupil of Christian Herlin, a
mathematician of great eminence in his time,
and succeeded him in the mathematical chair
at Strasburg. Of the circumstances of his
life very little seems to be recorded; but it
appears that he collected manuscripts of the
ancient Greek mathematicians, which he
translated into Latin with illustrations and
notes; and that he intended to publish all the
works of the Greek mathematicians together,
but died before he could carry his plan into
execution, in April 1600, in the sixty-eighth
year of his age, according to Jöcher; but
Weidler says that he died in 1601, in the
seventieth year of his age. He was a good
mechanic, as well as mathematician. By de-
sire of the magistrates of Strasburg he under-
took, in the year 1571, to superintend the
re-construction of the curious machinery
attached to the famous clock of that city,
which was then entirely worn out. Dasy-
podium drew the plan, in conjunction with one
of the magistrates named Wolkenstein; and
by the assistance of some ingenious artists the
whole was completed at midsummer 1574.
Of this labour he gave an account in a work
intitled "Conradi Dasypodii Heron mechan-
icus. Ejusdem Horologi astronomici Argent-
torati in summo Templo erecti Descripto." Ar-
gent. excudebat Nicholaus Wynot, 1580, 4to.
Kastner gives a list of several other works of
this mathematician, most of which are editions or explanations of the ancient writers on geometry and the mathematics. *Fütcher's Allgem. gelehr. Lexicon Kütner Geschichte der Mathematik, Weidlerii Historia Astronomiae.*—J. DATHE, JOHN AUGUSTUS, professor of the oriental languages at Leipsic, was born in 1731 at Weissenfels, where his father possessed a considerable property. The family being of a very religious turn, he devoted himself to the church; and when well grounded in school learning, he was sent to Wittenberg, where he applied in particular to oriental literature, in which he made a rapid progress. At the end of three years he obtained leave, in 1755, to visit Leipsic, where he studied philology under Ernesti, and had private instructions from Reisk and Hebenstreit in the oriental languages. Desirous of improving himself farther under the celebrated Michaelis he removed to Gottingen, where he continued a year. Returning in 1757 to Leipsic, he applied closely to biblical literature, but without neglecting other branches of study; as the dissertations which he wrote about this time on logic and the history of philosophy sufficiently proved. After teaching several years, with great success, he was made extraordinary professor, and on the removal of Kiesling to Erlangen, professor of oriental literature, a place the duties of which he discharged in such a manner as to afford general satisfaction. Besides his other occupations and the share he had in Ernesti's Theological Library, he undertook to give a new Latin translation of the Old Testament. It was published in parts, and met with so much approbation, that most of them were several times reprinted, with improvements. He, however, never published any part till he had repeatedly explained it in his public lectures, and convinced himself that no difficulties remained but such as could not be removed. In this manner was produced his Translation, which may be considered as a perpetual commentary, because difficult and obscure passages are explained and illustrated by notes placed at the bottom. His sedentary life brought on illness which he endeavoured to mitigate by the use of Carlsbad and Lauchstadt waters, but he died of an inflammation of the bowels in March 1791, after bequeathing a great part of his books to the library of the university. His principal works are "De Difficultate Rei Criticae in Vet. Test. ete dicit judicandae," 1762, 4to. "Salsorium Syriacum recensuit et Latine vertit Tho. Erpenius, notas philologicas et criticas addidit J.A.D." *Hale, 1768, 8vo. "Prophetae minores ex recensione textus Hebræi et versionum antiquarum Latine versi, Notis philologicos et criticis illustrati," ibid. 1773, 1779, 8vo. "Prophetae ex recensione textus Hebræi et versionum antiquarum, Latine versus notisque philologicos et criticis illustrati," ibid. 1781, 8vo. *LIBRI HISTORICI VETERIS TESTAMENTI, Josua, Judges, Ruth, Samuel," &c. ibid. 1784, 8vo. "De Psalmis, ex recensione textus Hebræi et versionum antiquarum, Latine versi notisque philologicos et criticis illustrati," ibid. 1787, 8vo. "Jobus, Proverbia Salomonis, Eclesiastes, Canticum Canticorum; ex recensione textus Hebræi et versionum antiquarum Latine versi notisque philologicos et criticis illustrati," ibid. 1789, 8vo. "Schlichtegrol's Neurology. Das gelehrte Teutschland von J. G. Meusel."—J.

DENINA, CHARLES JOHN MARIA, a distinguished man of letters, was born at Revel, in the marquisate of Saluces, in 1731. His family, which belonged originally to Villanova, had removed to Bagnol at the entrance of the Pais de Vaud, from which his grandfather went to settle at Revel. He was taught the elements of the Latin language by a country schoolmaster, and having acquired the principles of grammar, he was sent to the Royal School of Saluces to study humanity and philosophy. At the age of fifteen, on the death of his father, who left his family in poor circumstances, he was appointed to a vacant benefice, and assumed the ecclesiastical habit. In 1748 he obtained a pension to study at the university of Turin, where he applied chiefly to the belles lettres, joining to them, however, the studies of geometry, mathematics, and theology. Some Latin epistles, in imitation of Horace, and a few pieces in prose in the style of Cicero, Sallust, and Aulus Gallius, procured him the friendship of the Abbé Chionio, one of the professors. Some Italian verses and dissertations on the art of poetry, gained him the esteem of professor Bartoli, and his reputation was still farther extended by a funeral oration, composed in one night, and publicly pronounced at the interment of a fellow-student. In 1752 the Abbé Searampi, afterwards Bishop of Vigeano, then governor of the college, wished to place him in the office of foreign affairs, under the Chevalier Osbrio, the minister of that department; and he was allowed to prosecute those studies which were necessary to
fit him for that situation. An enthusiastic desire, however, for the ecclesiastical state, induced him to take orders, and to renounce for ever all civil and political employments. About the end of the year 1753 he was made professor of humanity at Pignerol, and in the following spring was ordained deacon and priest by the Bishop of Saluces. He obtained also from the Bishop of Pignerol a licence for hearing confessions, though at this time he had entered only into the twenty-fourth year of his age. Having composed a comedy entitled “Don Margonfo,” in which the Jesuits considered themselves to be attacked, they excited such a clamour against him that he was obliged to leave Pignerol, and to seek employment in some other place. After this he became rector of the school of Courgnié, a large village in Cannevez, where he continued two years; and he spent two years more in a similar manner at Barge, near Bagnol. As he had no opportunity in these places of conversing with any but ecclesiastics, he applied chiefly to theology; and during the carnival of the year 1756 went to Milan, where he took his degree as doctor of theology. Being desirous of commencing his literary career with a work on that subject, as he had hitherto printed only a few sonnets, he composed in classical Latin a dissertation, “De Studio Theologiae et Norma Fidei,” Taurini, 1758, 2 vols. 8vo. This work having met with a very favourable reception, particularly at Rome, excited the jealousy of some theologians in the University of Turin, but the first president, Count Caisotti, who was his friend, proposed to him the place of an extraordinary professor of humanity and rhetoric in the upper college, which he accordingly accepted. Six months after, Mr. Dutens, who was then at Turin in the suite of the English ambassador, engaged him to assist in their studies some young men of rank who had been particularly recommended to his care; from whom he acquired some knowledge of the English literature, which, he says himself, contributed not a little to the success of his work on the Revolutions of Literature, entitled “Discorso sopra la Vicende della Letteratura,” Torino, 1760, 12mo., which became very popular, and was translated into several modern languages. It was continued to four volumes. He now resigned the chair at Chamberry, to which he had been nominated a little time before, and remained at Turin in the place of extraordinary professor, but without receiving from it any emolument, the salary having been given to a superannuated professor of the same college. Some persons of diplomatic distinction, with whom he lived in habits of intimacy, having often spoke of the Persian Letters and French Spectator, and reproached the Italian literature with having nothing similar, Denina resolved to attempt a work in that manner, and several of these ministers agreed to furnish him with some articles. The work was begun on a very extensive scale, under the title of “Parlamento Ottaviano,” from the Christian name of a marquis who was one of his friends, but it was not long continued. This work, added to the Revolutions of Literature, and an Essay on the Italian Literature, entitled “Saggio sopra la Letteratura Italiana,” Lucca, 1762, had given so favourable an idea of his abilities, that various subjects were proposed for him to write upon by his friends. He then accompanied a young Englishman of rank on a tour through Italy, and returned to Turin in December 1765, after which he began a History of the religious order of St. Maurice, but abandoned it for a General History of Italy. Having shewn a specimen of the latter to the Chevalier Ferraris, his protector, he was so well pleased with it that he procured for him a pension from the King; that he might be able to prosecute his labour more at his ease, and without interruption. The first volume of the work at length appeared, after undergoing some correction, by royal command, for fear of incurring the displeasure of the court of Rome; and it was scarcely published when the chair of rhetoric, in the upper college of Turin, becoming vacant, Denina obtained it, in preference to many others who were considerably his seniors. A year after he had published the second volume, he obtained the professorship of Italian eloquence, and of the Greek language, in the university, and entered on his new office in November 1770, with an inaugural discourse on the superiority of the Grecian literature to the Roman. Six months after, he pronounced an eulogy on the King, Charles Emanuel III., on the anniversary of his birth-day, which was printed, and which he presented to the court along with the third volume of his “History of the Revolutions of Italy.” The third and last volume of this History, of the edition in quarto, which procured him from philosophers and politicians more honour than the two preceding, exposed him to a new persecution from the clergy; and they did every thing in their power to get his History, or at least the third part of it, inserted in the prohibitory index. He, however, had friends among the principal heads of the congregations...
at Rome; and it was known, besides, that the work had been undertaken and completed under the patronage of the King of Sardinia, who was very much respected. Count de Rivera also, the Sardinian minister at the papal court, who had a great esteem for him, became his defender. The censures which were privately circulated in manuscript, and of which he at length obtained a copy, induced him, instead of a mere apology, to compose another complete work, in which he detailed and supported by unanswerable authorities and proofs what he had only touched upon, in his history, in a very slight manner. This work he entitled "Dell' Impiego delle Persone," on the Employment of Men. The idea of the History of the Royal Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, which had been suspended nine years, was now revived and patronised by the Chevalier Morozzo, who had become minister of state, and who was grand conservator of the order. As he learned that an Abbé, a native of Nice, named Giovfredo, had entertained a design of writing the history of the same order, and that the manuscripts of that learned Abbé, who had been preceptor to Victor Amadèus, first King of Sardinia, were in the hands of his heirs, he thought it necessary to make a tour to Nice, in order that he might endeavour to obtain them. He accordingly proceeded thither, and on his return was much chagrined to find that the theological cabal of his adversaries had acquired more strength in his absence. In the sixth chapter of the twenty-second book of the Revolutions of Italy, he had indulged in some reflections on the multiplicity of religious orders; and had enlarged farther on the same subject in the last two chapters of the twenty-fourth book, and in his work on employment. But Victor Amadèus, who possessed a decided taste for letters, having ascended the throne, soon disconcerted the designs formed against him; and as a return of gratitude, he composed two eulogies on this prince. His next work was a treatise on literary composition, entitled, "Bibliopica, o l'arte di compor libri," Torino, 1776, 8vo. This was a course of the belles lettres, in three parts, for the use of his pupils; most of whom were destined to be either professors or authors. It was afterwards translated into German by Mr. Ulrick, professor in the university of Jena. The journeys he had undertaken to Montserrat, Aost, Nice, and other places, had procured him valuable materials for a history of the Kings of Sardinia; and the success of his History of Italy induced him to hope that it would meet with a very favourable reception. Abandoning, therefore, the work which he projected on the institution of the Order of St. Maurice, he communicated his new design to the King, who approved of it; and he immediately began to carry it into execution, proposing to bring the history down to the death of Charles Emanuel III. For the restoration of his health, which had suffered from chagrin and severe labour, he undertook a tour, in 1777, to Italy; and having paid a visit to Florence, Siena, and other parts, proceeded to Rome, where he formed an acquaintance with the principal men of letters, and was admitted to several audiences of the head of the Catholic church. While at Florence, having committed the manuscript of the work, "Dell' Impiego delle Persone," to a bookseller, for publication, as it had been prohibited at Turin, a new storm was raised against him by the clergy; and he had no sooner returned to Turin than he received a letter from the university, ordering him to repair to Vercell, to hear from the bishop the determination of the King. The order exported from His Majesty by the theological cabal stated, not only that the work should be suppressed, and the expenses of printing it paid from his appointments, but that he should be banished for six months to a seminary. In consequence of this sentence he was ordered to retire to Vercell, where he completed his "Select Library of Italian Authors and Translators," for which he had collected materials during his travels, and added to them at the place of his exile. The Archbishop of Turin having died the same winter, and the Bishop of Vercell being appointed his successor, Denina began to compose a short History of the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy, to serve as a preface to a Collection of the Works of the Fathers, translated into Italian by different authors. His enemies had still been at work; and when he hoped to be recalled to Turin, it was intimated to him that he might retire to his own country, and wait the farther orders of His Majesty. He now spent six months in a state of the greatest uneasiness, in regard to his future fate; for he learned that his place was given to an old professor of rhetoric. The Bishop of Vercell, however, on his translation to Turin, interested himself in his favour, and he was restored to a part of his emoluments, and experienced many marks of kindness from the King. After quitting Vercell, the History of the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy, during the first six centuries, made him conceive the idea
of another work, the materials of which were to be drawn from the same sources, namely, a History of Preaching; but as he had not at Revel the books which he could have obtained at Turin or Verceil, he was obliged to lay his design aside. In the mean time, having received from Italy the works of Meursius, which, for the most part, relate to the Grecian republics, he determined to undertake a History of Greece, a prospectus of which, and some other works, were printed at the royal press, in 1781. After the two volumes of this work were printed, being one day at the castle of Moncarlier, in the King's ante-chamber, conversing with Count de Saluces, on his literary projects, he announced an intention, after completing the History of Greece, to undertake a similar work on the revolutions in Germany. Count de Saluces spoke of it to M. de Chambrier, the Prussian envoy, at the court of Turin; and the latter, without his knowledge, immediately wrote to M. de Hertzberg, and the Marquis of Lucchesini, who was at Turin, at the time of his disgrace. Frederick II., who interested himself for those persecuted on account of their opinions, and who was much pleased with the idea of a History of the Revolutions in Germany, caused it to be intimated to him, that he would find at Berlin all the assistance and all the liberty he could desire for carrying on his intended work. On communicating this invitation to his own sovereign, he not only obtained his permission to accept it, but an assurance of his future regard. His Majesty, at the same time, conferred on him the title of honorary librarian, together with that of Emeritus professor in the university. He now hastened to carry his History of Greece to a period at which he could properly bring it to a conclusion, that is to the reign of Alexander, under whom Greece ceased to be free. This work was printed at Turin, under the title of "Istorie politica e letteraria della Grecia," T. I. II. 1781, 8vo. Denina quitted Turin in September 1782, and arrived at Potsdam, where he was presented by the Marquis Lucchesini to the King, who, after alluding to the persecutions he had experienced, assured him that he should have liberty, in his dominions, to print whatever he thought proper. In the same year he was made a member of the Academy of Sciences, at Berlin; and he afterwards communicated to it various papers on different subjects, which were printed in its Memoirs. Among them were the following: "Sur l'Origine de la Difference des Langues;" "Sur l'Origine de la Langue Allemande;" "Additions to the Dissertation sur l'Origine de la Difference des Langues;" "Sur le Caractere des Langues." He wrote also "La Prusse Litteraire sous Frederick II.;" ou l'Histoire abregée de la plupart des Auteurs, des Académiciens et des Artistes qui sont nés ou qui ont vecu dans les Etats Prussiens depuis 1740 jusqu'à 1786," 1790, 1791, 3 vols. 8vo. To these must be added, "Lettre de N. Daniel Caro (Carlo Denina) sopra il dovere de' Ministri evangelici di predicare colle istruzioni, e coll' esempio l'osservanza delle Legge civili, e specialmente in risgardo agli Imposti," Lucca, 1761, 8vo.; "Eloge Storico di Mercurio di Gattinara, gran cancelliere dell' Imperador Carlo V. e Cardinale di Santa Chiesa," Torino, 1782, 8vo.; "Eloge del Cardinale Guala Bichieri," ibid. 1782, 8vo.; "La Sibilla Teutonica," Berlino, 1786, 8vo.; "Essai sur la vie et le regne de Frederic II. Roi de Prusse pour servir de preliminaire à l'edition de ses oeuvres posthumes," ibid. 1788, 8vo.; "Discours sur les progres de la litterature dans le Nord de l'Allemagne," ibid. 1788, 8vo.; "Lettre Brandenburgeshe che servono di continuazione all' vicende delle letteratura, quaderno primo e preliminare che comprende il Viaggio Germanie," ibid. 1786, 8vo.; "Apologie de Frederic II., Roi de Prusse, sur la preference qu'il parut accorder à la litterature Françoise," ibid. 1787, 8vo.; "De l'Influence de la Litterature Françoise sur l'Angloise, et de l'Angloise sur l'Allemane," ibid. 1789; "Guide litteraire," 3 vols. ibid. 1794, 95; "Della Russiade, Canti dieci, tradotti dall'original Greco inedito," ibid. 1796; Paro. 1799; Par. 1810. 8vo.; "Revoluzione della Germania," Flor. 8vo. 8 vols. 1805, 6, and 7; "Istoria del Piemonte, e degli altri stati del Re di Sardegna, tom. 3. Berl. 1802, et seq.; "Tableau historique, statistique, et moral de la Haute Italie," Par. 8vo. 1806; "Essai sur les Traces anciennes du caracter des Italiens modernes, des Sarde, et des Corses," ibid. 1807, 8vo.; "Discorso storico sopra l'Origine della Gerarchia e de Concordati fra la Podesta ecclesiastica e la secolare," ibid. 1808, 8vo.

From the preceding list it will appear that M. Denina continued his literary labours to a late period of his life. In 1804 he took a journey to Paris, where the Emperor Napoleon nominated him his librarian. That capital was thenceforth his residence, and the place where he published several of his latest works. The last of these was a 4th vol. of his Revolutions of Literature, printed in 1811.
November 1813, he was seized with a paralytic disorder, which carried him off on December 5; at the age of 82. La Prusse litteraire par P'Abbe Denina. Das gelehrte Teutschland von J. G. Meuel. Magaz. Encylop. — J.

DIONIS DU SEJOUR, ACHILLES PETER, a French mathematician, was born at Paris, in 1734. He was bred to the law, and became a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, but applied also to the study of the mathematics and astronomy. Being nominated by the noblesse of Paris a deputy to the constituent assembly, he behaved with great moderation; and after escaping the reign of tyranny, by a retirement from public life, he died at the end of August 1794. His principal works are, "Traité des Courbes Algébriques," 1750, 12mo.; "Méthode general et directe pour resoudre les Problèmes relatifs aux Ellipses," a work much applauded when read in the Academy of Sciences; "Recherches sur le Gnomonique et les Retragraddions des Planetes," 1761, 8vo.; "Traité analytique des Mouvements apprarens des Corps Celestes," 1774, 2 vols. 4to.; "Essai sur les Cometes en general, et en particulier sur celles qui peuvent approcher de l'Orbite de la Terre;" this essay contains a history of all the comets which appeared between the years 837 and 1795; "Essais sur les Phenomenes relatifs aux Disparitions periodiques de l'Anneau de Saturne," 1776, 8vo. Dionis was a member of the Royal Society of London, of that of Gottingen, and of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm. Dictionnaire Universelle. — J.

DODERLEIN, JOHN ALEXANDER, a learned and meritorious German schoolmaster, was born in 1675, at Biswanger, in the county of Pappenheim, where his father was a clergyman. He studied at Altdorf; made a literary tour through Germany, in 1696, and on his return, obtained two situations as assistant preacher. In the year following, he was offered, by the town council of Weissenburg, the rectorship in expectancy, of their school, though only twenty-one years of age; and on the death of the rector, in 1703, he was appointed his successor. In this situation he continued to labour with so much diligence and success, that he soon brought the school to a flourishing condition. Having discovered at Nordgau a piece of old Roman mason work, called the Teufelsmauer, the Devil's Wall, and given a description of it, he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, at Berlin, in 1726; and in consequence of a dissertation, which he afterwards published, on some old German gold coins, called regenbogen schüsselein, he was enrolled among those of the Imperial Academy of the Searchers into Nature. He was made a member also of the Latin Society at Jena, in 1739, and died in the month of October 1745, when he had attained nearly to the seventy-first year of his age. Doderlein was the author of a great many works, on a variety of subjects, but chiefly on history and antiquities, by which he acquired great celebrity. A list of them is given in the work which is our authority. Hirsch's Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century. — J.

DODERLEIN, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, an eminent German divine, and second professor of theology at Jena, was born at Windsheim, in Franconia, where his father was a clergyman, in January 1746. He received part of his education at the gymnasium of his native place, and made great proficiency in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Syriac languages. He applied also to the mathematics, as well as history, and conceived a strong attachment to the study of the Old Testament. After the usual preparatory course, he removed, in 1764, to the university of Altdorf, where he continued to improve himself in the oriental languages, philosophy, and theology. On completing his academical courses, he was some time a private tutor in the family of a patrician of Nuremberg; but in the twenty-second year of his age he was invited to be deacon in the principal church of Windsheim. In 1772, he obtained a vacant theological chair at Altdorf, where his talents found a wider theatre for exertion. While at Windsheim he had made himself known by his "Curis critica et exegetic," and in 1773 he gave another proof of his literary talents by a Dissertation on the Utility of the Greek Classics for explaining the Old Testament. The subject of his inaugural dissertation was "De Redemptione e Potestate Diaboli, insigni Christi beneficio," of which so favourable an account was published by Ernesti in his Theological Library, that Doderlein's reputation as a writer was considerably increased. About the same time appeared the first part of his "Materials for Pulpit Exposition," in which he imitated the style of Spalding. He now laboured on a translation of Isaiah, which, when completed, was received with much approbation. He also continued an edition of the Annotations of Grotius on the Old Testament, begun by Professor Vogel of Halle; to which he added a volume of remarks by himself, and a supple-
ment. His next publications were a volume of sermons, and a translation of the Proverbs of Solomon; and these were followed by other works which attracted the attention of the learned. He was likewise a contributor to various periodical productions, such as the Nuremberg Literary Gazette, in which he particularly distinguished himself by several critiques; also to Eichorn's Repertory, to which he communicated a dissertation on the Arabic psalter; and after 1780, he wrote for his own "Theological Library," the greater part of which was edited by himself. In 1782 he was invited to Jena to be second professor of theology, Griesbach having succeeded to the place of first; and here he continued to discharge his official duties, much esteemed and respected till the time of his death, which took place at the early age of forty-seven, in December 1792. His talents, added to diligence and activity, made him a writer of great celebrity. His language, both in speaking and writing, was always nervous, lively, and full of spirit. The most unpromising subject in his hands assumed an agreeable form; and even his letters bore the stamp of the most ardent feeling, but in consequence of his multiplied labours, as he had not always time to polish his works, his periods were often too long and his figures too much crowded. His Latin style, if not entirely pure and classical, was formed according to the ancient model; elegant, harmonious, and ornate. To diffuse liberal principles in theology, agreeable to the progress of modern culture, formed the chief part of Doderlein's literary character, and his "Theological Library," of which he published several volumes, contributed in a great measure to that object. He was the author of numerous works besides those above mentioned. Schlüter's Necrology. Das gelehrte Deutschland von J. G. Meusel. — J.

**DODINGTON, GEORGE BUBB, LORD MELCOMBE, a nobleman connected with the political and literary history of his period, was the son of an Irish gentleman of the name of Bubb, who married a Somersetshire heiress. He was born in 1691, and probably received his education at Oxford. In 1715 he came into public life as representative of Winchester; and soon after was appointed envoy-extraordinary at the Spanish court, in which quality he signed the treaty of Madrid. By the death of an uncle in 1720 he came into possession of a large estate in Dorsetshire, and took the name of Dodington. He built a magnificent mansion on his estate, in which he hospitably entertained several eminent literary characters. He was himself a man of wit, which he exercised not only at the convivial board, but in several occasional pieces of poetry, not indeed of the higher order, but such as will always be applauded as coming from a man of rank and fortune. His patronage of letters procured for him several compliments from authors. Young inscribed to him one of his satires, Lyttelton one of his eclogues, and Thomson his "Summer." The latter pushed his adulation as far it could well be carried. Dodington, his "Muse's early friend," is one

In whom the human graces all unite;
Pure light of mind, and tenderness of heart,
Genius, and wisdom, &c. * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
Unblemished honour, and an active zeal
For Britain's glory, Liberty, and Man.

Ostentation, however, appears to have been his principle in social life, more than refined taste; and at his table were found subaltern jesters and flatterers as well as wits of the higher class. In his public capacity he presently shewed how little he deserved Thomson's encomium. His career was through place, opposition, and place again, and finally a peerage; never acting a high or independent part, and too versatile to be of much importance even in a party. He was successively a coligent and humble servant to Walpole, Newcastle, and Bute, from the latter of whom, in 1761, he obtained the title of Lord Melcombe, which he enjoyed only to the following year, dying in July 1762.

This person would not have been worthy of biographical commemoration, had it not been for an extraordinary work which appeared long after his death. Henry Penruddock Wyndham, Esq. had been made legatee of all Lord Melcombe's political papers, letters, and poems, with the request not to print any of them but such as were proper to be made public, and might in some degree do honour to his memory. This gentleman published in 1784 "The Diary of the late George Bubb Dodington, Baron of Melcombe Regis," 8vo., commencing in March 1748—9, and concluding in Feb. 1761. If an open avowal of being actuated by no other principle in public life than the grossest selfishness can do honour to any man's memory, this publication did not violate the request of the testator. Lord Oxford thus speaks of it: "Very sparingly strewed with his brightest talent, wit, the book
strangely betrays a complacency in his own versatility, and seems to look back with triumph on the scorn and derision with which his political levity was treated by all to whom he attached or attempted to attach himself. He records conversations in which he alone did not perceive, what every reader must discover, that he was always a dupe; and so blind was his self-love, that he appears to be satisfied with himself, though he relates little but what tended to his disgrace." His lordship concludes, "However, with all its faults and curtailments, the book is valuable. They who have seen much of courts, and are faithful, as Lord Melcombe was, in relating fact, still leave much undisguised which it did not answer their purpose to conceal. Many traces of truth remain in his Diary, and the characters of the actors may be discerned, not much to their advantage, though the book was mangled, in compliment, before it was imparted to the public." The general opinion of the author and his work appears to have coincided with Lord Orford's judgment. It was much read, and will probably survive among other materials for the court history of the time. The best edition is that of 1806. Dodgington's other writings are found in different collections, but are not of importance enough to be specified. Walpole's Noble Authors. Diary of L. Melcombe. —A.

DOERFEL, Samuel George, a German divine and astronomer, was first deacon at Plauen, and then pastor and superintendent at Weida. He distinguished himself by his observations on the remarkable comet which appeared in the years 1680 and 1681; and died in the month of August 1688. "This astronomer," says Montucla, "too little known, and unjustly passed over in silence by the greater part of the writers on astronomy, was one of the first who remarked the new comet. He carefully observed it from the 22nd of November to the end of January, and proved that it was the same, which after approaching the sun and losing itself in his rays, had again appeared in moving from him; and, aided by the light of Hevelius, he shewed that its course was a parabola having the sun in its focus. He fixed the distance at which it passed the sun at about 7000 parts, supposing the diameter of the earth's orbit to be equal to 1000 of these parts; which indeed differs from the determination of Newton, who made the distance only 621 of such parts. Doerfel explained all these points in a treatise which he published; but the language in which it was written, and the obscurity of the author's situation, prevented it from meeting with that attention from the learned world which it deserved." It was intitled "Astronomical Considerations on the great Comet which appeared in the years 1680 and 1681. Observations made of it at Plauen, together with some Questions and new and remarkable Particulars which tend to improve the Hevelian theory of Comets." Plauen, 1681, 4to. He published also in the Acta Eruditorum, for 1685, a new method of determining with great case the distance of celestial phenomena from the earth, without changing the station or place of observation, and without taking their altitude or azimuth. Jäcker's Allgem. gelehrt. Lex. Montucla Histoire des Mathematiques. Weidler's Historia Astron. —J.

DOLLOND, John, F.R.S., an ingenious optician, was born in Spitalfields, in June 1706. His parents were French protestants, and at the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantz resided in Normandy, but in what particular part is uncertain. M. de la Lande did not believe the name to be of French origin; but however this may be, the family were obliged to seek refuge in England in order to avoid persecution. The first years of Mr. Dollond's life were employed at the loom; but being of a very studious and philosophic turn of mind, his leisure hours were devoted to mathematical pursuits; and though his education, in consequence of the death of his father, which happened in his infancy, was very limited, at the age of fifteen, before he had an opportunity of acquiring much scientific knowledge, he amused himself by constructing sun-dials, drawing geometrical schemes and solving problems. An early marriage and an increasing family afforded him little opportunity of prosecuting his favourite studies; yet by abridging his hours of rest he found time to extend his mathematical knowledge, and made considerable proficiency in optics and astronomy, to which he now devoted his chief attention, having prepared himself for the higher parts of those subjects by a perfect knowledge of algebra and geometry. Soon after, he began to study anatomy, and also to read works of divinity; and finding that a knowledge of Latin and Greek would be highly useful in these pursuits, he applied to them with great assiduity, and was soon able to translate the Greek Testament into Latin. Mr. Dollond designed his eldest son for his own business, and for several years they carried on their manufacture together in
Spitalfields, but the employment of the loom suited neither the expectations nor disposition of the son, who having received much instruction in mathematical and philosophical subjects from his father, and seeing the great value set upon his father's knowledge in the theory of optics by professional men, determined to apply that knowledge to the benefit of himself and family. Under the directions of his father he accordingly commenced optician, and success having attended his efforts, John Dollond, in the year 1752, joined his son, and soon became a proficient in the practical parts of optics. His first attention was directed to improve the combination of the eye glasses of refracting telescopes; and as he succeeded in his system of four eye-glasses, he proceeded a step farther, and produced telescopes furnished with five eye-glasses, which considerably surpassed the former, and of which he gave a particular account in a paper presented to the Royal Society, and printed in the 48th volume of the Philosophical Transactions. Soon after, he made a very useful improvement in Mr. Savery's micrometer; for instead of employing two entire object-glasses, as Savery and Bouguer had done, he used only one glass cut into two equal parts, one of them sliding laterally or moving by the other. This was considered to be of very great utility, as the micrometer could now be applied to the reflecting telescope with much advantage, as was afterwards done by Mr. Short. An account of this improvement was given to the Royal Society and printed in the Philosophical Transactions. Mr. Dollond's celebrity in optics became now generally known, and his pursuits were encouraged in the most flattering manner by the friendship and protection of the most eminent men of science. Among them were Mr. Thos. Simpson, master of the Royal Academy at Woolwich; Mr. Harris, a pay-master in the Tower, who was at that time engaged in writing and publishing his treatise on optics; the Rev. Dr. Bradley, then astronomer-royal; the ingenious Mr. John Canton, no less celebrated for his knowledge in natural philosophy than for his neat and accurate manner of making philosophical experiments; and the Rev. Dr. Maskelyne, afterwards astronomer-royal, whose labours were of so much benefit to astronomy. Surrounded by these enlightened men, and now placed in circumstances favourable to the investigation of philosophical truths, Mr. Dollond engaged in the discussion of a subject, interesting not only to his own country, but to all Europe. Sir Isaac Newton had declared, in his Treatise on Optics, that "all refracting substances diverged the prismatic colours in a constant proportion to their mean refraction," and drew this conclusion, "that refraction could not be produced without colour;" consequently that no improvement could be made in the refracting telescope. No one doubted the accuracy with which Sir Isaac Newton had made the experiment; yet some eminent men, and particularly Euler, were of opinion that the conclusion which Newton had drawn went too far, and maintained that in very small angles refraction might be obtained without colour. Dollond was not of that opinion, but defended Newton's doctrine with much learning and ingenuity, and contended that "if the result of the experiment had been as described by Newton, there could not be refraction without colour." The letters which passed between Euler and Dollond on this occasion may be seen in the 48th volume of the Philosophical Transactions. But a mind constituted like that of Dollond could not remain satisfied with reasoning in this manner from an experiment made by another. He determined to try it himself, and in the year 1757 began the examination, according to his own words, with "a resolute perseverance," continued during that year and a great part of the next, till at length, in the month of June 1758, he found, after a complete course of experiments, that the result was very different from what he expected, and from what Newton had related. He discovered "the difference in the dispersion of the colours of light, when the mean rays are equally refracted by different mediums." He thence deduced this practical conclusion, that "the object-glasses of refracting telescopes were capable of being made without being affected by the different refrangibility of the rays of light." His account of this experiment, and of others connected with it, was given to the Royal Society, and printed in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. 50. In the same year he was presented by that learned body with Sir Godfrey Copley's medal as a reward of his merit, and a memorial of the discovery, though at that time not a member of the society. This new principle being established, Mr. Dollond was soon able to construct object-glasses in which the different refrangibility of the rays of light was corrected, and the name of achromatic was given to them by Dr. Bevis (see that article), on account of their being free from prismatic colours.
Mr. Dollond's improvement in refracting telescopes was of the greatest advantage in astronomy, as they have been applied to fixed instruments, by which the motions of the heavenly bodies can be determined to a much greater exactness than by the means of the old telescopes. Navigation also has been greatly benefited by applying achromatic telescopes to Hadley's sextant; and from the improved state of the lunar tables and of that instrument, the longitude at sea may be determined, by good observers, to a surprising degree of accuracy. Their universal adoption by the navy and army, as well as by the public in general, is the best proof of the great utility of this discovery. In the beginning of the year 1761 Mr. Dollond was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and appointed optician to His Majesty; but he did not live long to enjoy these honours, for on the 30th of November in the same year, as he was reading a new publication by Clairaut on the theory of the moon, and on which he had been intently engaged for several hours, he was seized with apoplexy, which rendered him immediately speechless, and occasioned his death in a few hours after. At this time his family consisted of three daughters and two sons, who, inheriting a portion of the father's abilities, succeeded him in the business. Mr. Dollond in his appearance was grave, and the strong lines of his face were marked with deep thought and reflection; but in his intercourse with his family and friends he was cheerful and affectionate, and his language and sentiments always made a strong impression on the minds of those with whom he conversed. His memory was retentive in an extraordinary degree; and amidst the variety of his reading, he could recollect and quote the most important passages of every book which he had at any time perused. He was a sincere believer in the Christian religion, and with his family regularly attended the public service of the French protestant church, but occasionally heard Benson and Lardner, whom he respected as men, and admired as preachers. Philo-

DOLOMIEU, Deodato-Guy-Silvain-Tancred-Gratet de, an able mineralogist, was born in the province of Dauphine, in 1750. At the age of eighteen he went on board a Maltese ship, being a commander of the order of Malta, when he fought a duel with one of his companions, from whom he had received an insult, and killed him. For this action, on returning to the island, he was sentenced to death by the chapter, but received a pardon from the grand master. As the pope's confirmation of the pardon was necessary to give it effect, and His Holiness was at that time dissatisfied with the order, Dolomieu was left nine months in prison. On his liberation he accompanied the regiment of carabineers, in which he was an officer, to Metz, where he took his first lessons in chemistry and natural history. His progress in these studies was so rapid, that the Academy of Sciences nominated him a corresponding member; and at length, quitting the service, he devoted himself entirely to natural history. His travels through Sicily and the neighbouring islands produced his "Voyage aux Isles de Lipari," 1783, 8vo., in which he gave a very interesting account of those celebrated volcanic isles, forming valuable materials for a general history of volcanoes. The same year, by its disasters, gave rise to his "Memoir sur les Tremblements de Terre de la Calabre," in which he examined with much sagacity the different causes assigned for earthquakes, and stated his own opinion of that which occasioned the late catastrophes. The work was translated into Italian in the following year. In 1788 he further contributed to the history of volcanic productions, by his "Memoire sur les Isles Ponces, et Catalogue raisonné de l'Etna," 8vo.

He was a favourer of the principles of the Revolution, which soon after broke out, but refused any public employment, and continued to pursue his studies. In 1790 he published a dissertation on the origin of Basaltes; and he drew up the mineralogical articles of the new Encyclopaedia. When the reign of terror began, he suffered the shock of seeing his estimable friend, the Duke de la Rochefoucault, murdered before his eyes; and his own name was inserted in the list of the proscribed. He escaped by wandering from place to place, till more settled times succeeded, when he was appointed inspector of the mines, and was of the number of the savants whom Buonaparte took with him on his Egyptian expedition. After the battle of Aboukir, he was obliged to land in Calabria, where he was seized by order of the King of Naples, and thrown into a dungeon at Messina. There he was detained, notwithstanding the earnest application of the French government, the King of Spain, Sir Joseph Banks, and other eminent characters, for his release, which did not take place till the peace of 1800. Here his privations were such, that in composing a work which he had planned on Mineralogical Philosophy, he was
obliged to use the soot of his lamp diluted with water for ink, and a fragment of bone shaped with great labour on the floor of his prison, for a pen. Animated with the true spirit of overcoming difficulties, he said, that perhaps he should never have undertaken the work, had it not been for these impediments. On his return to France he was made a member of the Conservative Senate, and of the Institute. Resuming his wonted researches, he visited the mountains of Switzerland, and was about to publish the result of his observations, when he died, at Drée, near Maçon, in November 1801, at an age when many more fruits might be expected of his knowledge and industry. After his death, his “Essai sur la Philosophie Mineralogique” was brought to the press. His Journey to the Alps has also been published.

Dict. Hist. Biographie Med. – A.

DORP, MARTIN, a Dutch writer and elegant scholar, was born at the village of Nauldwyck, about the beginning of the sixteenth century. He taught rhetoric and philosophy at Louvain for several years, and was one of the few who in his time endeavoured to attain the ancient purity of the Greek and Latin, the last of which he spoke with great ease and elegance. He was the first person who openly attacked Erasmus, though his most intimate friend, which he did by writing against his Praise of Folly; and Erasmus returned an answer, conceived in the mildest terms, which may be seen in the ninth volume of his works. He died in the bloom of life, in the month of May 1725, and Hadrian Baarland, in his Chronicle of Brabant, says, that in him the school of Louvain lost more than could be expressed, as he was thoroughly acquainted with all the ancient poets, and had a most extensive knowledge of history, philosophy, and other branches of learning. He was buried at Louvain, and an epitaph written by Erasmus was inscribed on his tombstone. His works are: “Dialogus Veneris et Cupidinis”; “Proenium et fimis Aululariae Plautinae”; “Prologus in Millenium gloriosum”; “Epistola de Hollandorum Moribus”; “Oratio de Laudibus Aristotelis adversus Laurentium Vallam habita,” 1509; “Oratio de Laudibus omnium Discininarum et Academic Lovaniensis,” 1513; “Epistola ad Erasmum de Encomio Moriae.” He wrote also various letters, and edited the Fables of Barlandus, William Hermann, Abstemius, and others. Jöcher’s Allgen. gelehr. Lexicon. Het Algemeen Historisch Woordenboek door A.G. Luissius.—J.

DOUGLAS, John, a prelate of the English church distinguished for literary attainments, born in 1721, was the son of Archibald Douglas, a shopkeeper of Pittenweem, Fifeshire, and grandson of an eminent clergyman of the Scotch episcopal church. He received his early education at the school of Dunbar, and in 1736 was entered of St. Maryhall, Oxford, whence he removed to Balliol-college, on being elected an exhibitor. In 1742 he went abroad, for the purpose of acquiring a facility in speaking French; and on his return to college took the degree of M.A., was ordained deacon, and in 1744, being appointed chaplain to the third regiment of foot-guards, joined that corps in Flanders. He returned in 1745; and his connection with the army ceasing, he entered into priest’s orders, and was officiating as a curate, when, being recommended to Lord Bath, he was engaged by that nobleman as travelling tutor to his son, Lord Pulteney. Upon his return, in 1749, he was presented to the living of Eaton-Constantine, in Shropshire, by Lord Bath. In 1750 he commenced his literary career, by a defence of Milton from a charge of plagiarism brought by the noted Lauder. He convicted this man of gross forgery for the purpose of calumny, to the general satisfaction of the public, and in particular that of Dr. Johnson, who had at first given some willing credit to Lauder, but who, with his habitual detestation of imposture, obliged him to sign an acknowledgement of his guilt. Mr. Douglas now passed his time much with the Earl of Bath, accompanying him in his excursions. In 1752 he married, but within three months became a widower. A work which he published in 1754 gave him considerable reputation as a divine. It was intitled “The Criterion, or Miracles examined,” &c. 8vo., and its object was, by a comparison between the miracles recorded in the New Testament, and those pretended to have been wrought by pagan and popish writers, to shew an essential difference in the evidence in favour of the former, and thereby to refute the objections raised by Hume and others from the asserted equality of proof in both cases. This publication is still regarded as one of the standard works in defence of Christianity.

In 1755 he proved his attachment to rational sentiments in religion, by engaging in controversy with that mystical sect the Hutchinsonians. He attacked, in 1756, another impostor, as he has been generally reckoned, Archibald Bower, author of the History of the Popes, concluding his pamphlets on this topic with “The complete and final Detection of Bower,” 1758, in which year he took the de-
gree of doctor. He wrote about this time several political pamphlets, in which he was supposed to speak the sentiments of his patron, Lord Bath, through whose interest he was nominated a king’s chaplain, and in 1762 obtained a canonry of Windsor. In 1763 he superintended the publication of Henry Earl of Clarendon’s Diary and Letters, to which he wrote the preface; and in the same year he accompanied the Earl of Bath to Spa. He there became acquainted with the hereditary Prince of Brunswick, (since Duke,) who treated him with great regard, and afterwards maintained a correspondence with him. Lord Bath, at his death in 1764, bequeathed his library to him, in lieu of which he received £1000. from General Pulteney; and the same compensation took place when it was again left to him by the general. He exchanged his Shropshire livings, in 1764, for a rectory in London, and in the following year married a second time. The composition of various political papers printed in the Public Advertiser, and literary assistance given in the arrangement of some manuscripts for publication, occupied him about this period of his life, during which he ranked among the most eminent men of letters, and was a member of that society which Johnson, Burke, and Goldsmith have rendered so distinguished. The latter, in his humourous poem intitled “Retaliation,” characterizing the different members as dishes, describes Douglas as “pudding, substantial and plain,” and begins the supposed epitaph on him with,

Here Douglas retires, from his toils to relax,
The scourge of impostors, the terror of quacks.

His literary and professional honours grew with his advance in years. In 1778 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies, of the latter of which he was afterwards a vice-president. He was engaged in 1781 by Lord Sandwich to prepare for publication the journal of Captain Cook’s last voyage, to which he supplied the introduction and notes. In 1787 he was raised to the episcopal bench, as bishop of Carlisle, to which was added the deanery of Windsor; and in 1791 he was translated to the see of Salisbury. He died in 1807, at the age of 86, having preserved his faculties to the last. Dr. Douglas was a man of great industry and very extensive reading, if not of the most profound learning. He made his way in the world entirely by solid and useful talents, and maintained the character of an amiable and friendly man, communicative of the stores of information he had acquired, and punctual in the discharge of his several duties. Gent. Magaz. — A.

DOWNMAN, HUGH, an ingenious man of letters, and physician, was the son of a country gentleman, of Newton-house, near Exeter, where he was born, in 1740. After an education at the grammar-school of that city, he was entered of Balliol-college, Oxford, and being designed for the church, received ordination in 1762. His prospects in this profession, however, affording little encouragement, he went in 1765 to Edinburgh for the study of physic, where he also indulged his propensity for poetical composition, and printed a volume of poems. After finishing his medical education at London, he settled in the practice of his new profession at Exeter, and married the daughter of a physician in that city. He published in 1774 the first part of his poem intitled “Infancy,” and in the next year, the second part. This is a didactic work relative to the management and diseases of children, written in blank verse, and enlivened by the usual digressions in poetry of the same class. It displayed considerable talents, became popular, and took a respectable place among didactic poems. The author finding retirement necessary for his health, amused his leisure by other literary productions, among which were three tragedies, “Lucius Junius Brutus,” “Belisarius,” and “Editha,” which, though not well adapted for the stage, were calculated by their elevated strain of sentiment and poetical beauties, to afford pleasure in the closet. Having a great facility in versifying, he undertook a metrical translation of Voltaire’s poetical compositions, and in 1781 a volume was printed containing his version of four of that writer’s tragedies. He also contributed largely to the “Original miscellaneous Poetry of Devonshire and Cornwall,” published by Mr. Polwhele. He was the founder and principal promoter of the Literary Society of Exeter, which published a volume of Essays, containing several papers by Dr. Downman, on classical subjects. Having recovered his health, he resumed his practice, which became extensive; but increasing infirmities induced him finally to withdraw from business in 1805. He employed himself in reviewing his former productions, and published a seventh edition, with his last corrections, of his “Infancy.” He died in 1809, with the character of an ingenious scholar, a skilful physician, and an amiable man. Gent. Magazine. — A.

DREBBEL, CORNELIUS, a celebrated Dutch mathematician, was born at Alkmaar, in 1572.
Of the condition of his family different accounts are given; but he must have received a good education, as it is said that the Emperor Ferdinand II. made him preceptor to his son, and nominated him a member of his council. This situation he retained till the year 1620, when he was taken prisoner by the Palatine troops, during the troubles in Bohemia, and deprived of all his property. He was, however, released, and afterwards went to England, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died at London in 1634. He seems to have been a great mechanical genius, and many wonderful things, some of which are no doubt false, and others greatly exaggerated, are told of his inventions. He made a machine, it is said, with which he could imitate rain, hail, and thunder, in the most natural manner; and by the help of other apparatus he could produce a cold equal to that of the severest winter. The invention of the telescope, microscope, and thermometer, have been ascribed to him, but on no solid foundation. His mechanical talents, however, enabled him, if what is related be true, to construct a machine superior in some respects even to the diving bell. He contrived not only a vessel to be rowed under water, but also a liquor, to be used in the vessel, which supplied the place of fresh air. The vessel, which was made for King James I., carried twelve rowers, besides the passengers. It was tried in the river Thames between Westminster and Greenwich, and one of the persons who performed that submarine navigation, gave an account of it to one who afterwards communicated it to Mr. Boyle. In regard to the liquor, Mr. Boyle says that he learnt from a physician who married Drebbel’s daughter, that it was used occasionally when the air in the submarine boat became corrupted by the breath of the company, and rendered unfit for respiration: at which time, by unstopping the vessel full of this liquor, such a proportion of vital parts could be restored to the impure air as would make it serve again for a considerable time. The secret of this liquor Drebbel would never disclose to more than one person, who told Mr. Boyle what it was. He discovered also by accident that a solution of tin in aquafortis communicates a beautiful scarlet colour to tincture of cochineal. This secret he told to Kuffebar, an eminent dyer at Leyden, who afterwards became his son-in-law, and who employed it in dying, with great advantage, for several years. Drebbel wrote a work, “De Elementis,” which was published in Latin by J. E. Burgrave, in 1628; but afterwards printed at Rotterdam in 1702, in Dutch, and in 1723 at Leipsic, in German. Jöcher’s Allgem. gelehr. Lexicon. Hutton’s Mathematical Dictionary, under the article Diving Bell. Beckman’s History of Inventions. — J.

DROLLINGER, Charles Frederick, an excellent German poet, was born at Durlach, in 1688. He studied at Basle; disputed there in 1710 “de Prescriptionibus inter gentes,” and soon after became registrar in the private record office at his native place. Two years after, he was made secretary, and in 1726 keeper; in which situation he defended the privileges of his court in various publications. He died at Basle, in the month of June 1742, with the reputation, notwithstanding his coarse, high German dialect, of being one of the first and most agreeable of the real German poets. His poems, some of which appeared in his lifetime, were published by J. J. Spreng, at Frankfort-on-the-Mayn, in 1745, 8vo., with an eulogy of the author. Drollinger’s poems are said to display more nature and real painting, more spirit and harmony, than are to be found in the nerveless rhymes of those who immediately followed him. He began to write verses before Bodmer and Breytinger by sound criticism, and Haller by inimitable models, had reformed the German taste, and in his latter years he emulated, not without success, his younger competitors. Hirsching’s Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century. — J.

DUSCH, John James, one of the most polished of the German poets, professor in the gymnasium at Altona, was born at Zelle, in 1725. Having gone to Gottingen with an intention of studying theology, he resided there seven years, and in that time superintended the education of the children of an eminent manufacturer. He afterwards occupied similar situations at Sleswick, Rendsburg, and Altona; and in the mean time he was acquiring public reputation by his writings in verse and prose. About the year 1762 his talents and merit became known to Count Bernstorff; after which period his celebrity increased, and was conveyed even to the throne. Frederick V. of Denmark gave him sixteen hundred dollars towards a new edition of his poems; and various other marks of distinction were afterwards conferred upon him. In 1780 he was made a Danish counsellor of justice, and died at Altona in December 1787, at the age of sixty. “Dusch,” says a German writer, “appears to have been animated by the spirit of
Pope; at least his works exhibit the flowery style, softness of colouring, and the case and elegance, both in thoughts and images, peculiar to that poet. His muse retains her respectability, as long as she preserves her natural seriousness; in irony, humour, or satire, she is scarcely ever successful. His images are pleasing, but not bold, like those of some of his competitors. Plain and obvious truths, however, he knew how to embellish in a masterly manner. His plans display great art as well as labour, and are diversified in a very lively manner by episodes and digressions of his works: the following deserve to be particularly noticed: "The Lap-dog, a heroic Poem in nine Books," *Altona*, 1756, 4to; "The Village, a Poem," ibid. 1760; "Moral Letters, for forming the Heart, two Parts," *Leipsic*, 1762, 8vo. He was the author likewise of "Letters for forming the Heart and Taste, addressed to a young Man of Condition," six parts, *Breslau*, 1764—1773, 8vo. Besides the share which he had in various periodical works, he translated "Virgil's Georgics, with critical and explanatory Notes, by Martyn," *Hamb. 1760*, 8vo.; "Pope's Works, with Warburton's Notes," *Altona*, 1758—1764, 8vo.; "Hume's History of England, six Vols." *Breslau*, 1762—1771, 4to. In the last work he was assisted by another. *Hitching's Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century.* — J.

DUTENS, Louis, a man of letters, and miscellaneous writer, was the son of a French protestant who, after residing some time in England, returned to his native country, married, and had a numerous family. Louis was born in 1729, and assumed the name of *Duchillon* from a small patrimonial estate. He displayed the precocity and variety of talents not uncommon in the youth of his country, and went through a number of adventures which he has recorded in his work, published a few years before his death, with the title of "Memoires d'un Voyageur," and the strain of which partakes not a little of the romantic. It appears, however, that by excursive reading he had laid in a large stock of knowledge. Having taken orders, he was appointed in 1738 chaplain and secretary to the Honourable Stuart Mackenzie, envoy extraordinary to the court of Turin. The political part of his office seems to have been much more to his taste than the clerical; and on Mr. Mackenzie's return in 1760, he remained two years longer at Turin in the situation of chargé des affaires. Rejoining his patron in 1762, he assisted him as a member of Lord Bute's administration. He obtained a pension for his services, and was afterwards sent again to occupy his last post at Turin. Having probably a good deal of leisure, he employed it in preparing a new edition of the works of Leibnitz, which was printed at Geneva in 6 vols. 4to., 1768. He also during this period composed his "Recherches sur l'Origine des Découvertes," a work, the scope of which was to prove that the most celebrated modern philosophers have been indebted to the ancients for the greatest part of their knowledge,—an attempt in which he has not stood alone, and which always indicates a superficial acquaintance with many of the branches of science that are brought as exemplifications. He returned to England in 1766, having previously been presented by the Duke of Northumberland with the valuable living of Elsdon in Northumberland. In 1768 he accompanied Lord Albermon Percy in an extensive tour on the continent. After its conclusion he resided for some time at Paris, where he published various works, and lived in a round of company and amusements. Returning to London in 1776, he was much with the Northumberland family, and his first patron Mr. Mackenzie; and when Lord Mountstuart was nominated envoy-extraordinary to the Sardinian court, Dutens attended him to Turin as a friend. Mr. Mackenzie at his death left him a very considerable legacy, which, with his other sources, placed him in affluent circumstances; and he passed the remainder of his life partly in literary retirement, partly in society with the great and polite world, for which he was particularly qualified by the variety of his information, and his courtier-like manners. He died at his house in Mount-street in 1812, in his 83rd year. Besides the publications already mentioned, he was the author of "Explications des quelques Medailles de Peuples, de Villes, et des Rois Grecques et Pheniciennes," 1773, 4to.; "Itineraire des Routes les plus frequentees, &c.," a directory for travelling on the continent, often reprinted; "Histoire de ce qui s'est passe pour l'Establishissement d'une Regence en Angleterre," 1789; "Recherches sur le Temps les plus recule de l'Usage des Voutes chez les Anciens," 1795. He wrote the French text for the second volume of the Marlborough Gems, a task for which he was well qualified as a classical antiquarian and medalist. *Mem. of Dutens in Gentleman's Magazine.* — A.
Eckhhard, Christian Henry, a learned professor, was born at Quedlingburg, in 1716. He studied at Jena, where he took his degree as doctor, in 1733; and, in 1743, was made professor of eloquence, and in 1750 extraordinary professor of law, but did not long enjoy that office, as he died in the month of December, the year following. The work by which he is best known is "Introductio in rem diplomaticam, praecipue Germanicam, in qua regulæ idoneæ vera diplomata falsis secernendi exponuntur, et luculentis exemplis illustrantur, in usum Historiae ac juris publici et privati Germaniae," Jena, 1742, 4to. "Edit. altera e schedis auctoris locupletata et emendata a J.C. Blasche, Professore Jenensis," ibid. 1753, 4to. This learned man had the merit of giving the first systematic introduction, in a compendious form, to a knowledge of diplomatics, no work of the kind being before known in Germany. In the composition of it he seems to have employed as his chief guides, Mabillon's Treatise de Re diplomatica, and the Chronicon Gottwicense; and to have adopted, in a great measure, the same method. It is well calculated for the use of young men at academies; and will be of great service to those who are beginning to study diplomatics, especially as it is written in good Latin, and may be easily understood by any one in the least familiar with that language. His other writings are upon subjects relative to Roman and German law. Hirsching's Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century. — J.

Edmondes, comptroller of the household of Queen Elizabeth, and was initiated into public business under Sir Francis Walsingham. His first diplomatic service was as the Queen's agent at the court of France, in 1592; and he was rewarded, in 1596, by a grant of the office of the Queen's secretary for the French tongue. It would be tedious and uninteresting to relate all his numerous missions to the courts of Paris and Brussels, in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, that of James I., and the earlier part of that of Charles I. In several of these he had important affairs to manage, in which he displayed much sagacity and diligence, with proper spirit and firmness. He was knighted by James, made comptroller of his household, and admitted into the privy-council; and, finally, was promoted to the office of treasurer of the household, which was the highest preferment he obtained. His last commission was that of carrying over King Charles's ratification of the peace with Lewis XIII., in 1629. He then withdrew from public life, and died in 1639, at the age of 76. He left a manuscript collection of papers and letters, in 12 vols. folio, which were once in the possession of Secretary Thurloe, and afterwards of Lord Chancellor Somers. They are written in a clear, strong, and masculine style, free from the pedantry and quaintness of the age. Several of them, with abstracts from the rest, were published by Dr. Birch, in a work intitled "An Historical View of the Negotiations between the Courts of England, France, and Brussels, from the Year 1592 to 1617," 8vo. 1749. Biogr. Brit. — A.

Edmondson, Joseph, an industrious writer on heraldic subjects, was of a low origin, and was brought up to the trade of a
barber; but having a taste for heraldry, he became a painter of coats of arms upon carriages. Hence he was led to the scientific study of heraldry, and, as connected with it, to genealogical researches, in which he soon made a great proficiency. The reputation he acquired in this walk caused him to be chosen their secretary by the baronets of England, when they applied for an augmentation of their privileges. In 1764 he was appointed Mowbray herald extraordinary, in which office he died, in 1786. The works of Edmondson were, "Historical Account of the Greville Family, with an Account of Warwick-castle," 1766, 8vo. "A Companion to the Peerage of Great Britain and Ireland," 1776, 8vo. "A complete Body of Heraldry," 2 vols. fol. 1780; "Baromagium Genealogiæ; or the Pedigree of English Peers," 6 vols. fol. 1764-84. These publications were the result of much industry and research; and the author left a character of good sense as well as professional skill, and of moral respectability.

Noble's History of the College of Arms. — Δ.

EDWARDS, William, a very skilful self-taught architect, particularly in the line of bridge-building, was the son of a small farmer, in the parish of Eglwysilan, Glamorganshire, where he was born, in 1719. His early instruction was confined to the Welsh language, which he learned to read. In his 15th year he was fond of employing himself in repairing the stone fences of the country, which he executed in a superior manner; and he next aspired to the erection of houses, in which he succeeded so as to give great satisfaction. He is said to have carefully studied the remains of Caerphilly-castle, in his native parish, and to have formed upon them his principles of masonry, which he wrought with a firmness and neatness peculiar to those ancient structures. After his 18th year he obtained from a neighbour a little knowledge of arithmetic; and two or three years after, being employed in building an iron forge at Cardiff, he learned to read English from a blind man with whom he lodged. He acquired his first knowledge of the principles of the arch by erecting a mill, and this he soon applied to his greater undertakings. In 1746 he engaged to build a bridge over the Taif, a river running in a deep vale, surrounded with mountains, and receiving several other mountain-streams. He finished, in a style of elegance never before seen in that country, a bridge of three arches; but not long after, a flood of unusual height and rapidity occurred, which swept it entirely away. Being obliged by contract to uphold his work for seven years, he was constrained to begin a new bridge, in which he adopted the daring design, inspired by true genius, of throwing a single arch across the river, the span of which was 140 feet, and its altitude 320 feet, supposed to be the widest arch in the world. It was finished excepting the parapets, when the pressure of the ponderous work over the haunches caused it to spring up in the middle, so as to force out the key-stones. This was an alarming disaster, but Edwards remedied it by a masterly contrivance. He made three cylindrical apertures in the work above the haunches, which reduced the weight so much that the future danger from the same cause was fully obviated, whilst an air of uncommon elegance was given to the bridge by the construction. It was finished in 1755, and has since stood, the wonder of Wales! The fame of this work introduced the architect to public notice, and he was employed to build several other bridges in South Wales, in which he followed plans adapted to the local circumstances. He made new improvements as he proceeded, pursuant to his three leading principles of bridge-architecture, durability, free passage of the water under, and commodious passage for travellers over. He had at first made his one-arch bridges too high, whereby the ascent was rendered steep and toilsome; but by experience he found that where the abutments were sufficiently strong, much flatter arches were perfectly secure, so that his later bridges are easy to pass over. Besides his employment in structures of this class, he was much engaged in building forges and smelting-houses for the numerous metallic works in that part of the country. And in addition to these labours, he practised as a farmer during his whole life, and on Sundays exercised the functions of pastor to a congregation of independent dissenters. He received a stated salary from his flock, but distributed the whole of it among the poor. His temper, when a boy, was regarded as partaking of obstinacy; but in mature years it softened into singular resolution and inflexibility. As a youth he was for a time wild; but sedateness, probity, and piety, were the qualities of his manhood, which, with his genius, caused him to be respected by all ranks and parties. He died in 1789, and left a large family, of which his second son, David, is the inheritor of his skill in bridge-building, and the others are distinguished by talents and worth. Malkin's Scenery of South Wales. — Δ.
EIMMART, George Christopher, an excellent astronomer and ingenious draftsman, engraver, painter, and mechanic, was born at Ratisbon, in the month of August 1638. He acquired the principles of the Latin language in the school of his native place, and then removed to the gymnasium, where he gave a favourable specimen of his abilities in disputatio, at the age of sixteen. He applied, at the same time, to drawing and painting, under his father, who was an expert painter; and practiced engraving with James von Sandrart. In 1659 he went to Jenae, and, along with the mathematics, studied for two years the law, which at first he intended to follow as a profession. In 1658 he returned home, and as his father was now dead, he devoted more of his time to the arts than to study, but particularly to that of engraving. In 1660 he removed to Nuremberg, where he settled; and soon acquired the reputation of a first-rate artist. In 1683 he was invited to Stockholm by Charles XI., King of Sweden, to be engraver to the court; and though he declined this invitation, he sent to that prince the greater part of his engraved works, many of which were his own invention. In painting, and above all in enamel, he attained to so great eminence, that in 1674 he was chosen a director of the Academy of Painting, at Nuremberg, an office which he retained till the time of his death. To a decided taste for the arts Eimmart united also a strong attachment to the higher branches of science, and particularly astronomy, in which he took great delight. He procured valuable instruments of different kinds, invented some himself, and had always in his observatory several young men, whom he instructed in the practical part. One of his chief objects was to prove the truth of the Copernican system; and with that view he constructed a sphere with ingenious clock-work, according to the Copernican principles. An account of the Nuremberg observatory, which Eimmart directed, was published, with the necessary plates and figures, by C. J. Glaser, under the following title: "Epistola Eucharistica ad Mart. Knorre, qua Uraniae Noricæ Templum Eimmartium, facta simul novie observationis circa magnetis declinationem, mentione, descripta." Nürnberg, 1691, 4to. He observed, with great diligence, solar and lunar eclipses, and other celestial phenomena, and gave an account of them in various small treatises. The observations of an eclipse of the sun by him were inserted in the Acta Eruditorum for 1687, and he contributed articles of different kinds to the Miscellanea Naturae Curiosorum. He afterwards applied to the construction of celestial and terrestrial globes, 1 foot in diameter; which, however, in consequence of his death, on the 4th of January 1705, were never properly completed. His collection of instruments was purchased by the magistrates of Nuremberg, except his Copernican machine, which was bought by two merchants for two hundred dollars, and presented to the library of the academy at Altdorf. His manuscripts came into the hands of his son-in-law, Professor Müller, and afterwards into those of Mr. von Murr, of Nuremberg, who gave a catalogue of them, in his Journal zur Künstgeschichte. They consist of sixty volumes, none of which have yet been published, many of them relating to subjects of astronomy. Eimmart had a daughter, Maria Clara, who seems to have inherited her father's genius. She was born at Nuremberg in 1676, and at a very early period learned drawing, painting, and engraving, with the French and Latin languages, mathematics, and astronomy, without any other instructions than what she received from her father. By constant practice she became so expert an artist, that she could paint flowers, birds, &c. with great neatness, and delineate and engrave on copper antique figures. She was also well skilled in astronomy, and assisted her father in his observations. She married, in 1706, the celebrated J. H. Müller, professor of mathematics, at Altdorf, but died in the month of October the year following. Between the years 1693 and 1698, she delineated with crayons, on blue paper, by means of a good telescope, 250 phases of the moon, in a very lively and natural manner, and thereby laid a foundation for a better heliographia, or map of the moon. Hirschings Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century. Jocher's Allgem. gelehr. Lexicon. Weidler's Historia Astronomiae. J. EISENMENGER, John Andrew, a German philologer, was born at Manheim, in 1654. He studied at Heidelberg, where the Elector, Charles Louis, in consequence of his diligence, and the great progress he made in the Hebrew language, promised to send him to travel at his expense, but particularly to the East, and to Holland and England, in order that he might improve himself in the oriental languages. Some time after, he began a tour to the East, but the death of the Elector, which took place in 1680, prevented him from continuing it. In 1693, when Heidelberg was...
destroyed, he accompanied the electoral court to Frankfort on the Main, where he was made registrar and keeper of the records; and the Elector, John William, appointed him in 1700 to be professor of the oriental languages at Heidelberg, where he died of apoplexy in 1704, after refusing a call to Utrecht to fill the chair which had been occupied by Leusden. Eisenmenger was of a mild and friendly disposition, and so exceedingly modest, that strangers in his company could not discover that he was a man of so much learning. He acquired great reputation by his "Judaism unveiled," Frankfort, 1702, 2 vols. 4to; on which he had been employed eighteen years. In this work he shews from rabbinical writings the errors and perversity of the Jews, but his quotations are not always accurate. It gave so much offence to the Jews in general, that they obtained from the Emperor three mandates for its suppression; and on that account the King of Prussia caused a new edition of it to be printed at his expense, Königsberg, 1711, 2 vols. 4to. Eisenmenger assisted Leusden also in preparing for the press his "Biblia Hebraica non punctata." Frankfort, 1694, 8vo. Hirsching's Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century. — J.

EKEBERG, ANDREW GUSTAVUS, assistant-professor of chemistry at Upsal, born at Stockholm in January 1767, was the son of a ship-builder in the king's service, who afterwards was made overseer of the workmen. At the age of ten he was sent to Calmar, and in 1779 was boarded in the house of the clergyman of Söderokra, where he acquired an attachment to Greek literature which continued to the close of his life. In 1781 he went to the school of Westervik, which he left in the next year to accompany his father to Carlscrona, with whom he afterwards returned to Stockholm. In all these changes he pursued his studies with great assiduity, and made a great progress in the sciences, and also in the art of drawing. In 1784 he was sent by an uncle to the university of Upsal, where he chiefly occupied himself in mathematics. His talents, industry, and exemplary conduct, caused him to be patronized by M. Lostborn, professor of economics, in consequence of which he passed with facility through the course of academical honours, and graduated in 1788. In 1789 he travelled into Germany as far as Berlin, and back to Upsal, assisted by a salary from the university. One of his talents was poetry, of which he gave a specimen in 1790 by publishing a poetical discourse on the peace concluded between Russia and Sweden; he also wrote various other poems, which he published. Chemistry having been one of the objects of his study, he sent a paper in that branch of knowledge to the Academy of Sciences, which procured him the appointment of teacher of chemistry at Upsal. He now devoted his principal attention to this pursuit; and at length, having given different proofs of his ability, and made several mineralogical journeys in Sweden during the summer vacation, as well as having delivered various courses of chemical lectures, he was nominated in 1799 assistant professor of chemistry, and operator in the laboratory, at Upsal. In the same year he was made an associate in the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm. He had the misfortune, in 1801, of irrecoverably losing the sight of one of his eyes by the bursting of a flask filled with detonating gases, which drove a portion of the glass into his eye near the pupil. He continued to employ himself diligently in chemical experiment and analysis, by which he established a solid reputation, and in 1810 was received a member of the Royal Society of Upsal. But a constitutional disposition to pulmonary consumption was now gaining ground upon him, and he was reduced to a state of extreme debility, which brought his life to a close in February 1813, when he had just passed his 46th year. M. Ekeberg was of a lively and active character, with great suavity of disposition, and an expression of kindness in his features, which were latterly marked with a melancholy languor, induced by illness, and the anxiety of providing for a large family with slender means. Private friendship, learning, and science were the only solace of his life.

His writings chiefly consisted of Dissertations published separately, "De Mus. Hist. Nat. Ups. Pars iii.” 1787; "De Oleis Semi- num expressis," 1788; "De Calce Phosphorata," 1793; "De Topazio," 1796; "De Materiis Oleosis e Regno Animalis," 1796; "De nova Analyse Aquarium Medi- vienium (in concert with Dr. Berzelius)," 1800. In the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences, "Experiments on the black Stone from Ytterby, and on the new Earth which it contains," 1797; "Elucidation of the peculiar Properties of Yttria, and particularly a comparison between it and Glucina; with an account of the minerals in which this new earth is found, and a description of a new body of a metallic nature (Tantalum)," 1802; "Chemical Analysis of a Swedish Titanite," 1803.

EKEBERG, CHARLES GUSTAVUS, a captain in the Swedish navy, and Knight of the order of Vasa, is known by his "Voyage to India," published in 1773. He was first educated as an apothecary, but applied to every branch of medicine and natural history. He studied also the mathematics and navigation, and went a voyage to Canton in a Swedish East Indianman. He afterwards performed nine voyages to India, during which he was often exposed to great danger, but by his professional skill and resolution he found means to save himself and all his people. In 1763 he brought to Sweden the first live tea-plants, together with a great many natural curiosities. Besides an Account of his Voyage to India in the years 1770 and 1771, he wrote also a short paper on the Chinese husbandry, which was published in the Transactions of the Academy of Stockholm for 1754. He died at Upland in the month of April 1784 at the age of sixty-eight. Hirschings's Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century.—J.

ELLÆ, PAUL, a learned Danish monk, was born at Vardberg in Halland, between 1480 and 1490. Of his early years and education little more is known than that he was brought up in a monastery. The first account presented of him states that he was a monk in the monastery of the Carmelites at Helingsgør, from which he removed to Copenhagen, where he became prior in the newly established convent of that order, in St. Peter's Street. To this appointment was added a theological lecturership in the university, or, as some say, the professor's chair. He was one of the first men of learning in Denmark who approved of Luther's doctrine; and when Morten Reinhard, who had been sent for from Wittenberg, preached against popery, in German, at Copenhagen, he was employed to be his interpreter. It was not long, however, before his zeal for reformation began to cool. In consequence of a good canonicate given to him by the bishop, he again changed his mind, and defended the popish religion with an ardour which seemed to shew that he wished to obliterate all remembrance of his having ever been of another opinion. In his old age he is said, but on no certain foundation, to have once more embraced the doctrine of Luther; a circumstance, which, if true, would give him a double title to the appellation of Vendaæabe (Turncoat), bestowed on him by some of his cotemporaries. Where and at what time this celebrated man died is totally unknown. A particular account of his life and literary merit was published by C. Oliviarius, under the following title: "Commentatio historica de Vita et Scriptis Pauli Elæ," Copenhagen, 1741, 8vo.; and professor Munter, in his History of the Reformation in Denmark, has not only placed his literary merit in the clearest light, but endeavoured to defend him on account of his apostacy, which has been so much condemned. Of his productions, which are chiefly polemical, many important extracts are given both by Oliviarius and professor Munter, in the works above mentioned. Elæ was undoubtedly one of the most learned men of his time, and on account of some similar traits and circumstances was styled the Danish Erasmus. Historisch-Statistick Skildring of Tilstander in Danmark og Norge i aldre og nyere Tider ved Rasmus Nyrop Professor i Litterar-historien og Bibliothecar ved Köbenhavns Universitet.—J.

ELLIS, JOHN, an eminent naturalist, probably born in London about 1710, was brought up to a mercantile employment. Having imbibed a taste for natural history, he made collections of curious productions, which he regarded with an attentive and philosophical eye, that led him to some important discoveries. The most remarkable of these related to the nature of corallines. Finding reason to suspect that they belonged to the animal kingdom (as Jussieu had first suggested), he went to the isle of Sheppy in 1752, accompanied by a painter, and made a number of observations on these productions on the spot. These he repeated in 1754 at Brixton, assisted by the celebrated artist Ehret, and he published the result in 1755 under the title of "An Essay towards a Natural History of the Corallines and other natural productions of the like kind, commonly found on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland," 4to. This is a very accurate and curious work, containing exact descriptions of the subjects in question, illustrated by plates representing the animals and their parts both in a natural and a magnified state. It was received with great applause by the scientific world, and was translated into foreign languages. Mr. Ellis had previously communicated to the Royal Society some observations on Corallines which were printed in its Transactions for 1753, and in 1754 he had been elected a member of that...
learned body. Other papers relative to the animal kingdom sent by him to the Transactions were, On the Bernacle; on the Cochinen insect of both sexes; on the Polyopes inhabiting the Pinna marina, the Manus marina, and the Fungus marinus; on the Sponge; on the Coluber cerastes; on the Siren lacertina; and on the structure of the Windpipe in several birds and the land-tortoise. Botany was also a considerable object of his attention, and he printed accounts of two new American genera of plants, the Halesia and Gardenia; of various plants producing varnish, and the Varnish-tree of Kempfer; of some non-descript Conifera; on the method of preserving seeds and plants from foreign countries; an historical account of Coffee; on the Mango- tan and-Bread-fruit; on the Dionaea Musci- pula, in a letter to Linnaeus. In 1768 he received the gold medal of the Royal Society for two papers, one "on the animal nature of the genus 'Zoophytes called Corallina';" the other "on the Actinia Sociata."

These various pursuits in science appear to have impeded his success in trade; but he was made comfortable by the places of agent for West Florida and Dominica, which he obtained through the influence of Lord Chancellor Northington. He died in 1776, leaving an only daughter. She was the publisher in 1786, at the request of Sir Joseph Banks, of a posthumous work of Mr. Ellis, intitled "Natural History of many curious and uncommon Zoophytes" esteemed the best systematic account of that class which has hitherto appeared. Halleri Bibl. Botan. et Anat. Reed's Cyclopaedia. — A.

ENGEL, SAMUEL, a learned Swiss writer, was born at Bern, in 1702. In 1745 he was chosen a member of the grand council, and in 1748 obtained the office of bailiff at Aarberg, and in 1760 a similar situation at Tschertitz. On account of his talents he was employed in the most important affairs of the state, and his country was indebted to him for various useful establishments, but particularly the formation of granaries. In conjunction with Haller, he laid the foundation of an hospital for orphans; and had a share in the institution of the Economical Society of Bern. As a patriot he took a decided interest in all public events, especially the commotions at Toggenberg and Geneva. He died at Bern in the month of March 1784, at the great age of eighty-two. Engel was a man of extensive learning; but his chief study was the natural history of the earth and its productions. Horticulture and farming were his favourite amusements, and he gave a proof of his knowledge in economical by various publications, among which were the following: "A Dissertation on a New Method of preserving Corn from Corruption and Decay for many years," Bern, 1759, 8vo.; "Essai sur la maniere la plus sure d'establir un Systeme de police des Grains," à Nion, 1772, 8vo.; "A Dissertation on the Smut in Corn, or an Essay on the Causes of this Disease and on the Means of preventing it," Zurich, 1758, 8vo.; "Traité de la Nature, de la Culture, et de l'Utilité de Pommes de Terre, par un Ami des Hommes," à Lausanne, 1771, 8vo. Engel however acquired his chief reputation as a writer by an examination of the question from what place and at what time America was peopled, which was printed in French at Amsterdam, 1767, in five volumes, 12mo. Another work of this writer which excited considerable attention, was intitled "Mémoires et Observations geographiques et critiques sur la situation de pays septentrionaux de l'Asie et de l'Amérique, aux quelles on a joint un Essai sur la route aux Indes par le Nord," à Lausanne, 1765, 4to., with two maps. So early as the year 1754 Engel had entertained a hope that Lord Anson would carry into execution a short plan he had formed for exploring the northern polar regions; but it was neglected, and Anson died some years after. When Engel's work above mentioned, however, made its appearance, the subject was revived both in England and France. In the former country the Royal Society requested the King to give orders for the equipment of two vessels to explore the north polar regions, and to make such observations as might be of benefit to natural history. The King gave his consent, and the Honourable Constantine Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, was entrusted with the command of the expedition. The journal of this voyage, which is well known, was published at London in 1774, and Engel made a German translation of it, with additions and observations, which was printed at Bern, in 1777, 4to. Before this, he had given a new and enlarged edition of his "Memoirs et Observations Geographiques," translated by himself into German, Mittau und Leipzig, 1772, 4to. Two years after, he gave a continuation of the above work, or a second volume, under the title of a "New Essay in regard to the Situation of the northern Regions of Asia and America, and on the Attempt to discover a Passage through the North Sea to India; together with a Dissertation on the
Possibility of such a Passage by the Honourable Daines Barrington," Basle, 1777, 4to., with two maps. He wrote also "Observations on that Part of the Account of Captain Cook's Voyage which relates to the Straight between Asia and America in a Letter," &c., 1780, 8vo.

To the above must be added "Memoire sur la Navigation dans le Mer du Nord, depuis le 63 Degre de Latitude devers le Pole, et depuis le 10 au 100 Degre de Longitude; avec un nouvelle Carte de cette Etendue par M. le B.E.," à Bern, 1779, four sheets 4to. Engel was the author likewise of various papers in the Journal H. Ivetique, and in the Transactions of the Economical Society of Bern. *Hirsch's Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century.* — J.

ESCHENBACH, Andrew Christian, a Lutheran divine and philologer, was born in 1663 at Nuremberg, where his father was a clergyman. He studied at Altdorf; took his degree there as master of arts in 1684, and was honoured with the poetical crown. He then went to Jena, where he was made an adjunct of the philosophical faculty; and having paid a visit to Holland, became on his return assistant to his father, who, being of a very religious turn, was much grieved to find that he applied more to the study of ancient literature than of theology. On that account, when he entered his son's study, in his absence, where he always found Plato lying open on the table, he was accustomed to remove it, and to deposit the Bible in its place. On the death of his father he was invited by Magliabechi to Florence, on very advantageous terms, and with an assurance of freedom in regard to his religion, that he might assist him in the superintendence of the Grand Duke's library; and this invitation he was on the point of accepting, when he was offered the place of inspector at the Academy of Altdorf, which he preferred, and gave up his intended journey to Italy. He entered on his new office in 1691; and in 1695 was made deacon of Mary's Church, and appointed professor of eloquence, poetry, history and Greek, in the Egidian gymnasium at Nuremberg; but in this situation he was so poor that he was obliged to sell a part of his library, which contained many rare books. He was afterwards preacher in the church of St. Clara, and died in 1722. He published the works of Orpheus, containing his Aigonauctica, hymns and treatise on precious stones, with his own notes and those of Henry Stephens and Joseph Scaliger; and edited "Devariu de particulis lingue Greece cum novis curis." He wrote also various disputations on classical subjects, which were printed together at Nuremberg, 1705. *Jucker's Allgm. gelehrten Lexicon.* — J.

ESKIL, a celebrated Danish archbishop, one of the most learned men of his time, flourished in the twelfth century. He was born of a noble family, and being destined for study, was sent at the age of twelve to the school of Hildesheim, which at that time was in high reputation. On his return he became canon at Lund, where his uncle Adzer was archbishop. In 1134 he was made Bishop of Roeskild, and in 1138 was raised to the archiepiscopal chair of Lund. He founded many convents, chiefly of the Cistercian order; maintained a constant correspondence with learned men in foreign parts, and in particular with St. Bernard and Peter Abbot of la Celle, as may be seen by their works; and after various vicissitudes, which were the consequence of a proud and vindictive disposition, was deprived of his office in 1177. He then retired to the monastery of the Bernardines at Clairvaux in France, where he became a monk, and died in 1182. Gramm, in his "Oratio de Origine et Statu Rei Litteraria," and Sulhm in the sixth volume of his History of Denmark, have fully proved that Eskil was the author of the "Complaint," which Hvitfeldt has printed under the year 1275, and ascribed to Erland, who was then electus of Lund. The circumstance which gave rise to this complaint was as follows. In 1156 Eskil went to Rome, in order to confer with Pope Adrian IV. who had always shewn great friendship to him from the time he had been legate in the North, under the name of Nicholas Breakspear. On his return, he was plundered and thrown into prison; and this had been done either by command of the Emperor Frederick Barbaressa, or without his taking any notice of it, though bound by his station to maintain justice and good order in his dominions. Eskil's treatment, therefore, gave rise to great animosity between the pope and the emperor. Gramm calls this document "Scriptum pulchrum sane et facundum, atque ut appareat, sententiosum et acuto illi dicendi generi quod in S. Bernardo suspicimus haud multum absimile." "The whole letter," says Sulhm in the sixth volume of his History, "is bold, manly, and patriotic. It displays a little, indeed, of the hieratical spirit; but why should we less admire the high-minded bishop, than the intrepid warriors and consuls of Rome?" Eskil published the Scandinavian
Church: Laws, which are printed in Thorke-
lin’s Collection of the Danish Ecclesiastical
Laws: Copenbagen, 1781, 4to. Historisk-statist.
isk Skildrung af Tilstanden i Danmark og
Norge i ældre og nye Tider; ved Rasmus Ny-
erup Professor i Litterar historien og Biblio-
thekar ved Kjøbenhavn Usversitet.— J.

EZZELINO DA ROMANO, of TERZI, a
powerful and dreaded tyrant of the north of
Italy, in the thirteenth century, was the son of
Ezzelino Monaco, the descendant of a Ger-
man commander, who attended the Emperor
Otho III. into Italy, and obtained a grant of
the castle of Onara, and the lordship of Bas-
sano, with other considerable estates in those
parts. He was born in 1194, at a castle of
his father’s, named Romano, whence he took
his appellation. On the retreat of his father
to a monastery, he became head of his house,
and, in conjunction with his brother Alberico,
took the part of Salignuerra da Este, who was
engaged in a feud with the Marquis of Este.
In the course of this petty war he entered
Verona, of which he procured himself to be
appointed potesta, and afterwards established
his brother in the same post at Vicenza.
After this dispute was compromised, the am-
bitious and restless spirit of Ezelino led him
to excite new disturbances for the promotion
of his plans of aggrandizement, of which the
first object was to render himself master of
the city of Padua. The entrance into Italy of
the Emperor Frederic II., in 1237, facilitated
his designs. He conducted that sovereign to
Verona, and gave him hopes of obtaining pos-
session of all Lombardy; in return for which
services, Frederic, on repassing the Alps, left
Ezzelino entrusted with extraordinary powers,
to act in concert with his commander-in-chief,
Count Gobardo. At this time he is thus
described by an ancient chronicler. “He was
of a middling stature, with extremely lively
eyes, and a pleasant countenance, and light
hair, inclining to red. He was sedate in his
demeanour, eloquent, polite, and agreeable in
conversation; terrible to his enemies, cour-
teous and accessible to his friends, faithful in
the performance of his promises, steady in his
purposes, grave and deliberate in his discourse,
provident in his counsels, and in fine, laudable
in every action of his life.”

Having by his intrigues obtained a con-
siderable party in Padua, the result of some
civil commotions in that city was an agreement
that he and Count Gobardo, with their
followers, should be peaceably admitted within
the walls. His partisans effected his nomina-
tion to the office of potesta; but his views
soaring much beyond a local magistracy, he
procured permission to put a creature of his
own in the place, and then persuaded Gobardo
to return to Germany, leaving him in the post
of imperial vicar for the whole Marche of
Treviso, with the command of the foreign
troops. Among these was the singular mix-
ture of 300 Saracens, to whom, as entirely
attached to his service, he confided the guard
of the city gates and fortifications. He was
now in effect master of Padua, and began to
secure his authority by taking hostages of the
principal families, and persuading some of
those whom he most suspected to quit the
city, under promise of recall when affairs
should be more settled; but the result was,
that he caused them to be apprehended at their
country-houses, and committed to prison. He
then proceeded to confiscate the effects, and
demolish the palaces, of emigrants. A league
was now formed against the Emperor and E-
zelino, between the Pope, the republic of
Venice, the Milanese, Bolognese, and the
Marquis of Este, who was made its captain.
They had friends in Padua, with whom they
held private correspondences, which, being
occasionally discovered, furnished Ezzelino
with pretences for increasing his rigour against
that party. In a strong castle, within the
limits of the city, was a range of dungeons
called Zilie, from the name of the architect.
Into these horrid cells not a breath of air nor
a ray of light was admitted, and they were
soon filled by suspected persons, who here
endured the extremity of human misery. In
the mean time, his vigour and talents rendered
him successful in most of his enterprises, and
in 1250 he was in possession of Verona, Vic-
enza, Padua, Feltre, and Belluno, besides nu-
merous castles and fortresses. His brother
Alberico, who held Treviso, though in appear-
ance his enemy, was supposed to be in secret
intelligence with him.

Ezzelino had caused a superb palace to be
built in the style of a fortress, at the head of
the bridge, which commands an entrance into
Padua; and when it was finished, he gave a
grand entertainment in it, to which many of
the nobility of both sexes were invited.
Among the guests was one who brought with
him a beautiful and accomplished daughter,
whose charms so captivated the tyrant, that he
proposed to the father an instant marriage with
her; and notwithstanding her reluctance, a
regard for the safety of her family compelled
her to consent, and the union took place in
the presence of the company. The festivities which succeeded gave no intermission to his cruelties, which daily became more aggravated. Numbers were sacrificed to his suspicions; many perished in the Zille, whose bodies were left there to putrify; and he is charged with torturing and mutilating many innocent persons, women, and children, merely to indulge an appetite for cruelty. At length he became so odious and formidable throughout Italy, that Pope Alexander IV. published a crusade against him, and a considerable army was raised, which, with a papal legate at its head, marched for Padua. Ezzelino was at that time absent, and his commander was unable to defend the city, which was entered by the troops and emigrants. Its constitution and privileges were restored, and a great number of prisoners were liberated, of whom those who had been confined in the Zille were in such a condition, that their nearest friends scarcely knew them. The intelligence of this event reached Ezzelino at Verona, who was at first struck motionless, but a paroxysm of rage succeeding, he manifested a terrible revenge. Causing all the gates of that city to be shut, he ordered all the Paduans, either serving in his army, or living at Verona as residents or hostages, to assemble in a certain place without arms; and then summoning his council, put the question what should be done to them. Their opinion not going further than keeping them in safe custody, he manifested great displeasure, and by his own authority ordered an indiscriminate massacre, in which 2039 persons were inhumanly slaughtered. He then marched with a powerful army to Padua, ruining all the country in his way, and made several attempts to recover the city, but without effect; and he revenged his disappointment by putting to death all the remaining Paduans of his own party who fell into his hands.

The union of Ezzelino with the Marquis Pallavicino, who espoused the imperial party at Cremona, improved the situation of his affairs for a time, and he gained possession of Brescia, where he exercised his usual tyranny. A new league, however, was formed against him in 1259, in concurrence with the Marquis of Este and Pallavicino. Assuming fresh courage from the expected approach of Alphonso of Castile, who had been elected king of the Romans, he made a sudden march to Milan, where he had partisans, and was near surprising it. His attempt failing, he commenced a retreat, but was surrounded on all sides by his enemies; and in a conflict at the bridge of the Adda, he received a shot from a cross-bow in his ankle. Though in extreme pain, he exerted himself to rally his men, but they broke and fled, leaving him with only five followers. He was made prisoner, disarmed, and placed on a sorry horse, in which condition he was led to the tent of one of the commanders. The hostile troops crowded round him, demanding his death, with loud cries, but he was protected by Pallavicino. In the mean-time he stood with his eyes fixed on the ground, pale and ghastly, but with a countenance full of rage and disdain, and refused to take food, or have his wound dressed. Being conveyed to Soncino, he was treated with great attention, but the agitation of his mind, conspiring with the anguish of his wound, carried him off in October 1239, at the age of 56. His remains were honourably interred; but the news of his death was received with great joy throughout the north of Italy, and his friends and dependents were expelled from all the places in their possession.

The hatred borne to the family fell still more tragically upon Alberico, who being besieged in his strong castle of San Zenone, in the territory of Bassano, was delivered up by the Germans in his pay; when, after seeing his sons cut in pieces, and his wife and daughters burnt, he was tied to a horse's tail, and dragged till not a feature of him was discernible, when his carcase was thrown into a wood to feed the wolves. Such were the manners of Italy in that age; whence it may perhaps be concluded that the cruelties of Ezzelino were less peculiar to the man than they would have been at a less barbarous period. History d'Ezzelino Terzo da Romano, Trevis. 1648.

— A.
FABRONI, ANGELO, an eminent Italian biographer, was born in 1732 of an ancient family at Marradi in Tuscany. He received his early education at home, and in 1750 was sent to Rome and placed in the college founded for the Tuscan youths, who were also obliged to attend the public schools of the Jesuits. Three years after he became an assistant to Bottari, a canon of St. Mary's, in his official duties; and as that ecclesiastic was much attached to the opinions of the Jansenists, Fabroni ingratiated himself with him by translating into Italian from the French two religious pieces of the celebrated Quesnel. Having taken great pains in cultivating a Latin style, he drew up in that language a life of Pope Clement XIII., which was so much approved by Cardinal Corsini, that he was at the expense of printing it, and also rewarded the author with a handsome present. An oration which he delivered in the pope's chapel on the Ascension gave him an introduction to Benedict XIV., by whom he was graciously received. About this time he had attained a proficiency in canon law, and pleaded some causes; but he afterwards deserted this pursuit to devote himself entirely to polite literature. At the funeral of that descendant of the house of Stuart who was styled by his adherents James III. of England, Fabroni was appointed by his college to deliver a laudatory oration, for which he acquired the thanks and recompense of the Cardinal York.

He was now employed upon his great work of the lives of the eminent Italian literati of the 17th and 18th centuries, of which he published the first volume at Rome in 1766. In 1767, on a vacancy in the priorate of the church of St. Lorenzo in Florence, he was nominated to that preferment by Duke Peter Leopold, on which occasion he removed to that city. After a residence of two years, he obtained leave to revisit Rome, where he had expectations from Clement XIV. (Ganganelli); but no particular result is mentioned. At Pisa, in 1771, he began a literary journal, which was extended to 102 parts. Of this, several entire parts were of his own writing, but he occasionally had the assistance of other pens. The liberality of the Grand Duke furnishing him with the means of travelling to foreign countries, he visited France about this time, and became familiarly acquainted with most of the literary characters of eminence at Paris, especially the encyclopedists. He also passed about four months in England, where his principal literary connections appear to have been among the mathematicians and natural philosophers. Among these was Dr. Franklin, who gave him an invitation to America, which he declined. In 1773 he returned to Tuscany, and was requested by the Grand Duke to draw up a plan of instruction for his sons. He was also made provost (provveditore) of the university of Pisa. The remainder of his days were spent in his literary occupations, which were numerous and important. The memoirs of his life, composed by himself, terminate in 1800, when his constitution began to suffer from frequent attacks of the gout; and in the following year he desisted from his accustomed labours, and retired to a Carthusian monastery near Pisa, where his time was chiefly spent in meditation. He still, however, maintained a correspondence with men of letters, and Mr. Roscoe (Life of Leo X.) informs us that he was favoured with communications from him to the time of his death. This event took place in September 1803, when he had nearly com-
completed his 70th year. The work by which Fabroni is principally known to readers out of his own country is his "Vita Italorum Doctrina excellantium quae Sæculis xvii. et xviii. florentur." Of this, 18 volumes 8vo. were published in his life-time, and two more were afterwards added, the last containing his own memoirs with a short supplement, and a collection of letters written to him by eminent persons. Of the lives, a few were drawn up by others, but the body are of his own writing. They are characterized by great accuracy, and often by circumstantial minuteness, which, as his style is somewhat prolix and dry, renders them rather tedious. His latinity also, to the purity of which he represents himself as having been particularly attentive, is alloyed with many modern words and phrases; and his narrative is occasionally rendered obscure by the mode of Latinizing proper names — inconveniences perhaps scarcely to be avoided in writing modern biography in an ancient tongue. The work however is a very valuable addition to literary history, and has conferred merited reputation on its author. Of his other publications the principal are, the lives, in Latin, of Lorenzo de Medici, Leo X., and Cosmo de Medici, and of Petrarch and Palla Strozzi; the eulogies, in Italian, of several illustrious literary characters of that nation; "Istoria dell'arte del Disegno"; "Dissertazione sulla fabola de Niobe;" "Historia Lycei Pisani," 3 vols. 4to. He concluded his labours with some pious tracts and meditations in the spirit of his church. Fabroni Vita. Vol. 20. — A.

FACCIOLATI, Jacopo, a learned ecclesiastic, professor of philosophy at Padua, was born at the village of Torreglia, in the month of January 1682. He studied at Treiste and Padua; and as he distinguished himself at a very early period by his knowledge of ancient literature, he was made a substitute in the gymnasium of Padua in 1704. Soon after, he was appointed to be teacher, first of philosophy, and then of the belles-lettres, and at length became director of the seminary. In 1723 he was made professor of logic and metaphysics in the university, with permission to retain his place in the seminary; and in 1739 was employed to continue Papadopoli's History of the University of Padua. He died in the year 1769, after refusing an offer made to him by the King of Portugal of a place in the college of the nobility at Lisbon, which he had then newly established. Among his works, which are distinguished by a pure Roman style, are the following: "Commentariolus de ortu, interitu et instauratione linguae Latinae," together with "Oratio ad Grammaticum," Padua, 1713, 8vo.; "Particulae linguae Latinae ab H. Tursellino collectae, nunc purgatae et auctae," ibid. 1715, 12mo.; "Calepini Lexicon septem linguarum, emendatum, auctum," ibid. 1718, fol.; also, 1726, 2 vols. fol.; "Orthographia moderna Italiana," ibid. 1721, 4to.; "De optimis orationes x. accedunt exercitationes aliae," ibid. 1723, 8vo.; "Logica, tria completens Rudmenta, Institutiones, Acrroas xi." ibid. 1750; Fasti gymnasii Patavini J. Facciolati studio atque opera collecti, tom. iii., ibid. 1757, 3 vols. 4to. This history begins at the year 1260, and is continued to 1756. "Epistolae Latine, clxxi." ibid. 1765, 8vo.; Editions with commentaries of various works of Cicero. Some of his letters and dissertations may be found in the first part of the Venetian edition of Tasso; in the Novelle della rep. delle lettere for 1739, and in the supplement to the Giornale dei letterati d'Italia; the Miscellanei di varie Operette; in Heuman's Poecile, and the Commercium epistolicum Norimbergense. Hirschberg's Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century. Fabronii Vita Italorum Doctrina excellantium. — J.

FALCONET, Stephen, statuary to the King of France, and professor in the Academy of painting and sculpture at Paris, was a man of low birth, but by his genius and talents was enabled to overcome all the obstacles thrown in the way of his advancement. Some heads which he made in a turner's shop attracted the notice of J. B. Le Moine, who took him under his protection, and though he entered the school of that artist at a late period of life, he applied with so much diligence that he soon attained to great eminence in sculpture. Among the works by which he distinguished himself were a Flora and Pomona in stone for Marshal de Noailles; a statue of Music for the royal palace at Bellevue; a Flora and a Milkmaid for the palace of Crecy; four genii, in bas relief, representing the seasons, for the Prince de Soubise; the tomb of Madame Lalive, &c. In 1766 he was invited by the Empress of Russia to Petersburg, where he acquired great celebrity by the well-known statue of Peter the Great, which represents the monarch ascending a rock on horseback, and crushing to death Envy in the form of a snake. This statue was cast on the 4th of September 1775, and though it is thirty feet in height, the metal is no more than three lines in thickness.
Falconet obtained also great literary fame by his Translation, with a commentary, of the books of Pliny which relate to painting and sculpture; as well as by his other pieces which were published together in 1787, and which abound with matter exceedingly useful to artists and connoisseurs. To rival artists his behaviour was cold and reserved. He died in January 1791, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Hirschberg's *Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century*. — J.

**FANNIUS,** called also **FAVENTINUS,** and sometimes **PHANIUS,** from Faenza, the place of his birth, in the territories of the church, was one of the first promoters of the reformed religion in Italy. As he openly avowed his principles, he was arrested by the officers of the Inquisition, and thrown into prison, in 1547 or 1548; but being incapable of withstanding the importunate importunities of his wife and children, he recanted, and at length obtained his liberty. He, however, soon repented of his weakness; acknowledged once more the evangelical truth, and taught and preached publicly in the neighbourhood of Romaniola. He was, therefore, again imprisoned, in 1548, and remained in confinement two years, during which he wrote some important dissertations. On account of his firmness in adhering to his religious principles, he was condemned to the flames, at Ferrara, though the Princess Lavinia of Rovredo presented a petition in his favour to Pope Paul III. He went to the place of execution with great cheerfulness; and delivered by the way, and at the stake, some edifying orations, which may be seen in the “Monumenta et Acta Martyrum qui, a Wicklefo et Husso ad nostram etatem, Evangelicam veritatem sanguine suo obsignarat.” Francis Negri has given a short but highly interesting account of his martyrdom, and that of Dominicus Bassanensis, which was published at Chiavenna, in 1550. His works are all written in the Italian language, and are: “On the Nature of the Deity, two Books;” “In what Manner and by what Means a Believer can be distinguished from an Unbeliever;” “A Hundred Sermons on important Truths in Religion;” and a great many ascetic pieces. Gerde's *Specimen Italic reformata. Adelung's Continuation of Fischer's Allg. geb. Lexicon*. — J.

**FATIO, Nicholas,** a Swiss mathematician, whose life affords a striking instance that great weakness may sometimes be combined with uncommon genius, was born at Basle, in 1664. He was educated at Geneva and Duiller; resided afterwards some time at Paris and the Hague, but spent the principal part of his life in England, where he became infatuated with the extravagant ideas of some visionaries, and endeavoured to spread their opinions; in consequence of which he was twice publicly exposed, at two different times and places, at London, along with two other fanatics, on a stage erected for the purpose, in the year 1707, each having a label affixed to his hat. He was made a member of the Royal Society of London in 1688, and died in the county of Worcester, in April 1753. This singular man, who was the friend of Newton, Huyghens, and James Bernoulli; who learned from Newton the doctrine of fluxions, and taught it to De Moivre; who, after having lived in habits of intimacy with Leibnitz and Bernoulli, quarrelled with them, because he took part against the former in regard to the invention of that doctrine; is at present scarcely known in the republic of letters; at least, his name is seldom mentioned in the history of those sciences which he cultivated with so much success. On account of his mathematical talents, however, his name deserves to be rescued from oblivion. He began at an early period to give strong proofs of his genius; for at the age of sixteen he wrote a letter to Cassini, which contains an attempt towards a theory for determining the distance of the sun from the earth, with an hypothesis for explaining the nature of Saturn's ring. Cassini applauded his ideas, and afterwards became his correspondent. It appears, by some of Fatio's letters, that his religion alone, for at that time the French Protestants were persecuted with great severity, prevented Colbert from giving him a place in the Academy of Sciences at Paris, with a pension, so early as the year 1681. He was nevertheless solicited by Cassini, and other friends in France, to communicate to the Academy his discoveries, which they said would always be valuable to them. Bishop Burnet, who saw Fatio at the age of twenty-two, during his travels in Switzerland, in 1685, speaks of him as a man who ought to be placed on a level with the greatest men of the age; and who was born to extend philosophy and mathematics beyond the boundaries within which they were confined. Among his numerous labours may be mentioned the following: He turned his attention to the contraction and dilatation of the pupil of the eye; and in a letter to Mariotte, dated in April 1684, pointed out the fibres of the anterior part of the uvea and choroid. He found out an im-
proved method of polishing glasses for telescopes, some account of which may be seen in the Journal of La Roque for December 1684. He proposed a method of constructing cranes and similar machines to act uniformly; and invented a battery to be placed on a level with the ditch of a fortress, and in such a manner as to batter the face of the opposite bastion. He discovered a method also of piercing rubies, so as to fit them for receiving the pivots of watch-wheels; and he contrived an apparatus to be suspended in a vessel at sea, for the more convenient observation of the heavenly bodies. He measured geologically the mountains in the environs of Geneva; determined their height above the level of the lake, and projected a chart of the lake, for which he had collected some materials. A catalogue of his works is given in the work which is our authority. Fatio had a brother, John Christopher, who distinguished himself also by his knowledge in philosophy and astronomy. He was made a member of the Royal Society of London in 1706, and communicated to it the observation of an eclipse of the sun, which was printed in the Philosophical Transactions, No. cccvi. Histoire Litteraire de Geneve, par J. Senelher. — J.

FEITH, EBERHARD, a learned Dutchman, a native of Elburg, in Guelderland, flourished in the sixteenth century. He was descended from an honourable family, which had held some of the first offices of the state; and having devoted several years to the study of the ancient philosophy, and particularly the peripatetic, he applied to polite literature, at the reformed academy of Béarn, with so much ardour and success, that in a little time he acquired an intimate knowledge not only of the Greek, but of the Hebrew language. He then spent several years in foreign travel; and on his return, finding his country exposed to all the horrors of war by the Spanish troops, under Spinola, he retired to France, where he fixed his residence, and taught the Greek language with great approbation. He formed an acquaintance also with the principal men of learning, and enjoyed the friendship of Casaubon, Puteanus, and De Thou. He finished his life in a very extraordinary manner. Having gone out, one day, at Rochelle, to walk, accompanied by a domestic, he was invited into the house of one of the citizens; but after that time was never more seen, though the most diligent search was made after him by the magistrates. He left behind him several unfinished works on learned subjects; among which were illustrations and emendations of Hesychius and Suidas, and of the scholiasts of some of the ancient Greek poets. He had completed also "Antiquitatum Atheniensium, libri viii.," the first part of which contained a description of Athens; but the only work of this author published, is a valuable little treatise, intitled "Antiquitatum Homericarum, libri iv.," printed at Leyden, 1677, 12mo.; and inserted also in the sixth volume of Gronovii Thesaurus. Joüer's Allem. gelehr. Lexicon. Preface to his Antiquitates Homericae. — J.

FERREIN, ANTHONY, a celebrated French physician, member of the medical faculty of Paris, and professor of medicine in the royal college, was born at Frespech, in Agenois, in October 1693. He studied in the college of the Jesuits at Agen, and afterwards at Cahors, where he devoted himself to the higher branches of science. He likewise attended lectures on jurisprudence, in compliance with the wish of his father, who destined him for the law, and applied at the same time to medicine and theology, but without neglecting the mathematics, which he prosecuted with great zeal, after completing his course of philosophy. Having accidentally met with Borelli's work, De Moru Animalium, he was induced, in order that he might understand it, to study anatomy, for which he conceived so great a taste, that he determined to embrace medicine as a profession. He then went to Montpellier, where he studied medicine under Vieuusens and Deidier; and in 1716 took his degree as bachelor. From Montpellier he proceeded to Marseilles, where he practised surgery; attended some medical lectures, and then took his degree as doctor, at Montpellier. Some time after, he obtained the chair which had been filled by Astruc, and in 1733 was appointed by the King physician to the army destined to act in Italy; an office which he retained till the year 1735. On his return to Paris, he was sent to Vexin, where a dangerous fever then prevailed; and the method of cure which he employed was attended with so much success, that it was adopted in other provinces afflicted with the same scourge. In order to obtain the right of practising in Paris, he applied to the medical faculty of that city, who conferred on him the degree of bachelor, in 1736, and that of licentiate in 1738. In the year 1741 he was appointed, on the recommendation of Senac, to the vacant chair of anatomy, in the Academy of Sciences, to which he presented a memoir on the structure of the hepatic vessels, and
two years after, new researches on the vessels of the eye, named by Vieussens the neuro-lymphatic. He wrote also a dissertation on the organ of voice, and its different tones, which experienced much contradiction, particularly from Bertens; while, on the other hand, it was defended by Montagnat. In the year 1742 he obtained the chair of medicine and surgery in the Royal College, vacant by the death of Andry. In 1744 he gave two dissertations on the structure of the glandular visera; and in 1751 was nominated to the chair in the Royal Garden. In 1766 he presented to the Academy a memoir on inflammation of the liver; in 1767 another on hermaphrodites; and in 1768 some important observations on a case of difficult deglutition. He died in the month of February 1769; and besides the above memoirs, left behind him the following works: "Cours de Médicine pratique," Paris, 1769, 3 vols., published after his death; "Éléments de Chirurgie pratique," ibid. 1771, 12mo., published by Gauthier; "Leçons sur la Matière Medicale," edited by Nobleville, in 3 vols. 12mo. Mémoires de l’Académie des Sciences 1769. Adelung’s Continuation of Förcher’s Allgem. gebr. Lexicon.

J. FLEURIEU, Charles Peter Claret de, Count, a distinguished promoter of marine science, was born in 1738, at Lyons, where his father had occupied important posts in the administration and magistracy. He was the youngest of nine living children, on which account he was destined to the ecclesiastical profession; but his ideas early took a turn which inspired him with an invincible repugnance to this way of life, and his parents yielding to his inclination, he entered into the navy, at the age of thirteen and a half, and served during the seven years’ war. The peace of 1763 permitted him to apply with additional diligence to the studies requisite for perfecting navigation, an object at this time pursued by many eminent persons, both by astronomical observations and mechanical improvements. The taste of Fleurieu being more for mechanics than calculation, he bent his thoughts to the advantages navigation might derive from the clock-making art, and he conceived the idea of a marine time-piece, which, during a long voyage, should exactly point the hour at the place of departure. The Duke de Choiseul, who was acquainted with his merit and his projects, sent for him to Paris, that he might acquire practical knowledge, for which purpose he was admitted into the workshop of Berthoud, who made him acquainted with all his inventions, and fully instructed him in every branch of his art. Convinced of the superior excellence of that artist’s time-pieces, he proposed to the government a voyage for the trial of one of these machines, in comparison with a rival invention. The plan was assented to, and its execution was committed to him. He chose the celebrated astronomer Pingré for an associate; and during the expedition, which lasted two years, the most accurate account was kept of every result given by the machine, and by concurrent astronomical observations, which not only established their comparative correctness, but rectified the longitude of all the places at which they touched. So copious were the materials of different kinds relative to navigation, that he was occupied three years after his return in preparing the account of his voyage, and all the necessary charts, which was published in 1773. Wishing to devote himself entirely to the study of maritime science, he requested leave to resign his commission as a naval officer; but the government, desirous of retaining him in the public service, created in his favour the post of director-general of the ports and arsenals. He possessed the confidence of the successive ministers in the marine department, and was greatly instrumental in raising the French navy from the state of decline into which an unsuccessful war had plunged it. When the fermentation broke out which produced the Revolution, he was called to the ministry of the marine; but the difficulties of the time inducing him to insist upon the appointment of a separate ministry for the colonies, and such a change being forbidden by a new law, he resigned his office. He was then chosen governor to the young Dauphin; but the subversion of the monarchy deprived him of this post, from which he derived no other benefit than that of being placed in the numerous list of the suspected, with whom all the prisons in France were crowded. He suffered a detention of fourteen months, in which he had the solace of the society of his wife, but underwent all that anxiety respecting their future fate which was so general in that period. When they were at length liberated, they found their patrimony dissipated, their moveables dispersed, and their resources annihilated. The first return of good fortune was his nomination to be a member of the Institute; and upon M. Bougainville’s resignation of his place at the Board of Longitude, M. Fleurieu was chosen to succeed him. Resuming his former
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studies, he undertook the publication of Marchand's and Channel's voyage round the world, an expedition scarcely known, but valuable for its discoveries and geographical observations. In his office of editor he not only reduced their observations to order, and gave the proper positions on the charts to all the islands they had discovered, but prefixed an introduction containing an interesting summary of all the voyages to the north-west coast of America, from the time of Cortes to that of Marchand. It was particularly his object to distinguish real discoveries from what were only reconnaissances of places formerly discovered; and in his researches on this head he displayed equal impartiality and critical sagacity. He had before, when minister of the marine, published anonymously a piece intitled "Découvertes des Français en 1768 et 1769," the purpose of which was to protest against a kind of usurpation too common among navigators, that of affixing their own names, or that of their country, upon lands already discovered and named by other voyagers, thereby introducing confusion and uncertainty into the history and practice of navigation. In that piece he asserted the rights of Bougainville and Surville against the pretensions or mistakes of some English navigators, at the same time acquitting Dalrymple of any such error or injustice, and rendering all due honour to Cook. The work was translated into English. To his edition of Marchand's voyage he added an appendix, in which a new hydrographical nomenclature was proposed, which has been adopted by men of science in different countries; but uniformity in such a matter is perhaps rather to be wished than expected. It is evident that nothing can be more barbarous and unsettled than the common nomenclature of modern discoveries. Fleurieu had other great designs for the improvement of geography, which the state of public affairs, and his own changes of fortune, prevented him from executing. Among these was a "Neptune of the Northern Seas, or Atlas of the Cattegar and the Baltic," commenced by him more than twenty years before, and of which seventy out of seventy-one plates were nearly finished. He was still occupied in bringing this work to a conclusion, when he was attacked by a paralytic seizure, which carried him off in August 1810, at the age of seventy-two, being at that time honoured with the titles of senator, count of the empire, and great officer of the Legion of Honour, as well as member of the Institute. He had, however, too short a time enjoyed the favour of the imperial government to leave to his family more than his name. 

Notice sur le Vie et les Ouvrages de M. de Fleurieu, par Delambre.

— A.

Fontaine, Alexis, an able French mathematician, was born at Clavaison, in Dauphiny, about the year 1705. He was at first destined by his parents for the bar; but having no inclination for the study of the law, he went to Paris, and entered himself at the school of the Jesuits, where he was instructed in the mathematics by Father Castel. As his circumstances would not permit him to settle in the capital, he returned to his native province, and continued there till the death of his elder brother, when he removed to Anel, a small village not far from Compiegne, which he purchased with a part of his property; and afterwards formed an acquaintance with Clairault and Maupertuis. In 1731 he gave a specimen of his mathematical talents, by a method "De Maximis," which was published in 1764, in his works; and in 1738 a second, on the subject of isochronal curves. He then turned his attention to the general theory of differential equations, and in 1739 presented to the Academy of Sciences the result of his researches, which was likewise printed. He wrote also on reducing equations of the superior orders to equations of the first, by considering the differentials as new variable quantities, and proposed other ingenious improvements; soon after which he gave a second method of the integral calculus, with a method of approximation for determinate quantities. In 1764 he published his "Mechanique," and next year retired to Cuisseau, a small town in Burgundy, where he died, in the month of August 1771. His papers on the above subjects, which may be found in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, were printed together, under the title of "Oeuvres de M. Fontaine," Paris, 1764, 410. 

Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences. Adelung's Continuation of Föhner's Allgem. geb. Lexicon. — J.

Fontana, Charles, a celebrated architect of Rome, born at Rancati, in the district of Como, in 1638, was one of the most eminent of the scholars of Bernini, though he did not equal him in accuracy and justness of taste. He, however, acquired so much reputation under his instruction, that he obtained the direction of the principal buildings at Rome, where he died, in 1714, at the age of eighty. Of his most noted structures are the chapel Geneti at St. Andrew della Valle; the chapel Cibo in the church of St. Mary del Popolo;
the church in the nunnery of St. Martha; the tomb of Christina, Queen of Sweden, in St. Peter of the Vatican; the palace Grimani in the Strada Rosella; the fountains of St. Mary in Transevere; the library of Minerva; the cupola on the cathedral at Monte-Fiascone. His literary works are, “Il Tempio Vaticano e sua origine, con gli Edifici piu cospicui antichi e moderni,” Rene, 1694, folio, with seventy-nine plates by Alexander Specchi; “Trattato dell’aque correnti,” ibid. 1694, fol.; “Descrittione della Capella del Fonte baptismale nella Basilica Vaticana,” ibid. 1699, fol.; “Discorso sopra il monte Citorio del Antio,” ibid. 1708, fol.; “Antio e sue antichita,” ibid. 1710, fol.; “L’Antico Flavio, overo Colosseo di Roma, descritto e delineato,” Nell’ Haja, 1725, folio, with twenty-four plates. Many learned men, as well as artists, had before described and illustrated the Flavian amphitheatre, but none of them in so complete and satisfactory a manner as Fontana. He had a son and grandson, the former named Francis, and the latter Maurus, who were both architects, and both eminent in their profession. Hirschling’s Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century. — J.

FORBONNAI, Francis Veron, De, inspector of the manufactories of France, was born at Mans, in 1722. He distinguished himself early by an attachment to commerce, as well as to political economy; and one of his ancestors having established at Mans a celebrated manufactury of cloth, named after him Verones, which had a great sale in Spain and Italy, he went thither in 1741 to settle some affairs relating to the trade carried on with it. In the course of his travels he collected a great many observations useful in the arts; and on his return home, divided his time between painting, music, and literature. Having come to Paris in 1752, he turned his attention to political economy; and in 1783 fixed his residence at Mans, where he employed himself in agriculture and the composition of useful works. Being obliged, however, to seek shelter at Paris, during the troubles of the Revolution, he died there in 1800, at the age of seventy-eight. Among his numerous works are “Elémens du Commerce,” 1754, 2 vols. 12mo. This work has been translated into most of the European languages, and gone through several editions, the last of which was printed in 1796. “Recherches et Considerations sur les Finances de France, depuis 1595, jusqu’en 1721, 1758,” 2 vols. 4to. This important work has been reprinted in 6 volumes 12mo. “Analyse des Principes sur la Circulation des denrees, et l’Influence du Numeraire sur cette Circulation,” 1800, 12mo. He contributed to the Encyclopaedia various articles on exchanges, commerce, and population; and left a great many works. Dictionnaire Universelle. — J.

FOUGEROUX DE BONDAROY, Augustus Dionysius, member of the Academy of Sciences, was born at Paris, in the month of November 1732. Being the nephew of the celebrated Duhamel, he acquired, under the direction of his uncle, a taste for study, and following his example, bestowed his whole labour on objects of utility. He travelled through Anjou and Brittany to examine the slate quarries, and then proceeded to Naples, where he made curious observations on the solfaterra, the alum mines of Tolosa and the pigment called Naples yellow. On his return, having become proprietor, by the death of Duhamel, of a considerable domain, which had been much improved by the introduction of new methods of agriculture, Fougereux continued the experiments of his uncle; and like him, spent his time in acts of beneficence, or endeavours to enlighten mankind. He died in December 1789. His principal works are “Memoires sur la formation des Os,” 1760, 8vo., in which he defends the theory of Duhamel, on this part of physiology; “L’Art de l’Ardoisier,” 1762, fol.; “L’Art de Tonnellier,” 1752, fol.; “L’Art du Coutelier,” 1773, 3 vols. fol.; “Recherches sur les mines d’Herculanum, et sur les lumieres qui peuvent en resulter, avec un Traite sur la fabrication des Mosaiques,” 1760, 8vo.; “Observations faites sur les Cotes de Normandie,” 1773, 4to. He wrote also a great number of dissertations on various subjects, published in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. Dictionnaire Universelle. — J.

FOQUET, Baron de la Motte, a celebrated Prussian general, was born in 1698 at the Hague, of French parents who had quitted France on account of their religion. In his eighth year he was a page at the court of Dessau; and in 1715, when the Prince took the field, intending to leave young Fouquet behind him, he went privately to Halle, and having enlisted in the Prince’s regiment as a private, served in that capacity some time. After the expedition to the island of Rugen, he was made an ensign; and in 1729 obtained a company; but in the year 1738, in consequence of a quarrel with his commander, the Prince of Dessau, he resigned his commission; took leave of the Crown Prince of Prussia,
with whom he had lived in terms of great intimacy, and went to Denmark, where he was made a lieutenant-colonel. The Crown Prince, however, having soon after ascended the throne, under the title of Frederick II., he recalled him to his service, and appointed him to be the colonel and commander of a newlyraised regiment. In this quality he accompanied the army to Silesia; and in 1742 was made commandant of the fortress of Glatz, lately taken from the enemy, where he was exposed to much trouble from the turbulent spirit of the inhabitants and other causes, to prevent the bad effects of which required no small share of vigilance and strictness. He had the care of the celebrated Baron Trenck, who was imprisoned here; and at first, according to Trenck’s own account, allowed him every indulgence, but afterwards, when he found him engaged in plots, he was obliged to treat him with more severity. In 1743 he was made a major-general; and in the year following obtained a regiment, but during the whole of the second Silesian war continued as commandant in Glatz. In 1751 he was made a lieutenant-general and decorated with the order of the Black Eagle. In the seven years’ war, Fouquet contributed, in a very eminent degree, by his military talents and bravery, to promote the vast designs of his master, and was often entrusted with the command of a separate corps, to act according to circumstances. On one of these occasions he fought the battle of Landshut, in the year 1760; but, on account of the great superiority of the enemy, was defeated and taken prisoner, after being severely wounded. By the brave resistance, however, which he made, though unsuccessful, he acquired more celebrity than many others by their victories.

On the surrender of Glatz, which took place after this battle, he lost all his property, and as long as the war lasted, the Austrians would not exchange him; a circumstance greatly to his honour, as it shews in what high estimation he was held as a general. On the conclusion of peace, he again returned to the Prussian army, and resided with his regiment at Brandenburgh, in the constant enjoyment of the friendship of the King, who often sent for him to Potsdam; and afterwards, when he was obliged to retire from active life, always visited him in the course of his tours, and not only conferred on him various advantages, but loaded him with the most delicate marks of attention. This was the more honourable to the King, as he and Fouquet entertained very different sentiments, the latter being exceedingly religious. He died in the year 1774, with the composure and resignation of a Christian hero. An account of his life was published at Berlin, in 1788, two parts, 8vo., in which may be seen his important epistolary correspondence with Frederick II. Hirschberg’s Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century. — J.

FOURCROY, ANTONY-FRANCIS, an eminent French chemist, born at Paris, in June 1755, was the son of a person who exercised the business of an apothecary by virtue of a post he held in the household of the Duke of Orleans. The corporation of apothecaries in Paris having obtained the suppression of all such posts, Fourcroy the father was thrown out of his livelihood, and the son was brought up in the midst of indigence. He obtained admission at the college of Harcourt for education; but being cruelly treated by a brutal master, he quitted it at the age of fourteen, very slightly furnished with instruction. Poverty compelled him to form various projects for a support, but at length he was persuaded, by the celebrated anatomist Vicq d’Azur, to engage in the study of medicine, with a promise of his advice and assistance. It was no easy task for one in his circumstances to subsist himself during the necessary course; but by giving lessons to other students, writing translations for the booksellers, and other exertions of industry, joined with intense application, he was soon enabled to acquire a good share of medical knowledge. The next difficulty was to obtain a doctor’s degree, which was attended with considerable expense in the faculty of Paris; and though a fund existed for granting a gratuitous degree and license once in two years to a poor and meritorious student, to which no one was better entitled than himself, a quarrel between two medical bodies prevented him from obtaining this advantage; but his disappointment was made up to him by a subscription, and he graduated in 1780. His object was now to bring himself into notice, and for this purpose he devoted himself to the sciences connected with medicine, at first without predilection to any particular branch. He published an “Abridgment of the History of Insects,” and a “Description of the Bursæ Mucose of Tendons.” The high reputation, however, which Bucquet possessed as chemical professor in the medical school of Paris, drew Fourcroy’s attention peculiarly to chemistry, and he became first the pupil, and then the intimate friend, of that eminent man. Bucquet...
being once prevented by illness from delivering
his accustomed lecture, requested Fourcroy to
supply his place; and although the latter had
never before addressed a popular audience, he
found a natural fluency which enabled him to
speak for two hours without hesitation, to the
satisfaction of all his hearers. Bucquet afterwards
made him his substitute; and at his
death, Fourcroy was enabled, by an advanta-
tageous marriage, to purchase his cabinet and
apparatus. The faculty, however, would not
permit him to succeed to the chair; but the
death of Macquer in 1784 left vacant the pro-
fessorship of chemistry in the Royal Garden.
For this place Lavoisier was a candidate; but
so popular was Fourcroy become, that Buffon,
with whom the appointment rested, received
more than a hundred letters in his favour, and
in consequence gave him the nomination. In
the following year he was admitted into the
Academy of Sciences, first in the section of
anatomy, whence he was removed to that of
chemistry. His celebrity as a lecturer brought
crowds of both sexes to hear him, and it was
twice necessary to enlarge his lecture-room.
His manner and style were suited to the national
taste; the one parading, the other diffuse and
elegant; and, with an air of profundity, he
appeared intelligible even to superficial hearers.
In 1787, he was joined with Moreau, La-
voisier, and Berthollet, in framing the new
chemical nomenclature; and though he was by
no means the principal author of the great
changes which the science underwent at that
period, no one so much contributed to the
propagation of the new opinions in France and
other countries.

Closely occupied as he was with writing
books and making experiments, the ardour of
his mind plunged him into the politics of the
Revolution; and he was nominated in 1792
an elector for the city of Paris, and after the
king's death was made a provisory deputy to
the National Convention. Being a zealous par-
tizan of democracy, he was appointed secretary,
and at one time was president, of the Jacobin
club. He was, however, denounced by that
violent body for his silence in the Convention,
for which he pleaded in excuse his chemical
avocations, by which he had been enabled to
maintain his father and sisters. The real cause,
however, was his dread of Robespierre's san-
guinary reign, during which so many persons
of eminence were sacrificed. He had the in-
fluence to save some men of merit, among
whom was Darcet, who did not know the obli-
gation he lay under to him till long after. He,
however, lay under the heavy reproach of hav-
ing contributed to the death of Lavoisier, from
which charge he took pains to clear himself;
and Cuvier, who had fully examined the evi-
dence, entirely acquits him, and regards it as a
calamity inspired by envy. After the fall of
Robespierre in 1794, Fourcroy was elected into
the Committee of Public Safety, in which situ-
aton, and in the subsequent one of a member
of the Council of Elders, he was extremely
active in all the new institutions for education,
by which the barbarian destruction of all former
establishments for learning was attempted to
be remedied; and to his influence the new
system of public instruction is chiefly to be
ascribed. He had a great concern in the
establishment of the Institute, of which he was
an original member, and in that of the Mu-
seum of Natural History, to which he was the
chemical professor, as he likewise was to the
new medical and polytechnic schools. He was
placed by Buonaparte, in 1799, in the interior
section of the Council of State; and to his
other honours and functions were added those
of a count of the empire, a commander of the
Legion of Honour, director-general of public
instruction, and a member of most of the
scientific societies in Europe. The labours
consequent upon such an accumulation of em-
ployments, joined to the ardour of his charac-
ter, exhausted his constitution. He was sen-
sible that his life was approaching to a period;
and on December 26, 1809, after signing some
dispatches, he suddenly exclaimed, "Je suis
dmort," and dropt dead on the ground. He was
twice married, and left two children by his first
wife, both settled in the world: the property
he had acquired was so small, that the two
maiden sisters who lived with him were de-
pendent for future support on his friend
M. Vauquelin.

The ruling passion of Fourcroy was vanity;
and as the gratification of it was the source of
his greatest pleasure, so the vexations he un-
derwent from the attacks of rivals and critics,
were constantly harassing his feelings. The
multiplicity of his occupations, and his turn to
popular eloquence, diverted him from the path
of patient discovery, and rendered his numerous
writings rather specious than profound. Some
of them, however, contain much valuable mat-
ter, and were very serviceable in diffusing
chemical knowledge. He had a valuable co-
adjutor in the experimental part in Vauquelin,
the operator in his laboratory; and it is not
possible to assign the share belonging respec-
tively to each in the chemical publications of
The R. Honble C.J. Fox.

Published by J. Scurr, 14, Fleet Street, London, June 1799.
FOURCROY. The most important discoveries and observations contained in these are ably pointed out by Dr. Thomson in his biographical account of Fourcroy. The following is a list of his most considerable writings on different subjects:


FOX, CHARLES JAMES, the Hon., a very distinguished statesman, was the second son of Henry Lord Holland, paymaster of the forces. He was born in January 1748, and was brought up amidst all the indulgences of an easy affectionate father, of lax morals and luxurious habits. Being intended for public life, he was properly habituated from the cradle to the use of the French tongue, in which our statesmen are usually deficient. At a suitable age he was sent to Eton-school, where his quickness of parts supplied the place of serious industry, and he attained great reputation by his Latin exercises, of which some have been printed among the “Musae Etonenses.” Indeed, the rank he bore in mature life among the most eminent classical scholars of the country, is a sufficient proof that he was by no means neglectful of the studies of youth. From Eton he was transferred to Hertford-college, Oxford, where, under the tuition of Dr. Newcome, afterwards primate of Ireland, he increased his proficiency in polite literature. As a scholastic life, however, was not his object, he left the university without a degree, and, according to the custom of the day, was immediately sent upon his travels, whence he brought back a taste for dress in all its fashionable fopperies, which proved but a short-lived folly. Nothing indeed was less congenial than coxcombrism of any kind to his disposition, which was singularly frank and unaffected, averse to parade, and perfectly natural in its tastes and feelings. His father, desirous of initiating him as early as possible into political life, procured his election for the borough of Midhurst, in 1768, almost 4 years under the legal age; and being himself in favour at court, not the less because he was an object of popular odium, obtained for his son in 1772 the place of a lord of the admiralty, which he exchanged in the next year for that of a commissioner of the treasury. Mr. Fox at this time adopted the system of public conduct which his father had pursued during the greatest part of his life—that of a supporter of the measures of the existing ministry, and of the royal prerogative. No one could then be more remote from entertaining what are termed popular principles; and on one occasion, alluding to the public meetings of the favourers of Wilkes and his cause, he asserted, that “the voice of the people was only to be heard in the House of Commons.” Even at this period, however, he had some liberal ideas; and when a bill was introduced by Sir W. Meredith, to afford relief from the obligation of subscription to the 39 Articles, he made a speech in favour of religious liberty.

Lord Holland died in 1774, and Mr. Fox succeeded to a considerable patrimony; but the restraining power within him was wanting which might render this circumstance the source of independence and respectability. Delivered up by a loose education and vicious example to the controul of the passions, he became the slave of most of those which tyrannize over youth and rank, especially of the most ruinous gaming; a fatal propensity, which injured his character and peace of mind, and entirely subverted his fortune! He continued to act with the administration headed by Lord North, till some difference between them occasioned the deprivation of his place at the treasury in 1774. Whether resentment or conviction first induced him to oppose the measures which brought on the American war, could only be known to himself; but he was firm and decided in the part he had taken during the whole course of it; and having now free scope for his talents as a statesman and an orator, he greatly dis-
tinguished himself even amidst that constellation of able men who then formed such a body of oppositionists as parliament has seldom witnessed. So high was his popular reputation, that at the general election of 1780 he was a successful candidate for the city of Westminster, against all the influence of the crown, and of two great families, and, it may be added, against the influence of his own prevailing foible. A letter from Horace Walpole to Mr. Conway in the subsequent year represents him as a broken gamaster, and contains the following sentence: "The more marvellous Fox's parts are, the more one is provoked at his follies, which comfort so many rascals and blockheads, and make all that is admirable and amiable in him only matter of regret to those who like him as I do." The personal attachment here expressed was the general feeling of all who were acquainted with him, and was inspired by a native kindness of heart, a social ease, and artless simplicity, that rendered him, as Burke said of him, "a man made to be beloved."

At the resignation of Lord North in 1782, when the Rockingham administration succeeded, Fox was placed in the office of secretary for foreign affairs. This was, however, a very short-lived appointment; for, on the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, a warm dispute occurred about supplying his place, and when that was effected in favour of Lord Shelburne, Mr. Fox resigned. The general peace shortly after ensued; and the opposition, which now consisted of an union of former parties, acquired so much strength, that a coalition between Lord North and Mr. Fox, and their friends, turned out Lord Shelburne, and seated themselves. Of this arrangement Mr. Burke was supposed to have been the principal adviser; and the junction of persons who had long acted in such determined hostility, appeared to the nation so flagrant an instance of political profligacy, that the leaders became extremely unpopular. When, therefore, the East India bill, brought in by Mr. Fox, had excited the jealousy of the King, who was led to suppose that its effect would be to perpetuate power in the hands then possessing it, a dismissal of the coalition-ministers took place, and an appeal was made to the people, by the dissolution of parliament. The result was, that the different parties abroad uniting, though on opposite principles, in rejection of the coalitionists, a great number of their friends lost their seats, and Mr. Pitt (see his article) was firmly fixed in that place at the helm which he occupied so long and with so much general applause. From this time Fox and Pitt were the two great political rivals, as their fathers, though on very different grounds, had formerly been.

Whatever might have been the principles on which Fox set out in public life, or the motives of his first change, it cannot be doubted that mature reflection at length brought him to an entire conformity with that party who are peculiarly attached to the popular part of the constitution, and regard the preservation of civil liberty as the most important object of the British government. His enlarged philanthropy extended these ideas to government in general, and inspired him with a lively interest in the cause of freedom and human rights all over the world; and probably an example cannot be produced of a statesman who carried with him into the seat of power more of those just and generous feelings which actuated him whilst a competitor for it. In that seat he had not, indeed, a long trial, for it was his lot to pass by much the largest portion of his life in the ranks of opposition; and it is in the character of a leader of that almost essential constituent part of a British legislative assembly, that he will be principally known in political history. It will be proper here to describe the particular nature of that eloquence by which Mr. Fox was distinguished amidst an unprecedented number of eloquent parliamentary speakers. Without the brilliant and varied imagery of a Burke, or the elegant and florid correctness of a Pitt, it possessed those qualities which can never fail of exciting a powerful influence upon a popular audience even of the most cultivated kind—the fervour and animation denoting real earnestness, and occasionally bursting into passion, not acted but felt, united with the close reasoning of an acute logician, and those masterly views of a subject which superiority of understanding alone can conceive and impart. Never trifling or ingeniously desultory, in great questions he went directly to the point, and aimed at that conviction of his hearers which no one perhaps more frequently effected where argument had fair scope.

Mr. Fox began his second career of opposition under so much public disfavour, that it was not without a hard contest that he regained a seat for Westminster. He however took his usual decided part in supporting all popular measures, and attacking the administration whenever it afforded plausible grounds of censure, and thus gradually recovered his
place in the affections of the people. He was one of the managers of the prosecution of Mr. Hastings, who, till the length of the proceedings caused him to be regarded as an injured man, was looked upon as a criminal of a high order. He opposed with success and general approbation two attempts of the minister to involve the nation in unnecessary war, one with Spain, the other with Russia. Years, however, seem to have enabled him to view a political foe without personal animosity; for Mr. Gibbon, in relating an interview which he enjoyed with "the man of the people" at Lausanne, when in 1788 he relaxed from party contention in an excursion to Switzerland, says, "he gave me in a few words a character of Pitt, as one great man should give of another, his rival." The French revolution now became the great object on which the eyes of all politicians were fixed, and never indeed in modern ages has an event occurred more worthy of exciting interest. In its commencement it was hailed by the greater part of those who held liberal opinions on the origin and purpose of civil government, and Mr. Fox had no hesitation in declaring himself one of the number. Even after it had assumed a character of violence and injustice, he considered it as the best policy to let it take its own course, and disapproved of every interference of foreign powers to regulate the internal concerns of that country. When the folly of the French republicans had occasioned a breach with Great Britain, he thought the first opportunity should be taken of restoring peace between the two countries, and reproved the idea of maintaining a war against French principles, and securing the British constitution from dangers at home, by an indefinite protraction of hostilities abroad. But the alarm was too wide and industriously spread to allow of moderate counsels in this matter, and Mr. Fox saw himself deserted by many leaders of the party with whom he had usually acted, and exposed to much malignant abuse as an enemy of the constitution of his country, and an advocate for the most dangerous political heresies. In the article of Mr. Burke it is mentioned, that at an earlier period, before the breach had taken place, Mr. Fox's approbation of the principles of the French revolution brought upon him the public renunciation of a long and intimate friendship from that celebrated person. In their altercation on this subject, the tenderness of Mr. Fox's feelings was displayed in a burst of tears; and so much did kindness preponderate over resentment in his nature, that he repeated offers of reconciliation even to the death-bed of Mr. Burke, whose harder composition enabled him to persist in what he doubtless thought the duty of a rejection of his advances.

During this period he ably supported the cause of civil and religious liberty on various occasions. He complied with the request of the dissenters, by introducing to the House of Commons, in 1790, a motion for the repeal of the test and corporation acts, which, however, was defeated by a great majority. He had better success in an attempt to improve the law of libel, by an act declaratory of the right of a jury to bring in a general verdict of guilty or not guilty upon the whole matter put to issue on an indictment or information for libel, without being required to regard the proof of the fact of publication as implying the crime of libellous intention. Notwithstanding the opposition of the law-lords, this act passed into a law. He was likewise an advocate for parliamentary reform, and the abolition of the slave-trade, and zealously supported Mr. Grey in his motion for the first of these objects, and Mr. Wilberforce in all his measures for the second. His sincere love for peace appeared in the support he gave to Lord Sidmouth, the successor to Mr. Pitt in the post of prime minister, in carrying the treaty of Amiens; and he decidedly opposed the renewal of hostilities consequent on the abrogation of that treaty. When Mr. Pitt again resumed the reins, it was wished and hoped by many in the nation, that an union might be formed between the two great rivals and their respective friends, who might in concert steer the vessel of the state through the new dangers which beset it; but prejudices from a certain quarter, at that time unsurmountable, were supposed to have rendered any such design abortive. Mr. Pitt died in January 1806, and it became absolutely necessary, in the perilous state of public affairs, to call into the administration the united Fox and Grenville parties. Mr. Fox returned to his station of secretary of state for the foreign department, and began acting with vigour in a war, the support of which was not now a matter of choice, but which it was the object nearest his heart to bring to an honourable termination. But a space of life much too short for the completion of such a purpose was allotted to him; for he was at this time labouring under a mortal disease. A dropsy soon made a progress which rendered it manifest that his life and services were near a close. The last of his public acts was one which alone would embalm his memory. The abolition of the slave-trade,
to which Mr. Pitt gave his eloquence, but not his authority, was by his influence rendered a solemn act of both houses of Parliament, in the face of an opposition from which almost every other minister would have shrunk; and there is too much reason to suppose, that had it not been carried into effect whilst this real friend of humanity yet survived, England would not at this day have been able to glory in setting such an example to the nations of Europe. He calmly expired soon after, at the house of the Duke of Devonshire at Chiswick, on September 13, 1806, in the 59th year of his age, and his remains were publicly deposited in Westminster-abbey, close by those of his late rival.

The countenance of Mr. Fox was peculiar and striking, with black bushy eyebrows, and features indicating thought and sagacity. In person he was short and broad-set, and inclining to corpulence. Of his domestic life in his latter years, when disengaged from business of state, and weaned from the passions and foibles of youth, a very interesting account has been given by his private secretary Mr. Trotter. He had married at an advanced period one who had long been his companion, and was faithfully attached to him, and who, by her conduct, sweetened the rural retirement in which he passed his leisure. His pleasures were of the most simple kind; easy society, books, horticulture, and the study of nature; and he doubtless enjoyed the moderate competence to which he was reduced, much more than the former gaieties and splendidours of fugitive opulence. He always preserved some greatly attached friends, to whom his rich but unstudied and artless conversation was the highest treat. As a man of letters Mr. Fox possessed talents and acquisitions that might have rendered him as conspicuous in that capacity, as in those of statesman and senator, had his attention to them been unbroken. Besides the principal modern languages, he was conversant with those of antiquity to a degree that could scarcely be expected from any but a professed scholar; and a series of letters between him and that eminent literary character, the late Gilbert Wakefield, published since his death, shows him at a late period of his life deeply interested in even the critical niceties of the Greek language. He had a very elegant taste in English poetry, and some pleasing compositions of his in that class have occasionally been made public. His style in his own language was manly, clear, and unaffected. Several of his speeches have been printed, probably without his cognizance or revision; but his "Letter to the Electors of Westminster" in 1793, published by himself, and intended as a justification of his political conduct respecting the discussions on the French revolution, was regarded as an admirable piece of writing of that kind, and passed through thirteen editions. He also gave his authority to the publication of "A Sketch of the Character, of the late Francis Duke of Bedford, as delivered in his introductory speech to a motion for a new writ for Tavistock," 1802. But the great literary design on which he had bent his attention for many years, was a history of the period immediately preceding and following the revolution. Great expectations from it were excited, and it was hoped that considerable progress had been made in the work; but when, after his death, his nephew, Lord Holland, gave to the public what was found in a finished state among his papers, the whole consisted of an introductory chapter, and the transactions of the first year of James II. The volume was however received as a precious relic from such a man, and the enlarged and liberal views of the constitution displayed in the introduction must excite regret that the whole plan of such a master was not completed. — A.

FRECULPHUS, an historian of the 9th century, is considered to have been a monk of Fulda, but according to Mabillon, without any foundation. It is even uncertain whether he was a monk, though he speaks of the abbot Heliscaar, at St. Maximin, as his teacher. In 824 he was sent to Rome as bishop of Lisieux, by Louis the Pious, on account of the controversy in regard to images; and he was employed by that prince on various other occasions. He was much attached to the Emperor, and in 835 was entrusted with the keeping of the rebellious Bishop of Rheims. The time of his death is not known; but it appears that it must have been anterior to the year 853, for his successor Airard was present at the second council of Soissons. He wrote a General History of the World, from the Creation to the Year 600, in two parts, the first of which is dedicated to the abbot Heliscaar, and the second to the Empress Judith, at whose desire it was composed, for the use of her sons. It is intitled "Freculphi Episcopi Lexovienis Chronicorum, Tomi ii. Quorum prior ab initio mundi, usque ad Octaviani Caesaris temporis, et Scrvatoris nostri Christi nativitatem: Posterior dehinc usque ad Francorum et Longobardorum, rerum gestionem"
FRI

historiam continet. Opus insigne, utpote historia
turiam vel omnium Epitome lucententissima.
Nunc primum typis excussum. Imprimbat
Melch. Novesiumus, 1539," fol. G. C. Han-
berger's Zuverlässige Nachrichten von den vor-
nehmsten Schrifflsletten vom Anfange der Welt
bis 1500.—J.

FRISI, Paul, an eminent Italian mathe-
matician, was born at Milan, in 1727. He was
destined for the church, and being placed by
his father in the school of the Bernabites, he
became in his sixteenth year a member of that
order. He displayed a great aptness for learn-
ing; and in the course of his studies, having
accidentally met with a book of mathematics,
he conceived an ardent desire to become ac-
quainted with its contents. Under the direc-
tion of Francis de Regi he made a rapid
progress in that new career; and at Pavia, to
which he was afterwards sent to study the-
ology, he derived great benefit from the instruc-
tions of Professor Olivetano, a most profound
geometrical. Soon after, he formed the idea
of his first work, "On the Figure and Magni-
itude of the Earth," which was published in
1751. In consequence of it, he was chosen a
member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. The Bernabites
were not insensible to the praises bestowed upon
Frisi after giving this specimen of his mathe-
matical talents, and before he entered into
orders, he was chosen lecturer on philosophy
at Lodi, and soon after removed to the Royal
School of Casall di Monferrato. The superior,
however, of this seminary, incapable of esti-
mating his merit, behaved to him in such a
manner as obliged him to resign his situation,
to throw himself under the protection of
Count Radicati di Coconato, and to accept the
office, though exceedingly disagreeable to him,
of preacher in the town of Novara. The
chair of philosophy in the college of his order
at Milan, called that of St. Alexander, be-
coming vacant, he was invited to fill it; and
having learned that the editor of the "Storia
letteraria d'Italia" had criticised his Disserta-
tion on the Figure of the Earth, he wrote a
short but spirited answer, which was publish-
ed. His name now became better known by
the paper which he transmitted to the Academy
of Petersburg, in regard to the prize question
proposed by it on the cause and theory of
electricity, which was printed in its Transac-
tions. This enquiry Frisi afterwards extended,
and treating in a more general manner on the
nature and motion of the ethereal fluid, applied
his theory not only to electricity, but also to
fire and to light, and to the examination of
other natural phenomena; conceiving that he
could thus account for the cohesion of bodies,
fluidity, electricity, the different kinds of at-
traction, fermentation, the motion of fluids in
capillary tubes, and lastly, the astonishing
process of vegetation. If many of these specu-
lations would, at present, be rejected by sound
philosophy, one cannot help admiring the
gacity and dexterity with which the author
avails himself of every thing that his inventive
genius could discover applicable to his sub-
ject; and he considered himself sufficiently
well rewarded by the suffrages of some French
academicians, who had a natural predilection
for hypotheses, which he then defended, and
which, at a more mature age, he abandoned.
In 1756 he received a new mark of honour from
the Academy of Berlin, in consequence of his
Dissertation on the diurnal motion of the
earth. By a happy application of that method
which Newton employed in his Principia, he
shewed that, the diurnal motion of the earth
cannot be sensibly altered in its velocity, either
by periodical winds or the tides; nor by the
resistance of the atmosphere or attraction of
the stars; and not contented with answering
the principal question, he treats also, in a very
ingenious manner, on those variations in the
direction of the earth's axis which are occa-
sioned by the attraction of the sun and moon.
Frisi's reputation was now so fully established,
that in 1755 he was elected professor of moral
philosophy and mathematics in the University
of Pisa. An Essay on Moral Philosophy,
printed at Lugano, and some metaphysical dis-
quisitions printed at Lucca, with other works,
are a sufficient proof of his being well qualified
to fill that office. He acquired his chief fame,
however, from his physical and mathematical
labours, two volumes of which, containing vari-
ous dissertations, partly new, and partly old,
but exhibited in a new form, were the result of
his studies at Pisa. One of them, "De
atmosphera celestium corporum," gained the
prize from the Academy of Paris in 1758;
and two years after, another, "De inequalitate
motus planetarum," obtained the honour of
an accèsit. But notwithstanding the learned
researches of Frisi, no more is known than
was known a century ago in regard to the
atmosphere of the planets. The second dis-
sertation, which relates to a fundamental part
of astronomy, and which the zeal and industry
of so many mathematicians have not yet been
able to carry to the ultimate degree of improve-
ment, displays great sagacity in the application
of the Newtonian theory of the inequality of the lunar motions to the inequalities of the motion of the other planets. It must be mentioned also that in these dissertations Frisi gave a new solution of the problem of the aberration of light; and having turned his attention to the problem of the motion of the nodes and inclination of the orbits, which arises from reciprocal attraction, he shews that the obliquity of the ecliptic must, by the attraction of Jupiter and Venus in particular, be diminished; but in such a manner that, after a given period of time, it will return to its former position, and that the limit of the greatest and least obliquity may be estimated at about a degree. With this discovery he was singularly pleased; and he always endeavoured, in his subsequent works, to confirm it. Frisi remained nine years at Pisa, honoured by his colleagues, and by all those who presided over the government of Tuscany. No man of rank or distinction arrived in that city without paying him a visit. On removing from the University of Pisa, to occupy the chair of mathematics in the Palatine School at Milan, he entered on his new office with a Latin oration, in which he shewed himself the judicious and liberal mathematician, who knew how to estimate the merits of those who, cultivating the same science, had increased the celebrity of their country. He now determined to pay a visit to Paris and London, and while in the former, became acquainted with d'Alembert, Condorcet, Cassini, le Monnier, Sejour, and other eminent men, who treated him with the respect due to his talents. To his friendship for the first of these philosophers he consecrated a small work in the form of a letter, in which he defended him with great spirit from the attack of Father Scarella, who, in his “Commentarii de rebus ad scientiam naturalem pertinentibus,” had undertaken to examine and refute some of his principles, as well as those of Euler and Clairaut, particularly in regard to the attraction of spherical surfaces and that of capillary tubes. In Holland and England Frisi's mathematical labours were already known; and he had long conferences on that subject with Dr. Waring and others. In this tour he employed eighteen months, his place in the mathematical school being supplied by Father Joseph Racagni, who was also a Bernabite. On his return to his own country, he experienced a reception different from what might have been expected. He belonged to a private society, which, being composed of men highly distinguished by their talents, could not fail to excite the envy and fear of those who had reason to dread the lash of satire. As censor royal, he had not only approved, but endeavoured to defend, an almanac, entitled “Lantera Curiosa,” which was supposed to have issued from that society, and which had been condemned by public authority, as containing things contrary to religion. On this and other accounts many became prejudiced against him; and he, at length, lost the favour of a distinguished personage who had the principal share in the government of the Milanese. He then proposed to live chiefly in retirement, with a few select friends, and began to complete his large work, “De gravitate universali corporum,” for which he had collected many materials in his travels. This work obtained a most flattering testimony from Bailly, who, in his History of Astronomy, says, “The Abbe Frisi, an Italian geometer, has touched on all subjects, and treated almost all questions. The collection of his works is a luminous and complete treatise on the celestial phenomena; his work on gravitation is the only one in which the system of the world has been developed in all its parts.” The greatest discoveries made by Galileo, Huyghens, Newton, Bernoulli, Simpson, Maclaurin, Clairaut, d'Alembert, Euler, and the author himself, in regard to the doctrine of motion, and the phenomena in the system of the world depending on gravity, are here combined and illustrated in so happy a manner, that they may be easily comprehended by those who have not gone deeper into the elements of geometry and calculation than conic sections. Some years after this work was published he found that a new, though slow, progress had been made in the philosophy of the heavens, which required to be described and illustrated. He therefore reprinted it with the new title of “Cosmographia,” which he thought more appropriate, as it comprehended the principal phenomena of the mundane system. Frisi turned his attention also to an object of great importance in Italy, where so many disputes arise in regard to the course of rivers; which being exposed to frequent inundations, render the boundaries of countries uncertain, and wrote, in three books, a treatise, “Dei fiumi e dei torrenti,” which was printed in several places, and translated also into French. The same subject was explained and illustrated by him more fully in his “Instituzioni de meccanica, d'idrostatica, d'idrometria, e dell' Architettura statica, ed idraulica,” published in
1777, and incorporated, in a great measure, six years after, into another work, entitled, "Mecanica universa, et mecanice applicatio ad aquarum fluentium theoriam." This work consists of three books, the first of which treats of the general theory of rivers; the second relates to the operations usually undertaken in them; and the third, on navigable canals; and concludes with the application of mechanics to rivers, streams, and canals, but particularly those of Italy and Lombardy. Frisi relates not only the observations of others, but also his own, the result of various commissions which had been entrusted to him, and which prove what a high opinion was entertained of his knowledge and practice in regard to hydraulic architecture. On this subject he was consulted by the regency of Austria; and having undertaken a tour to Vienna in 168, he gained the favour of Prince Kaunitz, who at that time was the prime-minister of the Empress Maria-Theresa, by whom he was consulted in regard to many affairs of great importance. In 1781 he published his "Philosophical Opuscola," which treat on the meteorological influence of the moon; on electrical conductors; on the action of oil on water; on the superficial and central heat of the earth and of subterraneous rivers. The first dissertation gave rise to a violent dispute between the author and Toaldo, professor at Padua, who in one of his memoirs had asserted the lunar influence on the barometer, and consequently on the changes of the weather. This Frisi denied, as contrary to all observations, and pronounced, as he used to do, in a magisterial tone, that no other terrestrial phenomena ought to be ascribed to the moon but simple illumination; the flux and reflux of the sea; the precession of the equinoxes, and mutation of the earth's axis. After the publication of these opuscula, Frisi began to think of collecting his mathematical works, which he divided into three large quarto volumes. The printing of the third was pretty far advanced, when he was attacked by that fatal malady which put an end to his existence. He died greatly regretted by his numerous friends, after being cut for the fistula, in November 1784. He was a member of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academies of Petersburgh, Berlin, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Bern, Haerlem, Upsal, Bologna, Sienna, and Padua. He was also a member of the New Patriotic Society of Milan, to the transactions of which he contributed a memoir respecting arches. He was fond of entering the lists with the boldest academicians, in a competition for prizes; and the last which he gained, and which had been proposed by the Academy of Petersburgh, in regard to the variations of the diurnal motion of the earth, was divided between him and Hennert, professor of mathematics at Utrecht. He aspired also at the honour of being one of the eight foreign associates of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris; and when the son of the celebrated Euler was preferred by a plurality of voices, he was so hurt, that had he yielded only to the impulse of his own passion, and not to the advice of his friends, he would have requested that his name might be erased from the list of the correspondents to the Academy. It is remarked by his biographer, that he was too fond of glory; yet he always wished to acquire it by desert; and never sought to increase it by artful or sinister means; and he adds, that he was the more excusable as his country did not render him that justice which he deserved. *Fabrii Elogi d'illustri Italiani.*

— J.
G. GAERTNER, Joseph, an eminent naturalist, was born in 1732, at Calne, in the duchy of Wurttemberg. His father, who was physician to the Duke of Wurttemberg, died, as did his mother, when he was in early youth. He was destined by his relations for the church, but following his own propensity to medicine, he went in his nineteenth year to Göttingen, where he attended lectures in anatomy, physiology, and botany. To the latter science he was particularly attached, and he made a tour in Italy, France, and England for farther improvement in it. After his return he took the degree of M.D., and during two subsequent years he attended closely to mathematics, mechanics, and optics, and constructed with his own hands a telescope, and a common and solar microscope. He also rendered himself expert in the use of the pencil, an acquisition which proved highly useful to him in the works which he afterwards published. In 1759 he attended a course of botanical lectures under Van Royen at Leyden; and his researches being now turned to marine animals and plants, he revisited England, and spent some time in examining the productions of its coasts, and in conversing with Ellis, Baker, Collinson, and other naturalists, who were engaged in similar pursuits. To the Royal Society he communicated a paper on the Urtica marina, and the Actinia of Linnaeus, which was printed in the 52d volume of the Transactions. He became a member of that learned body, and also of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg. In 1768 he was appointed to the professorship of botany and natural history at Petersburg. Whilst in this situation, he took a journey into the Ukraine, where he collected many new or little known plants. He resigned his office in 1770, declining the pension usually attached to it, and returning to his native place, he married and settled there. He was now assiduously employed in preparing his great botanical work; and in order to profit by the latest discoveries, he made a third visit to England in 1778, for the purpose of conferring with those distinguished naturalists, Banks and Solander, who treated him with the greatest kindness and liberality, and freely laid open to him the treasures of their circumnavigation. On his return through Holland he visited Thunberg, who was lately arrived from Japan and the East Indies, and also his old tutor Van Royen, from both of whom he obtained an accession of botanical riches.

A disorder in his eyes obliged Gærtner to intermit his studies for some years; and it was not till 1788 that he gave to the public the first volume of his long-expected work, "De Fructibus et Seminibus Plantarum," printed at Stuttgard. This contains the essential characters of 500 genera of plants, founded on the parts of fructification, especially the fruit and seed. The descriptions are illustrated by figures excellently drawn by himself, and engraved in 79 plates. A long anatomical and physiological dissertation is prefixed, defining and explaining the nature of the parts connected with his system; and in this he denies the existence of real flowers, and consequently of proper seeds, in funguses and other cryptogamous vegetables, as asserted by Hedwig and others, and supposes what they took for seeds to be germs or buds. The second volume of this work appeared in 1791, in which 500 more genera were described, with 101 plates. This was a short time before the author's death, which occurred in July 1791, after a lingering decline, in his 60th year. Although the work of Gærtner is not without faults, it exhibits
much profound and curious knowledge of the vegetable economy, and has served to direct the attention of botanists to parts before too much neglected. *Delucet’s Biogr. Memoir of Garrin.*—*A.*

GAILLARD, Gabriel Henry, an eminent French historian, was born at Ostet, near Soissons, in 1728. Of his education and entrance upon life, nothing is recorded; but from the dates and number of his works it may be collected, that he was early devoted to the literary profession. His commencement as an author was with “Rhetorique Francaise, a l’usage des jeunes demoiselles,” 1746, 12mo., several times reprinted; which was followed by “Poetique Francaise,” 2 vols. 1749. In 1750 he published “La Parallele des quatre Electre, de Sophocle, d’Euripide, de Crebillon, et de Voltaire.” He began to write in the “Journal des Savans” in 1752, which he continued during forty years. He published “Melanges Litteraires en prose et en vers,” in 1757; in which year appeared his first historical work, “Histoire de Marie de Bourgogne,” 12mo. His “Histoire de Francois I.” 7 vols. 12mo. 1769, went through several editions, and was much applauded for its liberal spirit and freedom from prejudice: Voltaire, however, charges him with softening too much the censurable parts of that king’s character, which certainly were not few nor inconsiderable. A work undertaken from the laudable motive of allaying national animosities, and inculcating a pacific spirit, was his next production, intitled “Histoire des Rivalites de la France et de l’Angleterre,” 7 vols. 12mo. 1771–75, enlarged in 1782 to 11 vols. This is an interesting performance, written with as much impartiality as could be expected from a native of one of the two countries. In 1782 Mr. Gaillard published “Histoire de Charlemagne,” 4 vols. 12mo., the merit of which, and of the author, has received the following testimony from a distinguished brother historian: “I have freely and profitably (says Mr. Gibbon, in his account of Charlemagne) used this history. The author is a man of sense and humanity; and his work is laboured with industry and elegance.” His concluding historical piece, not published till after his death, was “Observations sur l’Histoire de France de Messrs. Velly, Villaret, et Garnier,” 4 vols. 12mo. 1807. He was a member of the French Academy, and of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, and latterly of the National Institute; and besides the works above mentioned, he wrote a number of pieces in prose and verse which obtained academical prizes, and several valuable papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions. He also drew up the greater part of the historical articles in the Encyclopedie. His last composition, which bore no marks of decayed faculties, was the eulogy of the excellent Malesherbes, with whom he had been long intimate. He died at Firmin, near Chantilly, in 1806; perhaps the last survivor of that French school of literature, which united purity and good taste with liberal but moderate sentiment. *Dict. Histor. Monthly Rev.*—*A.*

GARDIE, Magnus Gabriel de la, a Swedish count, descended from a French family, was born at Revel, in 1622. Having completed his education at home, he undertook a foreign tour, in 1640, in company with young Baron Eric Oxenstierna; and on his return to Sweden, in 1644, was made colonel of the king’s life-guards. In the next year he served his first campaign in Scania, after which he was sent to France, to strengthen the treaty of alliance concluded between the two kingdoms. Queen Christina appointed him to be a senator, and conferred on him other marks of her favour. As commander of the Swedish and Finnish militia, he accompanied Prince Charles Gustavus, in 1648, to Germany and Bohemia, and was present at the siege of Prague, where he gave distinguished proofs of his bravery. In the year following he was made governor-general of Livonia; and in 1650 came to Stockholm to attend the queen’s coronation, on which occasion, as a mark of his devotion and loyalty to his sovereign, he presented to her, in the great church, the silver stool on which the act of coronation was performed. In 1651 he was raised to be marshal of the kingdom, and in 1652 became president in the royal board of revenue, and at the same time chief justice of West Gothland and Dalecarlia, and in 1653, treasurer of the kingdom. On the accession of Charles Gustavus to the throne, he was nominated chancellor of the university of Upsal. In the Polish war, in 1655, he served as a lieutenant-general; and gave new proofs of his bravery and military talents. In the same year he was re-appointed governor-general of Livonia. In 1660 he was nominated plenipotentiary to the congress for peace at Olivia; and was made chancellor of the kingdom and guardian to Charles XI. When that prince assumed the reins of government, he honoured Count de la Gardie with the dignity of lord high steward, and gave him the general direction of all the justiciary affairs in the
kingdom. He died in the year 1683, and was interred with great funeral pomp, at Stockholm.

Count Magnus de la Gardie was a man of a handsome appearance, and possessed great eloquence, as well as other natural endowments. He had three valuable libraries; one at Stockholm, another at Leckö, and a third, which was the largest, and contained many rare manuscripts, at Växjö. He was an able statesman, and well acquainted with the interests of the different powers of Europe. He maintained a splendid establishment, and lived at a great expense, so that his income, though amounting to eighty thousand dollars, was not sufficient to defray it. He is said to have contributed greatly to the decrease of the public revenue, and to have been one of the chief instigators of the Brandenburgh war. From the latter accusation he endeavoured to vindicate himself, by two tracts, which were published under the title of "Vindiciæ Veritatis," in 1676 and 1678. He enjoyed for a long time the particular favour of Queen Christina; but at length incurred her displeasure, in consequence of the machinations of his enemies, who laboured to procure his downfall. He then retired, and lived on his estate; but on the accession of King Charles Gustavus, which took place soon after, he again made his appearance at court. In the senate he always had a party of his own, which was opposed, in particular, by the senators Bielke and Biörnholm. He presented to the library of the university at Upsal a great many valuable books and manuscripts; and among the latter the so called "Codex argenteus," which he purchased in Brabant for four hundred dollars. His writings are, "Memoria Gustavi Adolphi," Holmæ, 1634; "Oratio de Academia," Upsaliæ, 1634; "Spectaculum Certaminis pedestris, quo Natales D. Christiæ Reginæ celebrat," Holm. 1651; "Eight Speeches delivered in the Diet and on other occasions;" "Vindiciæ Veritatis, or the Defence of Truth," 1678. This tract, which contains some state secrets, was suppressed by a rescript, dated in the month of November 1678, and all the copies were ordered to be delivered up under the penalty of a heavy fine.

Gezelti Biographiska Lexicon. — J.

GÄRTNER, CHARLES CHRISTIAN, professor of moral philosophy in the Caroline college at Brunswick, and one of those men of genius, who, about the middle of the last century, contributed to introduce a more refined taste in Germany, was born in 1712, at Freyberg, in Saxony, where his father was postmaster, and at the same time engaged in trade.

He received the preparatory part of his education at the school of Meissen, along with Gellert and Rabener; and this circumstance gave rise to an intimate friendship between them, which contributed afterwards to promote their success in life, and to benefit the public. About this period, Gottsched had turned the attention of his countrymen to the grammar of their vernacular tongue, and by learned works on that subject, had endeavoured to raise the German language from the degraded state into which it had fallen. By these means, in every thing which related to that subject, he had acquired the rank of a dictator, and had formed a school among the rising students, who looked up to his authority with reverence. But the Gottschedian school confined itself to the external form of language, and mere grammatical correctness, without producing any work which displayed traces of superior criticism or refined taste. Bodmer and Breitinger, whose views were directed to the same end, adopted another method. They studied nature, as well as the general principles of the beautiful and agreeable in style; and being free from that slavish spirit of imitation which prevailed in the school of Gottsched, they found that they could produce much happier results. There arose, therefore, between the two parties, a contest which was carried on with great warmth for some time. At first, Gartner attached himself to Gottsched, and contributed to "The Amusements of Reason and Wit," edited by his friend Schwabe, some poems, which are the best in that work. At length, disgusted with the nerveless, insipid labours of the Gottschedian school, he united with his friends John Andrew Cramer, Adolphus Schlegel, and Rabener, in publishing a new journal, under the name of "The Contributions of Bremen," which soon excited general attention. These literary friends were afterwards joined by Ebert, Giscke, Zacharie, Conrude Arnold, Schmidt, Klopstock, and others, who, with noble emulation, contended for the bays of German poetry, and formed a school which soon contributed to diffuse general instruction throughout the country. Almost all those who belonged to this literary club rose afterwards to the first rank in the different departments of German literature, and far surpassed their friend Gartner in literary fame. It must, however, be observed to his honour, that even at this time he exceeded them all in critical acumen, and that his decision among them had always great weight. As a proof, it needs only be mentioned, that Gellert, though
he had then acquired a considerable name, and was rather too partial to his own productions, always applied to Gärtner as a judge. About the year 1745 Gärtner left Leipsic, after a long residence, and accompanied two young counts to Brunswick, where he distinguished himself so much, that two years after he was appointed to the chair of eloquence and morality in the Caroline college, and at the same time read lectures on Horace and Virgil. As his academic situation rendered it necessary for him to exercise his pupils in German composition, he did not confine himself, in the discharge of this duty, to the regular hours alone, but employed himself almost incessantly in revising and correcting the exercises delivered to him. Being animated by the most ardent patriotism, he contributed not a little to the success of this institution; and the directors of it were so sensible of his merit, that, towards the end of the year 1775, he was made a canon at Brunswick; and in 1789, on the accession of the duke, he was nominated an Aulic counsellor. By the severity of his criticism, in regard to learned works, it might be foreseen that he would not be a fertile writer. Besides his pastoral, intitled "Fidelity put to the Test," which appeared in the Contributions of Bremen, and the other works before mentioned, he published in 1761 a small Collection of Oration, which he had composed for the use of the students in the Caroline college, and which had been delivered on public occasions. The warmth of his friendship made him undertake the task of editing the works of some of his early deceased friends, among whom were Giseke and Kirchman. He edited the fables and tales also of another friend, the Hanoverian Schlegel. That he neither wanted inclination nor talents to make a figure in the belles lettres, is proved by a piece in one act, intitled "The Handsome Rosetta," which appeared anonymously in 1782. Though the idea is borrowed from the French piece of Le Grand, "Le triomphe du temps passé," the characters and dialogue, as well as the adapting it to German manners, were entirely his own, and it was so well executed, that it would not have dishonoured the pen of Lessing. Being exceedingly regular in his mode of life, he attained to a considerable age, and died in the month of February 1791. Gärtner was a man void of all ambition, and highly esteemed for his good qualities. The most prominent feature in his character was equanimity, for which he was indebted more to religion and philosophy than to his temperament.


**GÄTTERER, John Christopher,** professor of history at Göttingen, was born at Lichtenau, in Franconia, in the month of July 1727. He studied at the academy of Altdorf, under the celebrated Heuman, and in the year 1750, published the first specimen of his literary labours in a work relating to the history, public law, and diplomatics of Germany. Having thus established his reputation, he was made teacher in the gymnasium of Nuremberg, and soon after, was appointed professor of public law and diplomatics. Here he distinguished himself so much by his talents and diligence, that he was invited to Göttingen, in 1759, to be professor of history. In this situation he gave farther proofs of his industry by various useful productions, and in 1761 published "Encheiridion historie catholicae," which was reprinted in 1765. So great was his ardour at this time for promoting the study of history, that, in conjunction with some other learned men, he founded the Historical Institute at Göttingen; and he proposed also to review all the historical writers of the middle ages, but this plan was never carried into execution. Gatterer was indefatigable as a teacher; he possessed great integrity of heart; was a sincere friend, and though highly sensible of injuries, was soon appeased. He continued his studies to extreme old age, and died in the month of April 1799. He was the author of numerous works relative to history and chronology; and contributed several learned papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Göttingen. Das gelehrte Teutschland von J. G. Meusel. — J.

**GÉLEN** or **GELENIUS, Sigismund,** a learned man of the sixteenth century, was a native of Prague. He studied some time in Italy; and became so well acquainted with the Greek and Latin languages, that he was made inspector of the typographic establishment of John Frobenius at Basle, and was entrusted with the correction of a great many Hebrew, Greek, and Latin books. He died at Basle in 1554, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Gelen was a man of large stature, and possessed an excellent memory, added to an acute understanding. He was distinguished by great equanimity of temper, which he suffered nothing to discompose; and was so indifferent about honour or money that he would never leave his station at Basle, though several advantageous offers were made to him.
in other parts. De Thou says, that Gelen laboured on translations of many of the Greek authors, and endeavoured to restore the text of Pliny from an old manuscript; but had to struggle, throughout life, with poverty, though Erasmus affirmed, in one of his letters, that on account of his uncommon learning and sincerity of heart, he deserved a much better fate. He published a Dictionary, in which he shewed the affinity between the Greek, Latin, German, and Sclovonic languages. His other works are “Notes to Livy and Pliny’s Natural History;” a “Preface to Eutropius;” Latin translations of “Dionysius of Halicarnassus,” of “Josephus,” of “the Ecclesiastical History of Evagrius,” of “Origen against Celsus;” of all the “Works of Philo,” and of “Appian de Bellis Punicis, Lyriacis, Partathicis, Mithraticis et Civilibus.” He corrected also the “Homilies of Chrysostom;” published seven books of “Greek Epigrams;” and translated the “Works of Justin Martyr.” Jäcker’s Allgem. gelehr. Lexicon. Teitter Eloges des Hommés scianons.—I.

GERDIL, ILYACINTH-SIGMUND, Cardinal, a distinguished metaphysician and divine, was born of a worthy family at Samoens in the Piedmontese in 1718. He was educated at the Barnabite college in Annecy, and in 1732 entered into that religious order. Having completed his studies, he went to Bologna as a candidate for a chair in some of the schools of the order, at which time his character for judgment and industry was so well established, that he was employed by Benedict XIV., then archbishop of that city, in making extracts and translations for his elaborate work “On Canonization.” About 1742 Gerdil was appointed professor of philosophy in the convent of Macerata, and from this time metaphysical enquiries appear chiefly to have occupied his mind. His first publication was a “Treatise on the Immateriality of the Soul,” Turin, 1747, in which his object was to demonstrate that property of the soul from the same principles by which Locke argued the existence and immateriality of the Supreme Being; and hence to refute an assertion of Locke, which had given great alarm and offence among theologians, especially on the continent, “That we shall never know whether God has not communicated the power of thinking to matter.” In the following year he published a “Treatise on the Nature and Origin of Ideas,” in which he maintained the opinions of Malebranche on that subject in opposition to those of Locke. The reputation acquired by these two works caused the author’s nomination in 1750 to the chair of philosophy at Turin. He was afterwards elected a member of the new Royal Academy of that capital, to which he communicated several valuable memoirs, inserted in the five first volumes of its Transactions.

In 1757 he published an “Introduction to the Study of Religion,” dedicated to Benedict XIV., and esteemed the most important of his writings. This pontiff testified his approbation of the work and its author, by recommending him to Charles Emanuel, King of Sardinia, as tutor to the Prince-royal, the present sovereign. Gerdil was accordingly appointed to that office, which he discharged to the general satisfaction of the king and court. During the course of this employment he wrote three works in conflation of as many French writers, whose principles he thought dangerous to morality; Melon, in his doctrine that luxury contributes to national prosperity; Montesquieu in his principle that monarchies may subsist without virtue; and Rousseau in the whole of his “Emile.” The manner in which he executed his purpose with respect to the last work was noticed much to his honour by the author. “This (said Rousseau) is the only piece published against me that I have thought worthy of being read through.” Gerdil next entered into a field of controversy for which he was much less qualified, and wrote a work on the phenomena of capillary tubes, in which he combatted the doctrine of attraction. De la Lande said on this occasion, “M. Gerdil is learned in many other branches of science, and his reputation may safely bear this work.” In 1777, on the nomination of his Sardinian majesty, he was promoted to the purple, and quitting Turin, he took up his abode at Rome. This dignity made no change in the modesty and simplicity of his character; and reserving the external distinctions of rank for public ceremonies, he appeared undistinguished in private life, residing in the Piedmontese convent belonging to his order, and partaking with his brethren of the cloister in table and apartments. When in the changes and disorders of the time the whole frame of the Roman church was endangered, he was one of those who were of opinion that at all hazards no concessions or compromises should be made; and he openly dissented from the concordat entered into with Buonaparte. He died at Rome in August 1802, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, and was buried, according to his desire, in the church of his convent of
St. Charles at Cattinari, in the plainest manner, but the college of cardinals afterwards caused a monument with his bust by Canova to be erected over his tomb.

A complete edition of the works of Cardinal Gerdil, which were written in Latin, Italian, and French, was printed at Bologna in 6 volumes, 1803. He left a number of writings in manuscript, which have not as yet been committed to the press. Mem. by M. Damiiani in Athenaeum, V. v.—Δ.

GEZELIUS, John, a learned Swedish bishop, was born in 1615 at the village of Gezala, in Westmanland, where his father was a man of considerable opulence. He studied at Dorpt; took the degree of master of arts in 1641, and in the same year was made professor of the Greek language, and in 1643 extraordinary professor of theology. In 1649 he was invited by Queen Christina from Livonia to undertake the management of some important affairs in regard to the church in the German provinces; but as the proposed plan could not be carried into execution he accepted, in 1650, the extensive pastorate of Skevdi, in Dalecarlia. In 1660 he returned to Dorpt to be superintendent, vice-chancellor of the academy, and president in the upper consistory. In 1661 he obtained the degree of doctor of theology at Upsal, and in 1664 was raised to the episcopal chair of Abo. He was a man of great industry; composed many learned works, and had a private typographical establishment of his own at Abo. He began a very extensive commentary on the Bible, but was not able to finish it, and left the completion of it to his son and successor. He died at Abo in 1690, and it was said of him, that he excelled in the various characters of orator, historian, philosoper, philologer, theologian, and bishop. A list of the books which he either wrote or printed at his own expense may be seen in Stierman's "Abo Litterata." Gezelii Biographiska Lexicon.—J.

GEZELIUS, John, the younger, son of the preceding, was born at Dorpt, in 1647. Having completed his education at home he undertook a tour into foreign parts in 1670, and on his return, four years after, was appointed extraordinary professor of theology at Abo. In 1676 he obtained the degree of doctor, and in 1679 was made regular professor. He was afterwards appointed to be superintendent at Narva, and on his father's death in 1690 succeeded to the episcopal chair; but in 1713 was obliged to leave his diocese on the incursion of the Russians, and proceeded to Stockholm, from which he retired to his estate in Roslagen, where he died in the month of April 1718. He completed the large Bible begun by his father, and published several works, chiefly theological, among which was a translation of the Bible, into the Finnish language, Abo, 1685. Gezelii Biographiska Lexicon. Adelung's Continuation of Jöcher's Allgemeine gelehrte Lexicon.—J.

GILPIN, William, the Rev., a very estimable writer and clergyman, born at Carlisle in 1724, was the son of an officer in the army. He first became known to the public by his "Life of Bernard Gilpin," 1752, 8vo., an elegant and judicious piece of biography, in which he commemorated the excellent Apostle of the North, one of the same family from which he was himself descended. It was well received, and in 1755 was followed by the "Life of Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester," in the title of which Mr. Gilpin styles himself Master of a boarding-school at Cheam near Epsom, an establishment which he rendered highly respectable for a number of years. The success which attended his narratives of these two Reformers induced him to extend his plan to the "Lives of Wiclif, Lord Cobham, John Huss, Jerome of Prague, and Ziska," which he comprised in one volume, 8vo., 1765, and in all these pieces he displayed the most valuable qualifications of a biographer. We are not informed in what manner he acquired a taste for the arts of design, which afterwards became so conspicuous in his writings; but in 1768 he published without his name "An Essay upon Prints, containing Remarks upon the Principles of Picturesque Beauty, the different Kinds of Prints, and the Characters of the most noted Masters; illustrated by Criticisms upon particular Pieces; to which are added some Cautions that may be useful in collecting Prints," 12mo. This work was much esteemed by the amateurs of the graphic art, and reached four additions with successive improvements. Mr. Gilpin in 1783 appeared before the public in a character which he has so often sustained, that it is perhaps more than any other attached to his name; that of a picturesque observer of natural scenery. This was in a work intitled "Observations on the River Wye, and several Parts of South Wales, &c. relative chiefly to Picturesque Beauty," 8vo. In the title he qualifies himself Vicar of Boldre, near Lymington, to which living he was presented by his pupil, Col. Mitford, author of the History of Greece. The volume was so well received, that it was
followed by several of a similar class, which we shall mention in series, to finish the account of the author's publications in this walk. They were "Observations relative to Picturesque Beauty on several Parts of England, particularly the Mountains and Lakes of Cumberland and Westmorland," 2 vols. 8vo., 1787; "Observations relative chiefly to Picturesque Beauty, on several Parts of Great Britain, particularly the Highlands of Scotland," 2 vols. 8vo., 1789; "Remarks on Forest Scenery and other Woodland Views, illustrated by the Scenes of New Forest, Hampshire," 2 vols. 8vo., 1791; "Three Essays on Picturesque Beauty; on Picturesque Travel; on Sketching Landscape: to which is added a Poem on Landscape Painting," 8vo., 1792; "Observations on the Western Parts of England, relative chiefly to Picturesque Beauty; to which are added, a few Remarks on the Picturesque Beauties of the Isle of Wight," 8vo., 1798. In all these works Mr. Gilpin exhibits an extraordinary power of language in describing scenery and the objects of nature, and an equal degree of taste and feeling in selecting beauties for description, with a store of curious observation and anecdote relative to animals and other natural productions, so as to render his writings extremely entertaining. It has however been observed that his use of the term picturesque, and his notions of the thing, are somewhat vague; and that he sometimes too fastidiously criticises the realities of nature by reference to their capacity of being imitated by the art of the painter. The sketches of his pencil by which these volumes are illustrated rather correspond with his ideas of the artificial picturesque than afford exact representations of the objects, and are often no more than a kind of rude studies. Upon the whole, however, he may be regarded as the classic of landscape-writing; and has certainly contributed more than any other person to the general diffusion of that refined taste for rural beauty which characterises this age and country.

In 1784 he finished his biography of the Reformers by "The Life of Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury," 8vo., marked with the candour and liberal spirit which shone in his preceding compositions of this class. Amidst his other literary occupations he by no means neglected those appropriate to his professional situation; and as a parochial clergyman alone he would have deserved honourable record. Having drawn up a set of catechetical lectures for the use of his young pupils at Cheam school, he published them in 1779 under the title of "Lectures on the Catechism of the Church of England," 2 vols. 12mo., of which a second edition was printed in 1792. He printed in 1788, two "Visitations," which were in a strain of good sense and rationality, worthy the character of the author. Descending to be the instructor of humble life, he wrote two short pieces, intitled "Life of John Trueman and Richard Atkins, for the Use of Servants' Halls, Farm-houses, and Cottages," and an "Account of William Baker, in the New Forest," published in the Cheap Repository. These were followed by a volume intended for readers of a higher class, under the name of "Moral Contrasts, 1798. In the following year he published "Sermons preached to a Country Congregation: to which are added a few Hints for Sermons; intended chiefly for the Use of the Younger Clergy," 8vo. Besides his pulpit instructions, this worthy clergyman was the promoter of institutions in his parish calculated to reform the morals of his flock. The first of these was a healthy and well-conducted house of industry, where the children were trained to habits of diligence and order. He afterwards erected a school-house for the education of ten boys and ten girls, which he endowed from the profits of his publications, in addition to which he sent his drawings for sale to London, for the benefit of the same charity, which raised upwards of 1600l., double the sum which he had reckoned upon. His life, spent in promoting the important interests, or the innocent amusement, of his fellow-creatures, closed, after a few hours of suffering, in April 1804, at the age of 80. Besides his vicarage of Boldre, he held a prebend in the church of Salisbury.

Sawrey Gilpin, brother of the preceding, born in 1733, was an ingenious artist, particularly skilful in the representation of animals, several capital pictures of which by his hand are in the possession of collectors. He executed the spirited etchings of cattle which accompany his brother's works on the picturesque. He was a member of the Royal Academy, and was much esteemed for the probity and simplicity of his character. He died in 1807.

GISEKE, Nicholas Dietrich, a German poet of considerable merit, was born at Gunz, a royal free town in Lower Hungary, in 1724. He lost his father, who was a German Lutheran preacher, in the district of Eisenburg,
when he was only seven years of age, and his mother having then gone to reside with her relations at Hamburgh, he was indebted to her instruction for the first formation of his mind. Under the care of excellent teachers he was initiated in the rudiments of education, and by his modest and engaging behaviour gained the favour and support of many respectable persons at Hamburgh, among whom was the poet Hagedorn. In the year 1745 he was entered at the university of Leipsic. Theology was the chief object of his pursuit; but his leisure hours were devoted to the muses, for whom he had conceived an early and ardent attachment. He had the good fortune to be admitted into the society of those young men who, as editors of that periodical work called "The Contributions of Bremen," were labouring, and with considerable success, to give a better direction to the national taste. About the end of the year 1748 he quitted Leipsic, and having visited his friends and relations at Hamburgh, was employed some years after at Hanover and Brunswick, in educating young men of distinguished families. In 1753 he was appointed preacher at Trautenstein, in the inspection of the principality of Blanckenburg; and about a year after was invited to be chief preacher to the court at Quedlinburg. In 1760 he was appointed superintendent and assessor of the consistory by the Prince of Schwartzburg Sonderhausen; and in 1763 he received a new call as senior to Franckfort on the Mayn, which, however honourable, he declined, through attachment to his prince and his congregation. The joy of the latter on this occasion was both general and sincere, but it did not long continue, as he died, after the short illness of a few months, in February 1765. Giseke discharged his duty in every relation with the most conscientious fidelity; and though much occupied by his employments, he devoted some part of his time to study, and particularly to that of poetry. He began to cultivate the muses at a time when a taste for real beauties in the German language and poetry was rather uncommon; and if it be considered in how many different kinds of verse he employed his pen his poetical labours will be thought more worthy of esteem. Kuttner says he was no original genius, but an agreeable and instructive poet, possessed of great goodness of heart. He was most successful in narrative and didactic poetry. His works exhibit nothing constrained. Nature, truth, and harmony, are every where conspicuous; and his language is not destitute of purity, but he is often too diffuse and verbose. Giseke during his lifetime published nothing but some prose and poetical essays in the Contributions of Bremen, and a Collection of Sermons, Rostock, 1769, 8vo. After his death, his poetical works, consisting of moral poems, spiritual songs, odes, cantatas, fables and tales, edited by Professor Gärtnert, were printed at Brunswick, 1767, 8vo. Another collection of his sermons was published by J. A. Schlegel, at Flensburg, 1780. Lexicon Deutscher Dichter und Prosaisten von K. H. Jördens. Additum's Continuation of Jücher's Allgem. gelehr. Lexicon.

J. GLAFÉY, ADAM FREDERICK, counsellor of state to the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, and private keeper of the records at Dresden, was born in 1692, at Rechenbach, in Voigtland, where his father carried on trade, but afterwards removed to Magdeburgh, and enlisted as a soldier. The early part of the son's education was, therefore, so much neglected, that he was not placed at school till he had attained the age of twelve. He afterwards went to the gymnasium of Gotha, where he was obliged to support himself by singing in the choir, and at Jena, to which he removed his situation, was equally destitute, so that he studied in a very irregular manner. In 1712 he obtained the degree of master of arts at Jena, without expence, in consequence of a recommendation from the Duke of Saxony; on which he began to read lectures, particularly on the law of nature, and commenced author in the twenty-first year of his age. From Jena he went to Leipsic, where he became tutor to two young men of family, with whom he resided some time at Tübingen, and travelled through great part of Germany. On his return he took his degree as master of arts, at Leipsic, in 1717, and next year obtained that of doctor of laws at Halle. After this period he became well known by his writings, but they exposed him to many severe attacks, especially in regard to his principles of civil jurisprudence, and his history of Saxony. He was, however, employed both in Saxony and other parts, in drawing up public acts of various kinds; for the governor of Leipsic, Count von Seckendorff, recommended him at several of the German as well as Italian courts, and at that of the King of Sardinia. In the year 1724 he was occupied in a similar manner at the court of Dresden, and in 1726 he was appointed private keeper of the records, and employed in different affairs of a public
and foreign nature. He died in July 1753.

His principal works are The Law of Reason and of Nations, Frankfort and Leipsic, 1723, 4to; greatly enlarged under the title of The Law of Reason, 1746, 4to; and under that of The Law of Nations, Nuremberg, 1752, 4to.

This work is greatly commended by Reinhard, in his “Historia Jurisprudentiae naturalis.”

“History of the Electoral House of Saxony, with original Documents and Plates,” Frankfort and Leipsic, 1721, 8vo.; Nuremberg, 1753, 8vo; “Historia Germaniae Polonica,” or History of the German Empire; in which the most important controversies and other affairs relating to the general state of Germany are examined and discussed, ibid. 1722, 4to. “Theatrum Historicum Pretensionum et Controversiarum illustrium,” or an Historical Account of the Pretensions and Disputes of the great Potentates, and other reigning Princes in Europe, in which the present State of the most important Claims is exhibited, formerly published by C. H. Schveden, Leipsic, 1727, folio. To this work, printed for the first time in 1712, Glafey made valuable additions, which are incorporated with the original text in such a manner that they cannot be distinguished from it, and so copious as to increase it to double the size. Moser, in his Bibliotheca Juris Publici, says that no minister or publicist ought to be without this work, which is so far complete that the author gives such an account of the best known pretensions and disputes that one can form a pretty accurate idea of their nature and state. “Pragmatic History of the Crown of Bohemia, and of its Connection with the Empire, in which all the Events that took place under the Dukes and Kings of Bohemia are historically examined,” ibid. 1729, 4to.


—J.

GLEIM, JOHN WILLIAM LEWIS, an esteemed German poet, was born at Ennsleben, a small town in the principality of Halberstadt, in 1719. He received a good education from his father, who was a collector of the King's revenue; and between the years 1738 and 1740 studied jurisprudence at the University of Halle, where, in conjunction with other young men of genius, he read the best works, both ancient and modern, and exercised his talents in poetical composition. About this time Bodmer and Breytinger having begun to introduce a better taste in poetry, and to publish models worthy of imitation, Gleim became a disciple of the Swiss school, in opposition to that of Gottsched; and his first attempts in verse were printed at Zurich. Having concluded his juridical studies at Halle, he became secretary to Frederick William, Margrave of Brandenburg, and resided three years at Potsdam; but the Margrave being killed at the siege of Prague, in 1744, he went as private secretary into the service of Prince Leopold of Dessau. In 1747 he was made secretary to the Chapter of Halberstadt, and afterwards canon of Waldu, not far from that city. During forty years he occupied this place, which still left him sufficient leisure to gratify, without interruption, his taste for poetry, and he continued to write till he lost his eye-sight, in the latter part of his life. He died in the month of February 1803, at the age of nearly eighty-four. Gleim began to court the muses at an early age; and he did not lay aside the lyre till within a short period of his death. He contributed, with other young men of talents, about the middle of the last century, to introduce a better taste in German literature; but however great may be the value of his early productions, they would have maintained their classical merit much longer had they been polished with more care. The works of his later years bear evident marks of mental powers in a state of decline. He is styled the German Anacreon, a title which in many respects he deserves. He endeavours, and not without success, to catch the ease and graces of the Grecian poet, whom he sometimes imitates; but he is more pleasing when he is original, and follows the impulse of his own genius. His juvenile poems, which are distinguished by a richer vein, abound with witty and lively sallies; but do not contain a single word that could wound the most delicate ear. The immortality, however, of Gleim's name will be best secured by his martial songs; a kind of lyric poems, which he began to write at the beginning of the seven years war, and which he published under the name of the "Prussian Grenadier." These compositions breathe the purest patriotism; inspire confidence and bravery; abound with sublime thoughts, and are written in a simple style, which is exceed-
ingly well suited to a warrior. Gleim’s fables are commendable for a sententious brevity, and easy flowing manner of narration. It was Gleim chiefly who introduced into Germany romances, which before were confined almost exclusively to the English and Spaniards. Not contented with his own labors, he became the patron and encourager of talents wherever they appeared. Among the poets who where indebted to him for assistance or critical advice, may be mentioned Kleist, Karschin, Jacobi, Michaelis, and Schmidt. By a prudent management of his fortune he was enabled to do much good; and his exertions in the support of genius might excite a blush in the cheeks of princes. Neither ingratitude nor disappointment could set bounds to his benevolence. He enjoyed the good fortune of living in habits of intimacy with the first literary characters in Germany, and maintained an extensive correspondence with these and other eminent men. He was fond of preserving the remembrance of his friends by portraits, executed chiefly by the best masters; and he ornamented with them a particular apartment. Gleim’s works, which consist of humourous and serious poems, warlike odes, elegies, romances, fables, dramatic and didactic poems, epistles, satirical pieces, and epigrams, were published in an improved edition, Leipzig, 1802, 1803; 4 vols. 8vo. Lexikon Deutscher Dichter und Prosaiker, von K. H. Jörden. La Prusse littéraire par l’Abbé Denina. — J.

GORTZ, George Henry Baron von, styled also Baron von Schlitz, a celebrated Swedish minister, was descended from an ancient German family, who possessed some siefs of the empire in the neighbourhood of Fulda. He was a privy counsellor, and principal marshal of the court to Charles Frederick Duke of Holstein Gottorf, nephew to Charles XII. This young prince having lost his father in 1703, when he was only in the third year of his age, had been carried to Stockholm, where his mother died in 1708. In 1713, during the guardianship of his uncle, the Bishop of Lobec, his territories were taken possession of by the Danes; and under these circumstances Gortz entered into the service of Charles XII. In 1714 Charles returned from Turkey to Stralsund, and Gortz waited upon him to give an account of what he had done as minister of the young duke his nephew. Charles had been dissatisfied with his conduct; and as he openly expressed his displeasure, it was expected that he would not have met with a gracious reception. The reverse, however, was the case; he became a favourite of the King, who was sensible of the embarrassed state of his affairs, and anxious to repair what had been lost during a long series of years. War was still his ruling passion; but the means of gratifying it were nearly exhausted. New and extraordinary resources were necessary; and Charles found in Gortz the man whose fertile genius was capable of discovering them and applying them in a proper manner. A small accidental circumstance, the consequence of which was important, strengthened his attachment and confidence. Charles was indebted to Gortz for saving his life, by advancing money to fit out a frigate for conveying that monarch from Stralsund, in the winter of 1715. Charles showed his gratitude by every mark of attention; and though he had before scarcely ever suffered any one to give him advice, Gortz became his counsellor and confidant. Having saved the King, the next object was to save the kingdom. A plan had been formed for repairing the finances; but Gortz, conceiving that it would be the ruin of the whole country, drew up one of his own, which he laid before his sovereign. Charles approved the plan, and the execution of it was entrusted to Gortz, who was now the minister of two princes, a king and a duke, to whom his services were in turns devoted. Gortz was at the head of the finance commission, and in the month of July 1716, accompanied by General Pontatowsky and several others, set out for Holland, in order to negotiate a loan, carrying with him full powers, which authorized him in every act without restriction, and made him, a plenipotentiary to any princes with whom he might think it advisable to treat. In consequence of this authority, he entered into a contract with Peterman and Co., which was to last for three years; Peterman engaging to raise two millions of dollars for the King's service, and the company were to obtain in return an exclusive privilege to coin every kind of gold and silver money at a mint of their own, with various other advantages. It was sometime believed in Sweden, that this Peterman was Gortz himself, though there was really a clerk so called at Amsterdam, in whose name the contract was concluded; but Amyot, a merchant, was the principal party concerned. Another person named Hecker, undertook to send to Sweden, at his own risk, every three weeks or oftener, if possible, a vessel which should, without farther payment, convey all letters and messengers whom Gortz
might dispatch thither, on condition of his being permitted to import tobacco exclusively into the kingdom. The contract was confirmed by the King on the 30th of December 1717, and afterwards published in Sweden. The residence of Baron Gortz in Holland is remarkable for an event which occasioned great commotion in the political world at the time. Count Charles Gyllenborg (see that article) was arrested at London, on the 30th of January 1717, and Baron Gortz at Amheim, in Guelderland, on the 10th of February, the same year. As such a step was contrary to the laws of nations, it was asserted, in excuse, that Gortz and Gyllenborg had entered into a plot formed for placing the Pretender on the English throne, and overturning the protestant religion. To convince the world of this atrocious design, the correspondence which Gortz and Gyllenborg had carried on with various persons was printed by order of the English government, and all intercourse between England and Sweden was prohibited. The plan of this plot, it is said, originated from Dr. Areskine, a native of Scotland, attached to the Stuart family, and first physician to Peter the Great. Gortz had requested him to make proposals for peace to the Czar, and when a reconciliation was effected between Russia and Sweden, negotiations were entered into in favour of the Pretender. The plan was agreeable to Menszikof, and it met with the approbation of the Czar, who on that account would not make an incursion into Scania, notwithstanding his agreement for that purpose with the King of Denmark. Lagerbring, in his History of Sweden, endeavours to shew that this plot had no real foundation, or at any rate, that it is not supported by such testimony as entitles it to implicit belief. His principal arguments are the declaration of the Czar, through the medium of his minister, that he had no share in any such intrigue; and the testimony of Dr. Areskine, that he never entered into correspondence on any business of the kind. But however this may be, the States of Guelderland, who did not think themselves bound to follow in every thing the dictates of the States General, set Baron Gortz at liberty, on the 10th of July the same year, after a confinement of above five months, amidst the shouts of the populace. From Holland Gortz proceeded to Berlin, under the assumed name of Baron Mandorf, and thence to Petersburgh; and after various conferences with the Czar himself or his ministers, returned to Stockholm in November 1717. The result of these negotiations became known on the 7th of February 1718, when Baron Gortz and Count Gyllenborg were ordered to conclude a separate peace with Russia. The scene of negotiation was the island of Aland, where the conferences began on the 15th of May 1718. In July Gortz returned to Sweden, to obtain further instructions from the King, who was then busily employed with the campaign against Norway. Gortz, as if he had foreseen the fatal consequences, strongly dissuaded his Majesty from it; and requested that, at any rate, it might be deferred till winter, when the transportation of artillery and provisions would be facilitated by the frost and the ice. His representations, however, were in vain; he returned to Aland, where, to his great astonishment, he received fresh instructions of a more warlike complexion. Gortz went once more to Sweden, but remained at Stockholm, without going to the King, and waited for the arrival of General Rhenskiold, who, having been liberated from a Russian prison, had passed through Aland on his way to join the army. Gortz explained to him the state of the negotiation, which, in regard to the first instructions, received his full approbation; and at the same time he proposed to use his best endeavours to bring Charles to a more moderate and prudent way of thinking. At length, Gortz had the satisfaction of seeing that his efforts were likely to be crowned with success. The terms of peace were nearly arranged, and little was wanting but the ratification of the different courts, when it was fatally interrupted by the death of Charles XII. before the fortress of Fredericsholl, in Norway. The Prince of Hesse, the husband of the Princess Ulrica, the King's sister, upon intelligence of this event, issued immediate orders to arrest Baron Gortz, and dispatched a messenger to his consort at Stockholm. The persons sent to seize the Baron met him on the road as he was going to the King, and having arrested him, conveyed him to Stockholm, where he was thrown into prison. He was treated as a state criminal, who had been guilty of the greatest crimes; a strict guard was placed over him, and orders were given that no person should be permitted to have any intercourse with him. The diet met on the 20th of January 1719, and one of its first cares was to appoint a court of enquiry for the purpose of bringing Gortz to a trial. This tribunal consisted of six members, and the chief of the nobility, Count Peter Ribbing, as president. These persons had been chosen because they
were his bitterest enemies, and, therefore, it needs excite no surprise that he should be treated with great severity. The result of the trial was such as might be expected. Gortz was condemned on the 21st of February 1719, to lose his life, and this sentence being confirmed by the States, was carried into execution, at Stockholm, on the 12th of March following. After his death Eclif, who had been his first clerk, presented a statement of his accounts to the senate and diet, which, on examination, were found to be perfectly correct. The Baron was tall, and had a handsome, manly countenance, which announced activity and reflection. He spoke little, but when he did, it was always with the overwhelming force of genius. His style was that of a minister, and man of talents. Long experience in public affairs had given him that equanimity which is generally called ministerial indifference; but this disposition did not lessen the heroic courage which he manifested during the critical situation in which the affairs of Sweden were placed. Out of respect for his great qualities, Baron von Moser, privy counsellor to the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, wrote a defence of him, which appeared under the following title: "Vindication of the Honour and Innocence of the Baron von Gortz, Minister of Charles XII. from authentic Documents," 1776, without place or date. Handbuch der neueren geschichte vorn J. H. Stöver. Sammendrag af Svea Rikes Historia af Sven Lagerbring. Coxe's Travels. Hirschings Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century. Voltaire's Life of Charles XII. — J.

Gough, Richard, an eminent antiquary, was the only son of Harry Gough, esquire, an East-India captain, and afterwards a director of the East-India Company, and a member of parliament, in the interest of Sir Robert Walpole. He was a dissenter, as was also his wife, daughter of Morgan Hynde, esquire. Richard was born in 1735, at a house in Winchester-street, London, on the site of a monastery in Austin-friars, an appropriate birth-place for a future antiquary. He received his classical education under different masters, and from an early age displayed an extraordinary propensity to literary labours; having commenced in his eleventh year a translation from the French of a History of the Bible, of which some copies, through his mother’s indulgence, were printed; and having completed a copious geographical compilation at the age of sixteen. These tasks clearly indicated the track he was afterwards to pursue as a man of letters. In 1752, his father being then dead, he was admitted a fellow-commoner of Benet college, Cambridge, a seminary long connected with the study of British antiquities. During his residence in the university, he not only paid due attention to the proper academical studies, but exercised his constitutional diligence in filling his common-place books with several translations and compilations relative to history and biography, and began to make additions to the list of writers on the topography of Great Britain and Ireland, prefixed to Gibson's Camden. He left Cambridge without a degree in 1756, and commenced his antiquarian pursuits by an excursion to Peterborough, Croyland, and Stamford, all of them places affording matter for researches into ecclesiastical antiquity. Similar excursions through England, Wales, and Scotland, were yearly repeated by him from 1759 to 1771, by which he accumulated a great mass of observations on different national remains; and he occasionally repeated visits to particular spots till within two years of his death.

Mr. Gough's first publication was an anonymous work, entitled "The History of Carausius; or, an Examination of what has been advanced on that Subject by Genebrier and Dr. Stukeley," 1762, 4to., in which he advantageously displayed his industry and critical sagacity. He was aggregated, in 1767, to the London Society of Antiquaries, of which he afterwards became a director. In 1768 he published "Anecdotes of British Topography," 4to., an useful work, which was reprinted in 2 vols. 4to. in 1780; a third, still more enlarged, was put to the press in 1806, but was destroyed by the fire of Mr. Nicholls's printing-office. The design of a new edition of Camden's Britannia, which he adopted in 1773, occupied him many years, and the work was not published till 1789, in 3 vols. large folio. Besides a new translation of the original, he supplied very copious additions, the fruit of his own enquiries, and those of other topographers, which formed indeed an indigested and ill-proportioned whole, but afforded a mass of materials highly useful for consultation and reference. In the meantime he did not suspend a variety of other labours of a similar kind. To relieve Mr. Hutchins from his difficulties respecting his "History of Dorsetshire," he set on foot a subscription for the work, and conducted it through the press in 1774. He gave an improved edition of Mar-
From the sketch of his character by a very favourable biographer, it may be inferred that his temper was little calculated for cultivating social connections, and that he was disposed to indulge strong aversions. No other proof of this disposition needs be mentioned than his entirely withdrawing in his latter years from the Antiquary and Royal Societies, (of which last he had also been elected a member), and omitting their usual initials to his name. In his legacies he passed over his own alma-mater, but made a munificent bequest to Oxford, consisting of all his printed books and manuscripts on Saxon and Northern literature, and all his books, papers, prints, maps, &c. relating to British topography, with his plates and drawings of sepulchral monuments, to be placed in the Antiquaries closet of the Bodleian Library. He left besides a valuable library and cabinet, which were sold agreeably to his direction. It should be added, that he had much private kindness in his nature, was communicative of his knowledge and books to persons engaged in similar studies, was generous to his domestics, and a liberal benefactor to the poor, by whom he was greatly regretted.

GOUSSIER, Louis James, member of several learned societies, was born in 1722, and applied at a very early period to the study of the mathematics. His first labours were to arrange and superintend the publication of the memoirs which the celebrated Condamine gave to the public, in 1751, on the measurement of the three first degrees of the meridian, in the southern hemisphere. In consequence of the ability which he displayed in the share he had in this work, he was invited to co-operate in the Encyclopédie, along with Diderot and D'Alembert. Being charged with the part respecting the mechanical arts, Goussier exercised several of them himself, that he might be better able to give an account of them; such as those of watch-making, lock-making, cabinet-making, turning, &c. All the articles furnished by him display clearness, precision, and method. About the year 1760, the Baron de Marivet invited Goussier to reside with him that he might improve himself in natural philosophy. In 1779 they distributed the prospectus of a New Philosophy of the World, which they proposed to publish conjointly, and which was to make fourteen volumes in quarto; but it was never carried farther than the eighth. Goussier was fond of travelling on foot, and in that manner went over all France. He had a great attachment to hydraulics, and was

tin's "History of Thetford," and of "Vertue's Medals, Coins, and Great Seals, by Simon," in 1780; and in the same year contributed to Mr. Nichols's "Collection of Royal and Noble Wills." Of that which may be called his great work, the principal labour of a large portion of his life, the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, applied to illustrate the History of Families, Manners, Habits, and Arts," he published the first volume, folio, in 1780; a second followed, in two parts, 1796, 1799, including the space from the Norman conquest to the end of the 15th century. This is a splendid performance, the result of industrious research, and replete with particulars that will be regarded as curious and valuable by all who are attached to pursuits of this kind. Of his other separate works may be mentioned "The History and Antiquities of Pleshy," 1803; "A Description of Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick," 1804; and "Coins of the Seleucidæ, Kings of Syria, with Historical Memoirs of their Reigns," 1804. He was the editor or writer of a number of other publications, which it is unnecessary to mention; and he assisted in many literary works by others. He drew up the History of the Society of Antiquaries of London, prefixed to the first volume of their "Archaeologia," in 1770; and contributed papers to the eleven succeeding volumes of that work, and also to the "Vetusta Monuments." With the Gentleman's Magazine he commenced a correspondence in 1767, which he continued almost during his whole life. In 1786 the department of reviewing in that miscellany was chiefly undertaken by him; and of the spirit in which he executed it, an idea may be formed from the following apologetic account written by himself: "If he criticised with warmth and severity certain innovations attempted in church and state, he wrote his sentiments with sincerity and impartiality,—in the fulness of a heart deeply impressed with a sense of the excellence and happiness of the English constitution, both in church and state."

Mr. Gough, after the death of his mother, came into possession of an excellent family residence at Enfield, with the large estate bequeathed him in reversion by his father. He married the daughter of Thomas Hall, esquire, of Goldings, Herts, with whom he lived in an affectionate union, but without issue. His health began to decline in 1805, in consequence of frequent epileptic fits; and he died in February 1809, in the 74th year of his age.
acquainted with every river in the kingdom.
With the same Baron Marivet he published,
in 1789, a work in two volumes octavo, on the
Internal Navigation of France, with an atlas
adapted to the subject. He invented several
curious pieces of mechanism, among which
was a mill, with portable arms, for sawing
planks. This machine was sent to Poland, to
serve as a model for the mills destined to
manufacture the timber in the immense forests
of that country. He invented also a water
level, much used by land-surveyors. This in-
genious mathematician died at Paris, in the
month of October 1799. Dictionnaire Univer-
selle. — J.

GRAHAM, George, an eminent clock and
watchmaker, and most ingenious artist, was
born at Gratwick, a village in the northern
part of Cumberland, in 1675. In 1688 he
came to London, and was placed as an ap-
nrentice with a person of the above profession;
but after being some time in that situation, he
was received into the family of the celebrated
Tompion, who treated him with a kind of pa-
rental affection as long as he lived. Mr. Gra-
ham became not only the most eminent of his
profession; but was, without competition, the
best general mechanic of his time, and had so
complete a knowledge of practical astronomy,
that he gave to various pieces for measuring
time a degree of perfection which had never
before been attained, and invented several
astronomical instruments, which contributed
greatly to the advancement of that science.
He made considerable improvements also in
those which had been before in use; and by a
wonderful manual dexterity was able to con-
struct them with greater accuracy than any
other person then living. A large mural arch,
in the Observatory at Greenwich, was made
for Dr. Halley, under Mr. Graham's immediate
inspection, and divided by his own hand; and
from this incomparable original the best foreign
instruments were constructed by English art-
ists. The sector by which Dr. Bradley first
discovered two new motions in the fixed stars,
was of his invention and make. He comprised
the whole planetary system within the compass
of a small cabinet, and from this model all the
modern orreries have been constructed. When
the French academicians were sent to the
North, to make observations for ascertaining
the figure of the earth, Mr. Graham was thought
the fittest person to supply them with instru-
ments; by means of which they completed
their operations in one year, while those who
went to the South, not being so well fur-
nished, were very much embarrassed and re-
tarded in their operations. Mr. Graham was
many years a member of the Royal Society,
and communicated to it several ingenious and
important discoveries, an account of which
may be found in the Philosophical Transac-
tions, from the thirty-first to the forty-second volume.
They relate chiefly to astronomical and philo-
sophical subjects, among which are a kind of
horary alteration of the magnetic needle; a
quicksilver pendulum, with many curious par-
ticulars relating to the length of the simple
pendulum, upon which he continued to make
experiments till almost the time of his death,
which took place in 1751, when he was seventy-
six years of age. Mr. Graham's disposition
was not less communicative than his genius
was penetrating. His principal object was the
advancement of science and the benefit of
mankind. Being perfectly sincere, he was
above suspicion; and as he was superior to
envy, he was candid. Hutton's Mathematical
Dictionary. — J.

GRAND D'AUSSEY, Peter John Bap-
tist le, conservator of the French National
Library, keeper of the manuscripts, and member
of the Institute, in the class of the moral and
political sciences, was born at Amiens, in 1737.
He acquired the name of D'Aussie from the
chateau, so called, where his father resided;
and having studied in the college of the Jesuits
at Amiens, became professor of rhetoric at
Caen. He continued among the Jesuits till
the dissolution of their order, when he under-
took to superintend the education of the son
of M. de Bouillac, a farmer-general; and some
time after he was employed on the glossary of
M. de Sainte-Palaye, and on the extracts which
Count de Tressan was making for his Biblio-
theque des Romans. He died at Paris in 1800,
and left behind him various works, among
which were the following: "Fabliaux, ou
Contes des douzième et treizième siècles, tra-
duits ou extraits d'après divers manuscrits du
temps, avec des notes historiques et critiques,
et les imitations qui ont été faites de ces contes,
depuis leur origine jusqu'a nos jours," Paris,
1779, 3 vols. 8vo.; "Contes devots, Fables
et Romans anciens, pour servir de suite aux
Fabliaux," ibid. 1781, 8vo. A new and en-
larged edition of "Dissertation sur les Trou-
badours et les Trouvères," 5 vols. 12mo.;
"Histoire de la Vie privée des Français, depuis
l'origine de la nation jusqu'a nos jours," Paris,
1782, 3 vols. 8vo.; "Voyage d'Auvergne,
ibid. 1788, 8vo.; a new edition, under the title
of "Voyage fait en 1787 et 1788 dans la
ci-devant Haute et Basse Auvergne, &c."
ibid. 1793, 3 vols. 8vo; "Vie d'Apollonius de
Tyanes," 2 vols, 8vo. In the fifth volume of
the Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la
Bibliotheque Nationale, there are a great many
articles by Le Grand D'Aussy. He was the
author also of a dissertation "Sur de l'Etat de
la Marine en France au commencement du
quatorzieme siecle," and another "Sur les
anciens Sepultures," published in the Memoirs
of the Institute, among those of the moral and
political sciences. This laborious writer, at
the time of his death, was engaged on a History
of the ancient French language and literature,
arts, sciences, and usages. Dictionnaire Uni-
verselle. — J.

GRANGE, LOUIS DE LA, a very eminent
mathematician, was born at Turin, in 1736.
He was educated at his native place, and both
at school and the university distinguished him-
self in every branch of learning to which he
applied. He acquired the elements of geometry
at the same time that he studied logic and
metaphysics; but his extraordinary talent for
the mathematical sciences did not appear in a
decisive manner till the year following, when
he studied philosophy under Father Beccaria,
who soon discovered that he possessed a superior
talent for calculation. He was destined by his
parents for the law; and in compliance with
their wishes, took his degree as bachelor; but
his genius led him, in an irresistible manner, to
the study of geometry. The first thing which
made him known beyond the boundaries of his
own country, was a letter addressed to the
Marquis Fagnani, canon of Simigaglia, and a
foreign member of the Academy of Sciences at
Berlin; and he soon after corresponded with
Euler and D'Alembert, on the dispute which
had arisen in regard to the propagation of sound
between these two eminent mathematicians,
who were astonished to find themselves in a
manner judged by a geometrical who had
attained only to the age of twenty. His abilities
being now well known, he was made professor
in the military school of artillery, under the
Chevalier Papacain de Antoni, who was the di-
rector of that institution. Count de Saluces,
an officer of artillery, who attended his lec-
tures, conceived such an attachment to the
sciences, that his house became the rendezvous
of a few young men of a similar turn, whose
meetings laid a foundation for the Academy of
Sciences at Turin, which was formally estab-
lished under the succeeding reign. The
meetings of these young men were beheld with
a jealous eye by some of the ministers of
Charles Emanuel III., who were apprehensive
that this infant society would soon eclipse other
literary establishments, in the success of which
they were interested; but they enjoyed the
particular protection of the Duke of Savoy,
afterwards Victor Amadeus III. King of Sar-
dinia, and published the first volume of their
Transactions in 1759, under the title of "Acta
Societatis private Turinensis." This volume,
the greater part of which was the work of La
Grange, excited the admiration and applause of
the learned in every part of Europe. About
this time, the Academy of Sciences at Paris
proposed, as the subject of a prize, the libration
of the moon, or to determine the cause why
the moon, in revolving round the earth, always
turns the same face to it, a few variations ex-
ccepted; a phenomenon first explained by Cas-
sini. Such a subject could not fail of attracting
the attention of La Grange: it enabled him to
make an application of his analytical principles
and discoveries, and the memoir which he
composed on that subject is one of his finest
pieces. This success encouraged the Academy
to propose, as the subject of a prize, the theory
of the satellites of Jupiter, the difficulties of
which La Grange also overcame; but the short-
ness of the time allowed, and the multiplicity
of the calculations, analytical and numerical,
did not permit him to exhaust the subject en-
tirely in a first memoir. Of this he was sen-
sible, and promised to resume the subject,
which his other avocations, however, prevented
him from doing; but twenty-four years after,
Laplace took up that difficult theory, and com-
pleted it. About the same time, his attention
was engaged by a problem of a different kind.
Fermat, an eminent mathematician, had left
some remarkable theorems respecting the pro-
perities of numbers, which he discovered by
induction; and he promised the demonstrations,
but at his death no traces of them could be
found. Many mathematicians had employed
themselves on these theorems; but with very
little success. Euler alone had penetrated into
that difficult path; and La Grange, in demon-
strating or rectifying some of Euler's opinions,
resolved a problem which gave him a key to all
the rest, and from which he deduced very im-
portant consequences. When Euler was about
to return to Petersburgh, D'Alembert proposed
La Grange as a fit person to supply the place
of that eminent mathematician in the Academy
of Sciences at Berlin. Being recommended
also by Euler himself, he was appointed direc-
tor of the Academy in the class of the physico-
mathematical sciences, and took possession of
his new situation in November 1766. He now spent twenty years, scarcely ever going beyond the boundaries of the city of Berlin or its environs, engaged in the most sublime speculations, and enriched the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences with a great many valuable papers, of such extent and importance, that they might be considered as distinct works. He composed also his "Mecanique Analytique," which he was anxious to have printed at Paris, and the work made its appearance in 1788.

On the death of Frederick II., when the Academy of Berlin assumed a new form, Count de Mirabeau endeavoured to detach him from Berlin, and persuade M. de Calonne, then controller-general, to invite him to France. The King of Sardinia, hearing of his intention to quit Berlin, made him the most honourable and advantageous offers in his power; and the Marquis de la Caraccioli, now become prime minister to the King of the Two Sicilies, endeavoured to draw him to Naples. His Prussian Majesty also, and his minister Count de Hertzberg, curator of the Academy, spared no pains to retain him at Berlin. But his attachment to France, and his connection with Condorcet and La Place, outweighed every other consideration, and he arrived at Paris in 1787.

In the Academy of Sciences he was the eldest of the eight foreign members; and to give him a right of voting in all their deliberations, this title was changed into that of veteran pensionary. When the French revolution broke out, and swept before it all the ancient institutions, an attempt was made to draw him to Berlin, and restore him to his former situation. He even agreed to the proposal, and Herault de Sechelles, to whom he applied for a passport, offered him, for greater security, a mission to Prussia, but Madame La Grange would not consent to quit her country. The Normal School, of which he was named professor, had only a temporary existence, and therefore scarcely allowed him time to explain his ideas in regard to the foundation of arithmetic and algebra, and their application to geometry. The Polytechnic School was attended with better success; and among the happy effects produced by it, may be classed that of having restored La Grange to analysis. Here he had an opportunity of developing those ideas on the subject of the differential and integral calculus, of which traces were to be found in two memoirs published by him in 1772. He accordingly composed his theory of Analytical Functions, and his lessons on the calculation of these functions, which went through several editions. He published also his treatise on the Solution of Numerical Equations, with notes to illustrate the theory of equations in general. The desire of multiplying useful applications induced him to undertake a new edition of his "Mecanique Analytique," and he laboured on it with great ardour, and with all the intellectual power which he could have employed at any period of his life. But this intense labour occasioned a degree of fatigue which brought symptoms of debility manifestly denoting an exhausted constitution. He was sensible of his danger, but looked forward to the future with serenity. A short time before his death he was visited by his friends Lacpepe, Monge, and Chaptal, with whom he held an interesting conversation. He observed to them, that death was not to be feared, explained his ideas respecting life, the seat of which he considered as spread over the whole body, and then said, "I have performed my task; I have acquired some celebrity in the mathematics; I have hated nobody; I have done no ill; it is now proper to finish."Scarce had his friends left him, when he fell into a fainting fit, and died two days after, on the 10th of April 1813. La Grange was of a delicate, but sound constitution. His tranquillity, moderation, and an austere and frugal regimen, from which he rarely ever deviated, prolonged his life to more than seventy-seven years. He was twice married; first to a lady of his own country, who died in 1783, and afterwards to Madame Lemonnier, the daughter of the celebrated French astronomer of that name. Gentle, and even timid in conversation, he took a pleasure in asking questions on such subjects as were likely to add to his stock of knowledge. When he spoke, it was always in a tone of doubt; and his first words usually were, "I do not know." He respected the opinions of others, and was far from establishing his own as a rule. However, when he had once formed an opinion, it was difficult to induce him to give it up. Some time before his death he had been made a count of the French empire; he was also a member of the Institute, and of the Board of Longitude; a senator, and grand officer of the Legion of Honour. His principal works are, "Mecanique Analytique," new and enlarged edition, Paris, 1811, 4to.; "Theorie des Fonctions Analytiques," ibid. 1797, 4to.; "Lecons sur le Calcul des Fonctions," ibid. 1806, 8vo.; "Trait de la Resolution des Equations numeriques de tous les degres," ibid. 1808, 4to. Of these valuable productions, with which he enriched the department of the mathematics,
the most remarkable and the most important is his "Mecanique Analytique." His "Functions Analytique" hold only a secondary place, notwithstanding the beauty of the developements. A notation incommmodious, and calculations embarrassing, though luminous, will prevent mathematicians from employing, except in difficult and doubtful cases, his symbols and names; and he himself, in the second edition of his "Mechanique," has followed the usual notation. La Grange wrote also a great many memoirs, chiefly on the propagation of sound, and the gravitation of the planets, which were published in the volumes of the Academy of Berlin from the year 1767 to 1787. He transmitted some likewise to the Academy of Turin, of which he had been named honorary president, after its formal establishment in 1783. *La Prusse Litteraire par l'Abbe Domina. The Edges of La Grange read before the Institute of France by Delambre.*

GRANGER, JAMES, a popular writer in biography, has left no record of his own parentage and education. It appears, however, that he studied some time at Christ-church, Oxford, that he took orders, and was presented by the dean and chapter of Windsor to the vicarage of Shiplake, Oxon., in the dedication of his Biographical History to Horace Walpole, he says, "My name and person are known to few, as I had the good fortune to retire early to independence, obscurity, and content. My lot indeed is humble; so are my wishes. I write neither for fame nor bread; but have taken up the pen for the same reason that some of my brethren have laid it down, that is, only to amuse myself." The work to which this is prefixed, and which he mentions as having been the employment of his leisure hours for several years of his life, is intituled, "A Biographical History of England, from Egbert the Great to the Revolution; consisting of Characters disposed in different classes, and adapted to a methodical catalogue of engraved British Heads," 1769, 4 vols. thin 4to. The idea of making a biographical work a mere appendage to a collection of prints, many of them very poor productions of art, and blending the lowest and most incomconsiderable characters with the most important, is frivolous in a literary view; but Mr. Granger was not a writer of a low order, and his portraits are generally sketched with spirit and discrimination, and with considerable impartiality. The work was popular, and went through two subsequent editions in 8vo. It contributed much to diffuse a taste for the collection of engraved portraits; an innocent amusement of itself, but as practised by amateurs of little moral delicacy, the cause of frequent mutilations of books, by tearing out their prints. Mr. Granger was a man of great piety and humanity, but something of an humourist. He published in 1772, a sermon preached in his parish church, entitled "An Apology for the Brute Creation; or Abuse of Animals censured," which he whimsically dedicated to "T. B. Drayman," as the severest exerciser of the lash, and most profane swearer, he had known. In the following year he printed another parochial discourse on "The Nature and Extent of Industry," with the address "To the Inhabitants of the Parish of Shiplake who neglect the Service of the Church, and spend the Sabbath in the worst of Idleness, this plain Sermon, which they never heard, and probably will never read, is inscribed." Though these local and personal strokes gave offence from the pulpit, the discourses were much approved by the public, and many copies were purchased by benevolent persons for distribution. In 1773 or 1774 Mr. Granger accompanied Lord Mountstuart (since Earl of Bute), on a tour to Holland, where his lordship made a large collection of portraits. His death was remarkable, and what to many minds will appear a singular boon of Providence. On Sunday, April 14, 1776, after reading prayers and preaching in apparent good health, as he was in the act of administering the sacrament of the Lord's supper, he was struck with an apoplexy, and expired on the following morning. It is conjectured that he was then about sixty years of age. He had collected considerable materials for a continuation of his work, the use of which was thus prevented. His collection of portraits, exceeding fourteen thousand in number, was brought to sale. *Granger's Hist. Gent. Magaz.* — A.

GRIESBACH, JOHN JACOB, a very learned German divine, born in 1745 at Buzbach in Hesse Darmstadt, was son of the minister of that place, who afterwards removed, first to Sachsenhausen, and then to Frankfort. Young Griesbach, who from his childhood manifested a great ardour for the acquisition of knowledge, after receiving the rudiments of learning at home, was sent to the Gymnasion at Frankfort, where he became thoroughly versed in the learned languages. In 1762 he removed to the university of Tubingen, where he pursued the studies of philology, philosophy, and theology. After the German custom
he sought for improvement at different seminaries, and passed two years at Halle, and one
more at Leipzic, diligently attending the lectures
of the eminent professors of those uni-

versities. He returned to Halle in 1767,
where, in the following year, he took
the degree of M.A. It was now his great object
to obtain a personal knowledge of the religious
sects in other countries, and to consult their
principal libraries, for which purpose, in 1769,
he commenced an extensive tour. He passed
through Holland to England, where he spent
several months in examining the libraries of
the British Museum, and of Oxford and Cam-
bridge. In 1770 he visited Paris and its libra-
ries, and in both countries made himself ac-
ocquainted with the most eminent scholars.

Returning to Frankfort in that year, he for
some time employed himself in arranging all
the learned treasures he had collected; and
in 1771 he defended at Halle his critical dis-
sertation “De Codicibus quatuor Evangelio-
orum Origenianis,” and commenced lecturing
at that university. His merit caused him in
1773 to be appointed professor extraordinary
of divinity; and in 1775 he married Frede-
rica Juliana the sister of his friend Schutz, a
celebrated philologist. His first great work,
a critical edition of the historical books of the
New Testament in Greek, appeared in 1774,
1775, in which last year he removed to Jena,
whether he had been invited to take the office
of third professor of divinity. He entered
upon his function by some learned programmes,
and on taking the degree of D.D. in 1777 he
defended a dissertation entitled “Curarum in
historiam textus Graeci Epistolorum Paulina-
rum, Specimen I.” in which he displayed
singular critical acuteness. In that year was
completed his edition of the whole Greek
Testament in two volumes, with the title
“N. T. Graece, textum ad fidem Codicum,
Versionum et Patrum emendavit, et lectio-
onis variatatem adjicit J. J. G.” At Jena he
wrote on academical occasions a number of
learned programmes on biblical subjects, seve-
ral of which were reprinted in the collections
of academical pieces. He was indefatigable
in performing the duties of his station, and
whilst his health and strength continued un-
impaired, he gave three lectures daily on dif-

ferent branches of theological study. With his
reputation, his labours increased by new
appointments. In 1780 he was nominated
inspector over the students from Weimar and
Eisenach, and in that year was elected to the
office of vice-rector, which he frequently

held afterwards. In 1781 he was made eccle-
siastical counsellor to the Duke of Saxe We-
mar; and in 1782 was chosen prelate and
deputy of the district of Jena. His important
work, entitled “Symbolae ad supplemen-
tas et corrigendas varias Novi Testamenti
lectiones. Accedit multorum N. T. codicum
Græorum descriptio et examen,” was pub-
lished in two parts at Halle in 1785, 1793,
and was received with interest by the learned,
though the author found reason to complain in
his preface, that on account of his comparison
of different manuscripts and printed copies of
the New Testament, he had been treated with
abuse by some whose zeal for particular
opinions was greater than their candour or
liberty. He continued to employ himself

in the perfecting of his edition of the N. T.
and actively engaged in the typographical
arrangements for the fine impression which
appeared in four volumes, 1803, 4, 6, and 7.
A larger edition begun in 1796 and finished
in 1806, was calculated for sale in England
as well as in Germany. The late Duke of
Grafton’s munificence in distributing copies of
it is well known. Besides the publications
above mentioned, he printed an “Introduction
to the Study of popular Dogmatics,” and sent
various communications to periodical literary
works.

The health of this eminent scholar and
divine began rapidly to decline in 1811, and in
the beginning of 1812 he was obliged to relin-
quish the task of lecturing. A disorder of
the chest carried him off on March 24th of
that year, in the 68th year of his age. Pro-

fessor Griesbach was of an athletic form of
body, with a grave, penetrating, and some-
what austere aspect, but which concealed real
kindness of heart. His moral principles were
pure and elevated; his spirit was independent,
and his philanthropy universal. Mem. of
Griesbach, by Fred. Aug. Köthe, Professor at
Jena. Montb. Rev. — A.

Guignes, Joseph de, a distinguished
French orientalist, was born in 1721 at Po-
toise. He studied the eastern languages
under the celebrated Fourmont, and was ap-
pointed King’s interpreter of them in 1741. Devot-
ing himself to this object, he took great pains in
the investigation of the Chinese characters,
and imagined that he had discovered their
origin from three Egyptian letters, whence he
deduced the conclusion, which some other
learned men had before adopted, that the Chi-

nese were a colony from Egypt; a notion
sufficiently refuted by more accurate enquirers.
In 1753 he was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, the memoirs of which he enriched with a great number of papers on the religion, history, and mythology of the Egyptians and eastern nations. He was engaged for thirty-five years in the Journal de Scavans, to which also he contributed numerous articles on similar topics. He rendered a great service to oriental literature in France by discovering the punches and matrices of the types which Savary de Breves, ambassador from Henry IV. had brought from Constantinople, but were now in such a state that Guignes alone could put them in order; and from them he was enabled to cast founts of the Arabic, Syriac, Hebrew, Persian, Armenian, Turkish, and Chinese. Of his works, the principal, and that which cost him the labour of many years, was "Histoire generale des Huns, des Turcs, des Mogols, et des autres Tartares occidentaux," 4 vols. 4to., 1756, a performance of vast research, taken from Chinese and other oriental manuscripts, and very useful for consultation, but not agreeable to read on account of its defects in style and its repetitions. Gibbon, who frequently refers to it in his chapter on the Huns and other pastoral nations, mentions the author as "a skilful and laborious interpreter of the Chinese language, who has laid open new and important scenes in the history of mankind." His other publications are "Abregé de la Vie d’Etienne Fourmont," 1747, 4to.; the "Memoire" above mentioned to prove that the Chinese were a colony of Egyptians, 1759, 12mo.; "Chou-King," a sacred book among the Chinese, first translated by Gaubil, and reprinted by De Guignes with notes, 1770, 4to.; "L’Art Militaire de Chinois," 4to.; "Essai historique sur la Typographie Orientale et Grecque," 1787, 4to.; "Principes de Composition Typographique," for the use of the compositors employed on the oriental types, 1790, 4to. He likewise wrote many notices of Arabic manuscripts for the catalogue of the royal library. He passed a life immersed in study, without ambition, or care for more income than a literary competence. Of this he was deprived by the changes of the Revolution, but still preserved his cheerful temper and independent spirit. By the help of a small legacy from a fellow academian he was enabled to subsist till his death in 1800 at Paris, in his seventy-ninth year. Dict. Histoire.—A.

Gundling, Nicholas Jerome, brother of the preceding, one of the greatest ornaments of the university of Halle, and professor of jurisprudence, eloquence, and antiquities, was born at a village near Nuremberg in 1671. Having studied theology at Altdorf, Jena, and Leipzig, in 1699, he accompanied, in the quality of tutor, two young men of rank to Halle, where Thomasius, who entertained a very high opinion of his abilities, advised him to resign the study of theology and apply to jurisprudence and the belles-lettres, in which he had already made considerable progress. He now became one of the most favourite scholars of that eminent man; and after prosecuting this new career a short time, was made doctor of laws in 1703. The lectures which he gave on rhetoric, history, and jurisprudence were at Hersbruch, to which his mother was obliged to fly in consequence of the war. He studied at Altdorf, Helmstadt, and Jena; and on completing his academic studies, accompanied two young gentleman on their travels. When Frederick I. of Prussia established a new academy for the nobility at Berlin, Gundling was appointed to be professor of history in that institution. This academy being given up, on the King's death, his successor, Frederick William, wished to find a literary man to read to him from ancient and modern history while at dinner, and in the evenings at Potsdam and Wusterhausen, and to give him extracts from the gazettes. Gundling was recommended for this purpose, and was appointed by the King an aulic counsellor, gazette reader, and historiographer. He was afterwards raised to the rank of Baron; obtained various other titles, and was made president of the Academy of Sciences. He died at Potsdam in April 1731. Gundling, though pedantic in his manners, and addicted to his bottle, was a learned man, and wrote various works, chiefly of the historical kind, which, though severely treated by Thomasius, are said by Von Loen to be written with great solidity and spirit. He rendered considerable service to geography by his map of the Mark of Brandenburgh. In 1713, 1714, and 1715 he travelled through that district; discovered the errors of former maps, and having observed the situation of the different places and towns, with the course of the rivers, collected materials for a new description and an improved map, which was engraved and published at Berlin on two sheets. Hirschberg's Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century. —J.

Gundling, James Paul, Baron von, a Brandenburgh statesman and writer, son of a clergyman at Nuremberg, was born in 1673.
received with so much applause, and he rendered himself so advantageously known by some publications, that, in 1705, he was appointed to be extraordinary professor of philosophy, without having previously obtained the usual degree of master. In the next year, he was invited to Altdorf to fill the place of Wagenseil, under whom he had laid the first foundation of his extensive knowledge; but he declined that offer, and remained at Halle, where he was nominated to the professorship of philosophy, eloquence, and the law of nature. He obtained also other advantages, and died pro-rector of the university, in December 1729. Gundling possessed talents which qualified him to be eminently useful as a man of letters; a great deal of natural vivacity; a comprehensive judgment, and a quick perception. He had also a fervid imagination, with the talent of expressing himself in the most agreeable manner. His memory was exceedingly retentive, and to all these qualities he added an uncommon share of learning. Conscious of his own powers, he despised those narrow boundaries within which so many others suffered themselves to be confined; and he exercised a freedom in thinking, speaking, and writing; which he carried to a degree of which there had been before no instance in Germany. The branches of knowledge to which he rendered the greatest service were philosophy, history, and jurisprudence. History, in particular, was under considerable obligations to him, especially that of Germany, and the history of literature and philosophy. He furnished also valuable contributions to ecclesiastical history; and as he knew where historical information of every kind was to be obtained, he was enabled to throw new light on many confused events, as well as on dark and obscure circumstances in regard to genealogies and chronology. He had formed to himself a peculiar German style, the phraseology of which was not well chosen. Latin and French expressions continually occur in his writings, which are lively, but always severe; and in consequence of these defects his German works would have met with fewer readers had not the excellence of their contents made up for the negligence in the language and style. Of his writings a catalogue is given in the work which is our authority. That entitled “Gundlingiana, containing pieces on jurisprudence, philosophy, history, criticism, literature, and other subjects,” 45 parts, Hale, 1715—1732, 8vo., is considered as his master-piece, and is highly praised both by Struve and by Reimann. He wrote also a great number of learned dissertations; and republished some books which had become scarce, such as “Aventini Annales Boiorum,” Lips., 1710, fol., and “N. Burgundi Historia Belgica,” Hale, 1708, 4to. Hirsching’s Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century.

— J.

GUY'S, Peter-Augustine, a French writer and traveller, was born at Marseilles in 1720, and followed the profession of a merchant with great respectability. Having made frequent voyages to the East, in pursuit of his business, he regarded the country and people with the eye of an observer of taste and reading, and the fruit was his “Voyage Literaire de la Grece,” 2 vols. 12mo. 1777. This is an agreeable work, written with vivacity, and valuable for its illustrations of ancient manners and customs by comparison with those still subsisting unchanged in various parts of Greece. It was well received by the literary world, and was translated into English, but with the foolish title of a “Sentimental Journey.” The Greeks were so well satisfied with the character he drew of them, that the Athenians, reviving a ceremonial which had long been in disuse, unanimously conferred upon him the honour of citizenship. His other writings are, “Relation Abregée de ses Voyages en Italie, et dans le Nord;” a “Translation of the Elegies of Tibullus;” an “Essay upon the Antiquities of Marseilles;” and an “Eloge de Duguay Trouin.” He was a member of the Academy of Marseilles. He had undertaken another voyage to the Levant for the purpose of correcting and enlarging his work on Greece, when he died at Zante, in 1799. Dict. Hist.—A.

GYLENBORG, Charles, a celebrated Swedish statesman, was born at Upsal, 1769. He received the principal part of his education at the school of his native place, where he obtained distinction by his progress in learning. Having a strong attachment to a military life he joined the King’s camp in Livonia in 1701, and became adjutant to Count Charles Gustavus Mörner; but the King removed him in a little time from the army to the civil department, for which he seemed to be well qualified by his talents, and in 1703 sent him as secretary of legation to London, where he was made resident in 1710 and envoy in 1715. Here he cultivated the acquaintance of learned men, by whom he was highly esteemed; and was elected a member of the Royal Society. He however fell into disgrace on account of a small tract, entitled “Re-
marques d'un Marchand Anglois," of which he was supposed to be the author, and which was considered as a satire against the English nation. Being now looked upon as a secret enemy to Great Britain, he was narrowly watched; some of his letters were intercepted, and he was, at length, publicly accused of holding a correspondence with Baron Gortz and the enemies of the reigning family, in order to excite a rebellion in the kingdom, which was to be supported by Swedish troops. He was therefore arrested on the 9th of February 1717, and all his papers were seized. This conduct towards an accredited ambassador made a great noise in all the courts of Europe; and by way of retaliation, the English envoy at Stockholm was subjected to a similar treatment, by order of the Swedish government. The English court, however, endeavoured to justify the step it had taken, by publishing the epistolary correspondence which Gyllenborg had carried on with various ministers, and particularly Baron Gortz (see that article); but as many of the European courts, and especially that of France, interfered, Gyllenborg was released, at the end of some months, and on the 7th of July, went on board an English ship, and proceeded to Stockholm. Immediately after his arrival, he repaired to the King, who was then at Strömstadt, and vindicated himself in so able a manner, that His Majesty not only continued him in favour, but retained him with himself for some time. After the King’s death, he promoted to the utmost of his power the views of the Princess Ulrica; and when she wished, in 1720, to raise her consort to the throne, Gyllenborg was the first person of the same rank who announced her intention. He was then made a senator, and obtained other marks of honour; after which he exerted himself to support the measures of France, and to oppose, as far as possible, the politics of England. Being appointed, in 1739, to be president of the chancery, and directing minister in all affairs, both foreign and domestic, he deprived the English of the advantages they had before enjoyed in Sweden, dismissed all their agents at the Swedish iron and copper works, and renewed all the old treaties with France. He had a great, if not the principal share in exciting the war against Russia; but his dexterity enabled him to throw the blame of the unfortunate result of it, in so plausible a manner, on the shoulders of others, that he was more esteemed by the nation. He increased his consequence with the royal family by appearing to favour the choice made of Adolphus Frederick; and he was one of the first senators who congratulated him on his elevation. He retained his importance till the time of his death, which took place in the month of September 1746. Besides the tract above mentioned, Gyllenborg wrote “Disputatio de Regno Ostro-Gothorum in Italia,” Upsalia, 1696. Hirschberg’s Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century. Gezelii Biographiska Lexicon.—J.
HABERLIN, Francis Dominicus, LL.D. professor of history and public law in the university of Helmstadt, a privy counsellor of justice to the Duke of Brunswick, and librarian to the university, considered by the Germans as one of their best historians, was born in January 1720 at Grimmelingen, a village not far from Ulm, where his father was a clergyman. He studied at the gymnasium of Ulm, and afterwards at Gottingen, where he took the degree of doctor of laws in 1748. He was made a professor of public law in 1751, and principal professor in 1763; and died in the month of April 1787, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His principal production is entitled "An Extract from the Universal History," Halle, 1767-1773, 12 vols. 8vo. It is properly a history of the German empire, and comes down to the year 1548. From the singular title, which is very ill suited to the work, one might be induced to consider it as an extract from a larger one, but the title was merely a bookseller's artifice in order to attract purchasers. It was continued in another work entitled "Newest History of the German Empire, from the beginning of the Smalcaldian War to the present Time," Halle, 1775-1791, 21 vols, 8vo.; which was also continued after the author's death by Baron von Senkenberg of Giessen, and very much approved. The style of Haberlin's history is diffuse; but it is esteemed a classical work by the Germans. It is highly extolled by Putter, who remarks that the sections in it devoted to the public law of the middle ages abound with information on that subject. It is distinguished by great depth of research as well as a strict adherence to truth, and is accompanied with authorities which sometimes are almost superfluous. The author is copious in his narration of events; but frequently extends it to too great minuteness. The most important of Haberlin's other works are "Dissertatio I. de Familia augusta Wilhelmi Conquestoris, Regis Anglie, Diplomatibus et optimis Scriptoribus innixa," Gotth. 1745, 4to. "Venerandum vetustatis monumentum, sistens statuta Sustenstia Latina, Seculo xii. in literas redacta," Helmst. 1759, 4to. "Analexta mediæ Ævi ad illustranda Jura et Res Germanicas," Norimb. et Lips. 1764, 8vo. "The Roman Conclave, or an Account of what takes place at Rome from the death of a Pope till the choice and coronation of a new one," Leipsic and Helmstadt, 1769, 8vo. "Lesser Works respecting the History and public Law of Germany," Helmstadt, 1774-1776, four parts, 8vo. "Hirsching's Manual of Eminent Men who died in the 18th Century. — J.

HALTAUS, Christian Gottlieb, rector of St. Nicholas' school at Leipsic, was born in that city, of poor parents, in 1702. While a student he recommended himself by his diligence to several of the professors, and particularly the celebrated J. Burchard Menecke, who employed him to assist him in his collection of the writers on the history of Germany. This occupation excited in him a desire to make deeper researches into the history of the middle ages; and as he suffered nothing to divert him from his pursuit, he was enabled, at a very early age, to give honourable proofs of his diligence and ability. After taking his degree as master of philosophy, he remained almost without any public employment till the year 1734, when he obtained the place of third teacher in the school of St. Nicholas, of which, in 1751, he became rector. He discharged the
duties of these offices with great fidelity, and died in February 1758. Haltaus was a man of an upright character; modest, amiable, and sincere. Though his time was much occupied with his scholastic duties, he found leisure to compose the following works, which display an extensive acquaintance with the history of the middle ages: "Calendarium mediæ Ævi, praecipue Germanicum, in quo obscuriora mensium, dieorum, festorumque nomina ex antiquis monumentis tam editis quam manuscriptis eruntur atque illustrantur, multi etiam errores modeste corrigitur, in usum historici ac rei diplomaticæ." Lips. 1729, 8vo. This is a small work, but it is compiled from very scarce books and manuscripts, and must have cost much labour. Haltaus left among his manuscripts so many additions, that a new edition, very much improved, was published by Professor Boehme, at Leipsic, 1772, 8vo. "De jure publico certo Germanico mediæ Ævi," ibid. 1735, 4to. "De turribus Germanorum mediæ Ævi, et quæ cognati sunt argumenti," ibid. 1757, 4to. "Glossarium Germanicum mediæ Ævi, maximam partem e diplomaticis, multis praeterea aliis monumentis tam editis quam ineditis adornatum, indicibus necessariori instructum. Praefatus est J. G. Boehme, Prof. Lips." ibid. 1758, fol. This learned and important work, which is of great use in explaining ancient records and other monuments of the middle ages, is written in good Latin, and was completed and published after the author's death. It forms an excellent companion to Wachter's Glossarium. Adelung's Continuation of Jöcher's Allgem. gelehr. Lexicon. Hirschberg's Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century. — J.

Haydn, Joseph, a very eminent composer of music, was born in 1732, at Rohrath, a village in Lower Austria. His father was a poor wheelwright, who, without any knowledge of music, was fond of amusing himself after work with playing on an old harp to his own and his wife's singing. This humble performance doubtless awakened the musical faculty in his three sons, who all became proficient in the art, though Joseph, the eldest, left the rest far behind in celebrity. His early talent for music having attracted the notice of the schoolmaster of Hainburg, who was a relation of his father's, he was taken by him at six years of age, and instructed both in that art, and in reading, writing, and the Latin grammar. He had begun to play on several instruments, when the chapel-master of the court and cathedral of Vienna coming to visit the dean of Haimburg, young Haydn was brought to exhibit before him, and the consequence was, that an offer was made to take him as one of the children of the choir. This he gladly accepted, and during eight years, amidst privations and chastisements, he occupied this situation. His voice became celebrated in Vienna, and it was fashionable to go to the cathedral for the purpose of hearing him; but about his sixteenth year, the natural change of his organs began to take place. It is affirmed that his master, desirous of preserving the honour of his choir, had persuaded his simple pupil to submit to the means for fixing his voice at the present point of excellence, and that the casual arrival of his father alone prevented the execution of this shameful project. Soon after, a boyish frolic was made a pretext for turning him peniless into the street one evening in November, when he passed the night upon a stone bench. In this forlorn condition, a worthy but very indigent musician took pity on him, and gave him a place at his frugal board, and the corner of a garret without a fire-place, furnished with a bed of sacking, a crumpled chair and table, and a decayed harpsichord.

Thus, in the midst of penury and suffering, Haydn began a career which was to prove so brilliant. Modest and patient, he was indebted to indefatigable industry for that proficiency in science which at length rendered him perhaps the first composer of his time. The elementary works of Matheson and Fuchs, and the sonatas of Emanuel Bach, were his chief studies; and if he followed any particular model in his own works, it was the latter. Metastasio lodged in the house of which Haydn occupied the garret, and employed him for three years to give his niece lessons in singing and the harpsichord, for which he was remunerated by his board only; and it is lamented by his biographer that the poet did not discover the great musician. The first public employment he acquired was that of organist to the friars of the Misericordia, but the salary was so small, that he was obliged to perform in other places to obtain mere necessaries. At the age of eighteen he composed for a German baron a quartetto which succeeded, and from that time he was the author of a number of trios and sonatas, which were often published by the scholars to whom he gave them, without consulting him, or giving him a share in the profit. His reputation by degrees made its way, and in 1760, at the age of twenty-eight, he was just raised above indigence, by being appointed maestro di capella.
JOSEPHUS HAYDN.

From an original picture by J. E. Heinzl at Vienna.
in second to Prince Esterhazy. His music, on account of its originality and difficulty, for a time was not generally relished in Germany, and underwent criticism; but at length it was as much admired by professors for science as for invention. At the death of Werner, his superior in place, he succeeded to the direction of all the music of the Prince, who was a judge as well as a lover of that art; and he passed thirty years in the residences of Esterhazy and Eisenstadt in Hungary, passing only two or three months at Vienna when the Prince came to court. He had the misfortune to contract an ill-sorted marriage, the heavy chain of which (says his biographer) he bore with exemplary resignation for forty years. Although his fame provoked the envy of the Vienna musicians, the two greatest names in the art, Gluck and Mozart, warmly declared their esteem for him, and treated him with great friendship. In return he did justice to their merits, and at the death of the latter was extremely affected, declaring the loss irreparable. The advice of Baron Van Swieten induced him, in 1790, the year of Prince Nicholas Esterhazy’s death, to visit England, and he repeated the visit in 1794, being absent from home a year and a half each time. In London he was received with the greatest distinction by the royal family and all the patrons of musical talents; and he considerably improved his fortune by these journeys. He was strongly solicited to settle in England for the remainder of his life; but love for his native country, and gratitude to the house of Esterhazy, prevented his compliance. After his last return, he purchased a small house, with a garden, in the suburbs of Vienna, in which he passed the closing ten years of his life. In 1806 he fell into a state of debility, which confined him to his house; and the weakness of his fingers rendered it necessary to construct a piano for his use with particularly easy keys. There was still, however, reserved for him a public triumph of a very interesting kind. A society of musical amateurs at Vienna, of the first rank, had formed a weekly concert, consisting of about 1500 persons, in which the finest pieces were executed by professors and private performers. In March 1808 they determined to close the season with Haydn’s “Creation,” and to procure the presence of the author himself. He was brought in an arm-chair, and received at the staircase by the Princess Esterhazy and a number of persons of distinction, who conducted him through a crowded audience to a seat at the upper end of the room, amidst general ac-

clamations. The old man was almost over- come with the scene, and with a faltering voice could only say, “Never, never did I feel the like—let me die at this moment—I shall enter among the blessed in heaven!” At this instant the music struck up, played by the ablest performers on their several instruments, and nothing but tears and lifted hands remained for the expression of Haydn’s emotions. He was judiciously spared a long continuance of such exhausting sensations, and was carried off in triumph after the first act, spreading his arms at his exit by way of a parting benediction. Such it proved, for the 31st of the following May terminated his life, at the age of 76. His funeral honours were cut short by the hostile occupation of the Austrian capital, and the requiem of Mozart was the most appropriate offering made to his remains. The private character of Haydn was highly estimable. Patient in adverse fortune, modest in prosperity, grateful to his patrons, beneficent to his relations, affectionate to his friends, he displayed a kind and amiable disposition in every relation of life.

To his professional excellence there cannot be a more feeling and decisive testimony than that of Dr. Burney, who introduces a brief account of his music, by calling him “the admirable and matchless Haydn, from whose productions I have received more pleasure late in my life, when tired of most other music, than I ever received in the most ignorant and rapturous part of my youth, when every thing was new, and the disposition to be pleased undiminished by critics or satiety.” His compositions were extremely numerous, comprehending symphonies, sonatas, concertos, quartets, operas, oratorios, and instrumental pieces of every class. In church-music he obtained great applause. “His instrumental Passion in parts (says Dr. Burney) consists of slow movements on the subject of the last seven sentences of our Saviour, in strains truly impassioned, full of heartfelt grief and dignified sorrow.” His powers of expression appear to have been universal. The same writer says, “A general cheerfulness and good humour reigns in his allegros, which exhilarate every hearer. His adagios are sublime and pathetic.” His symphonies were particularly admired, and are become an indispensable part of all concerts. The professional eminence he attained was attested by the numerous honours he received from literary and musical societies, among which were the University of Oxford, the Academy of Stockhölm, and the French Na-
HELL, MAXIMILIAN, professor of astronomy, and director of the Imperial observatory in the university of Vienna, member of most of the learned societies of Europe, was born in 1720, at Chemnitz, in Hungary, where his father was director of all the hydraulic machines belonging to the neighbouring mines. Having completed his school-education at Neusol, he entered in 1738 into the society of the Jesuits, who, in 1740, sent him to the college of Vienna. At this seminary he studied philosophy for three years, during which he displayed a great mechanical genius, and employed his leisure hours in constructing water-clocks, terrestrial and celestial globes, and other machines of the like kind. In the years 1744 and 1745, he devoted himself to his favourite pursuit, mathematics, under the care of the celebrated Fraelich, and not only assisted Franz, the astronomer of the Jesuits' observatory, in his astronomical labours, but also in arranging the museum of experimental philosophy. In the years 1746 and 1747 he was a teacher of the Greek and Latin languages in the catholic school of Leutschau, in Hungary; and while in this situation, he improved himself in astronomy, for which purpose he was supplied with the necessary instruments from the Jesuits' college, and the mathematical museum at Vienna. In 1750 he published, but without his name, "Adjumentum memorie manuale Chronologico-genealogico-historicum;" which has since been translated into various languages, and of which a new edition, with his name, and a great many additions, appeared in 1774. Having obtained the priesthood in 1751, and completed the third year of his probation at Neusol in Hungary in 1752, about which period he began building the observatory of Tyrrnau, in conjunction with the director of the college of that town, Borgetas Keri, the degree of doctor and the public professorship of mathematics at Clausenburg were conferred on him, as a reward for his indefatigable zeal. He was likewise entrusted with the care of establishing a new college, and an observatory, at that place, and of providing the necessary philosophical and mathematical instruments, chemical apparatus, and books. At Clausenburg he published, "Elementa Arithmeticae numerice et literalis," for the use of his pupils; and he had formed a plan for similar works on every branch of the mathematics, but was prevented from carrying it into execution by an invitation to Vienna in the end of September 1755. Marinoni, the imperial astronomer, who died about this time, bequeathed to the court all his astronomical instruments which Charles VI. had caused to be constructed for him; and the university of Vienna, to whom the Emperor presented them, being desirous to render them as useful as possible, obtained permission from the government to construct an observatory above the new buildings of the university. The superintendence of the additions necessary for this purpose was consigned to Father J. Franz, and as he was no stranger to Hell's astronomical talents, he recommended him as astronomer and director of the observatory, and this choice was approved by the court. Hell not only gave to the observatory the best and most convenient form, and furnished it so completely that it became one of the first in Europe, but was indefatigable in making observations so as to accomplish the object of his destination. He was also charged to give lectures on mechanics, which were then introduced in order to fit young men for different departments where such knowledge was requisite; but the multiplicity of his other employments, and the new labour of calculating and editing Astronomical Ephemerides on the model of the French Connoissance des Temps, obliged him to solicit for leave to resign the professorship of mechanics, which he accordingly obtained. The period from 1757 to 1767, during which he enjoyed more leisure, he devoted entirely to astronomical observations and calculations for the Ephemerides, each volume of which, published annually, contained evident proofs of his assiduity.

In the year 1767 Hell was invited by Christian VII., King of Denmark, to observe the expected transit of Venus in an island of the Frozen Ocean, near Wardöehus, at the northern extremity of Europe. He had before refused two invitations of the like kind; but notwithstanding the great difficulties and dangers with which this long journey was likely to be attended, and the infirm state of his health, he accepted the offer. The Danish minister, Baron Von Thott, to whom the sciences are under so many obligations, had the care of making the necessary preparations, and to his prudent regulations was the philosophical world in a great measure indebted for the successful result of the expedition. Hell, accompanied by J. Sainovies, a member of the same order, who was to act as his assistant, set out on the 28th of April 1768, and on the 11th of October reached the place of his destination. By arriving at so early a period, he
was enabled to employ his leisure during the winter in constructing an observatory, which was done for the most part by torch-light, as the sun, from the 19th of November, the last time he was seen on the horizon, till the 22d of January 1769, was entirely concealed. Hell carried on the work with so much activity, that the observatory was completed and fit for use on the 23d of December. He then began his observations, which were continued till the 9th of June 1769. By these he was led to several important discoveries, from which he deduced a new theory of the Aurora Borealis, and found out the true cause of the luminous appearance of the Northern Ocean, called by the Norwegians Morild. Some of his observations related to a more accurate determination of the ratio between the diameter of the earth at the equator, and that through the poles, and to the depression of the poles; to the perceptible decrease of the Northern Ocean, and the increase of the islands and continent which thence arises; to the power of refraction under the seventieth degree of latitude; the great declination of the magnetic needle in different longitudes and latitudes, and to its continual variation in lat. 70°. He likewise determined the latitude and longitude of various places in Sweden and Norway, the height of mountains, the fall of rivers, the strength and variation of the winds, and the flux and reflux of the sea. His observations were even extended to the history, religion, arts, and language of the inhabitants of these little known regions of the North; to natural history, and particularly to that of shells, grasses, and mosses. When the necessary preparations had been made, Hell's first care was to determine the position of Wardænhus, and he found the latitude of his observatory to be 70° 22' 36". Though from six o'clock in the evening of the 2d of June 1769 to six in the evening of the 3d, the sun, concealed behind thick clouds, seemed to preclude all hope of being able to accomplish the object of his journey, Hell and his assistants got every thing ready for this important observation. About eight in the evening a gentle west wind sprang up, and having dispersed the clouds about nine, the heavens were so serene, that Venus and the solar spots could be distinctly seen. The observation therefore was successful beyond what had been expected. The ingress took place at a quarter past nine at night, and the egress a quarter after four in the morning of June 4th. The eclipse of the sun, on the 4th of June, was observed with the same precision. The observers sent to other parts of the earth were equally successful; but as the results did not entirely agree, Hell on this account was involved in a literary contest, and particularly with Lalande. On the 27th of June 1769, Hell set out on his return, proceeding to Drontheim by sea, and thence to Copenhagen, where he resided seven months, and communicated to the Academy of Sciences the observations he had made of the transit, which were published, and afterwards reprinted in the Ephemerides for 1771.

After his return to Vienna, Hell laboured for three years on the establishment of an Academy of Sciences, which, according to his plan, was to be under the direction of the Jesuits, but this design was not carried into execution. He then superintended the building of the new observatory at Erlau, in Hungary, at the expense of the bishop, Count Charles Esterhazy, and undertook two journeys thither, to direct the operations, and arrange a valuable collection of instruments which had been sent to him from England. Hell led a life so simple, that the events of each day were merely a repetition of those of the preceding, and he suffered very little either in his health or spirits from the crosses and disappointments he experienced. In March 1782 he was attacked by an inflammation of the lungs, which put an end to his life in the course of a few weeks. Hell is certainly entitled to a place among those who have rendered essential service to the science of astronomy. The "Ephemerides Astronomicæ ad meridianum Vindebonensem," begun in the year 1767, and continued till his death, forms a valuable astronomical calendar, which contains a great many interesting papers. His literary labours were confined to his favourite science, and its different departments. In the other branches of knowledge, and particularly in theology, he was a firm adherent to the principles he had been taught in his youth, and which he strenuously defended. He was warmly attached to the order in which he had entered at an early period: the dissolution of it gave him great uneasiness, and he always flattered himself with the hopes of its revival. He possessed a benevolent heart, and was always ready to assist those in distress to the utmost of his ability. Of his writings a list is given in the works which are our authority. *Schlichtegrill's Necrology. Nekrolog für freunde Deutscher litteratur. von. G. S. Rüeter. Das gelehrte Teutschland von J. G. Meusel. — J.*

**HELMOLDUS,** an estimable historian of
the twelfth century, was a priest in the village of Bosow, belonging to the bishopric of Lubec. His instructors were Geroldus the first bishop of that diocese, and Vicelinus Bishop of Ol-
denburg. As the former was anxious to con-
vert to the Christian religion the Slavia, a
numerous tribe who inhabited the German
provinces on the Baltic, and went about from
place to place for that purpose, Helmodus ac-
accompanied him on these occasions, and at his
request composed his Chronicle, wherein he
gives an historical account, in particular, of
the conversion of these pagans, interspersed
with the relation of many other events, which, with-
out this work would have remained unknown.
He begins his account with Charlemagne, and
the conversion of the Saxons undertaken by
that prince, and continues it to the year 1170.
It consists of two books, the first of which
contains ninety-five, and the second fourteen
chapters. It was continued from 1171 to
1209 by Arnoldus, a Benedictine, and Abbot of
St. John at Lubec. At what time Helmodus
died does not appear. The first edition of his
history has the following title: “Helmodi,
historici ac presbyteri ecclesiae Lubeciensis,
historiarum liber, scriptus ante annos pene
400 et ab autore inscriptus Chronica Slavorum,
quo continet historiam de conversione Slavo-
rum seu Wandarorum ad religionem Chris-
tianam, regionumque ad gentium ad Mare
Balticum situ ac rebus gestis a tempore Caroli
Magni, usque ad tempora Imp. Frederici Bar-
barossa, antehac nunquam editus. Inscrip-
ta sunt et de Romanis imperatoribus memorabiles
historia, dignae cognitione. Editus studio
M. Sigismundi Schoreckelli Naumburgensis,”
edition was published by Reinecius, at the
same place, 1581, folio; and a third at Lubec,
by H. Bangertus, 1659, 4to. G. C. Ham-
berger’s Zuverlässige nachrichten von der
Vornehmsten Schriftstellern von Anfang der
Welt bis 1500.—J.

HENKEL, JOHN FREDERICK, an eminent
chemist and mineralogist, was born at Frey-
berg, in 1679. Having studied medicine, he
practised some time in his native place, but
afterwards gave himself up chiefly to miner-
alogical and chemical researches. He was ap-
pointed by Augustus II., King of Poland, to be
a counsellor of mines, and in that situation ren-
dered great service to his country, and particu-
larly in regard to the porcelain manufactory.
He died in the month of January 1744, and
left behind him a valuable collection of min-
erals and ores, which was carried to Petersburgh.
The works of this chemist were much esteemed
in their day, and are particularly valuable for
the clear and precise manner in which he gives
an account of his experiments. That which is
most known is his “Pyritologia; or the Na-
tural History of Pyrites, with its Names,
Species, Places where found, Origin, &c. and
a Preface on the Use of Metallurgic Works,
and particularly those in the Electorate of Saxony,”
Leips. 1725, 8vo. New and im-
proved edition, ibid. 1754, 8vo. In the year 1795
was published a work, entitled “Mineralogical,
Chemical, and Alchemistical Letters, from
Travellers and eminent Men to J. F. Henkel,
Counsellor of Mines to the Elector of Saxony,”
two parts, 8vo., which contains many curious
things in regard to natural history and mi-
eralogy. Hirsching’s Manual of Eminent Per-
sions who died in the 18th Century.—J.

HERDER, JOHN GODFREY, an eminent
German writer, was born at Morungen, a
small town in Eastern Prussia, in August
1744. His father, who was an under teacher
at the school, being a man of a pious disposi-
tion, would not permit his son to read any
book but the Bible; and when the latter was
afterwards enabled to procure other works, he
was obliged to read them by stealth, and like
Klopstock, made his first attempts at poetry on
the school door. That he might enjoy, with-
out interruption, the luxury of reading from
which he was interdicted, he often ascended
into a tree, and to prevent his falling, while
thus occupied, he was accustomed to tie him-
self to it with a rope. He afterwards re-
ceived great assistance in his studies from
S. F. Trescho, preacher at Morungen; who,
at first, as he wrote a beautiful hand, employed
him as a copyist; but soon finding that he
was a youth of excellent talents, and good be-
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the liturgy, and by a catechism of his own composition, he acquired great reputation, and at the same time by his private conduct gained the esteem of the ducal family, and of all the inhabitants both in the town and country. In 1789 he became vice-president of the upper consistory, and in 1801 received from the Elector of Bavaria letters patent of nobility, with descent to his posterity. He died in the month of December 1803, in the sixtieth year of his age. "Herder's character," says one of his biographers, "has been often misunderstood, and considered in a false point of view. When one separates from it what belongs to disease, for during many years he laboured under bodily infirmity, the remaining traits exhibit a great mind, and a heart glowing with the purest benevolence." Living in the society of Goethe, Schiller, and Wieland, and inured to habits of persevering labour, Herder exercised a powerful influence over the ideas and taste of his countrymen. By his productions he equally enriched divinity, history, philosophy, and the sciences. His theological works and his sermons, full of sublimity and of simple unaffected piety, are entirely free from the spirit of intolerance. He endeavoured to render religion amiable by making it better known. His "Dialogue on the Existence of God" combines close and sound reasoning with a mild and noble eloquence. The Academy of Berlin crowned several of his works on philosophical questions; and no author perhaps received more academic honours of that kind. Among the memoirs which obtained him such honourable distinction, that "On the Origin of Language" deserves particularly to be mentioned. It abounds with learned observations, and throws new light on certain laws of the intellectual faculties of man, not yet sufficiently developed. Witnessing the exclusive and exaggerated enthusiasm excited in a great number of ardent minds by Kant's doctrine, together with the extravagant pretensions made by the disciples of the philosopher of Königsberg, Herder considered it his duty to warn the youth of Germany against this kind of fanaticism, and in his "Metakritik, or Judgment and Experience," refuted the new system, in a manner equally temperate and judicious. His work entitled "Ideas of a Philologic History of Mankind" would of itself be sufficient to render him memorable. The design of this work is grand, and the execution of it rich and elegant, though perhaps it is not quite perfect in its details. His "Letters on promoting the
the Cause of Humanity," were designed to unite the enthusiasm in favour of moral virtue, or what is good, with impressions produced by works of taste and of the imagination. The venerable monuments of Hebrew poetry found in Herder an able interpreter, and a learned commentator. In a critical dissertation on Greek epigram he characterized that species of composition with equal sagacity and taste. He successfully imitated several of these productions in the German language, which he enriched likewise with a collection of popular ballads and songs, translated from the ancient Scotch, English, Spanish, &c. His "Adrastea," the last of his works, in the publication of which he was so unfortunately interrupted, contains a general survey of the literature and philosophy of the last century. What eminently distinguishes all the productions of this writer are an invariably noble character of thought and expression; a lively and brilliant imagination; care, copiousness, variety, and colouring. He has been reproached, and perhaps justly, with diffuseness; too great a profusion of figures, and too little severity in the selection of phrases and terms. But nothing sheds so much lustre over Herder's literary career as the moral purpose by which he was continually actuated, and that the love of virtue is apparent in his most trifling pieces. The whole life of this friend of mankind was animated with the same spirit. His heart was open to the unfortunate; his morals were pure, and his manners amiable. Besides the works above alluded to, he was the author of various others on different topics. Lexicon Deutscher Dichter und Protaisten von K. H. Jördens. La Prusse Litteraire par l'Abbé Denina. Das gelehrte Deutschland von J. G. Meusel. — J.

HERISSANT, Louis Theodore, an estimable man of letters, born at Paris, in 1743, was the second son of John Thomas Herissant, printer to the King's cabinet. After finishing his studies with great reputation at the college of Beauvais, he made choice of the profession of an advocate, and was admitted into the body in his 22d year. He had already proved his attention to literary subjects connected with law by an historical essay on the life and writings of Tribonian, and a memoir on the Roman Pontifex Maximus. During several years he divided his time between the labours of the bar and those of literature, an union so conspicuous in the lives of several illustrious French magistrates. In 1766 he was the editor of "Nouvelles Recherches sur la France," in which were two memoirs of his composition. Two years after, he published, under the title of "Avis aux Princes Catholiques," sixteen memoirs, partly drawn up by able canonists, in the time of the regency, in which means were pointed out for providing against the unjust refusals of the court of Rome, in respect to bulls of prelacy and other ecclesiastical matters. His attention to these topics was further shown by the service he rendered to the collection entitled "Bibliothèque historique de la France," by new moulding the chapter relative to the rights and benefices of the church of France. Being selected, in 1767, from among the junior advocates to make the annual oration at the election of sheriffs in Lyons, he chose for his subject the influence of laws upon commerce, which he treated in a manner highly satisfactory to his audience. In 1769 he supplied the editor of a work attributed to Malcbranche with a well-written summary of the life of that philosopher. This was the prelude to several other articles of biography, by which he acquired merited reputation. To the "Galerie Française," undertaken in 1770, he contributed the eulogies of the Regent Duke of Orleans, of Count Caylus, and of Joly de Fleury; and in other publications he inserted the lives or eulogies of P. Restaut, Houdar de la Motte, the poet Gesner, Barbeau de la Bruyère, and Antony-Raphael Mengs. Besides these and other literary exercises, he cultivated a talent for poetry, and composed various works in this class, miscellaneous and dramatic, which from time to time were given to the public.

In the mean time, Herissant did not neglect the means of professional advancement, and he published, in 1769 and 1770, four legal memoirs, written with elegance and solidity. But on the entrance of his career, his progress was suddenly stopped by the arbitrary suppression of all the judicial courts of France, in 1771. He made advantage of this forced vacation by travelling into Germany, for the purpose of acquiring the knowledge of public and Germanic law. Going first to Strasburg, he perfected himself in the German language, after which he passed some time at Leipzig and Berlin. He was then recalled to the service of the state, and appointed, in 1772, secretary of the legation to the diet of Ratisbon. The disputes between the courts of Vienna and Berlin, relative to the succession of Bavaria, occasioned a very active correspondence between the legation and the French ministry, which was chiefly carried on by Herissant,
and acquired him great reputation; and in 1779 he was nominated counsellor to the legation. His diplomatic occupations did not preclude his literary pursuits. He transmitted the manuscript of a work entitled "Principes de Style, on Observations sur l'Art d'ecrire, recueillies des meilleurs auteurs," printed in 1779; and having in 1774 published Observations on German literature, annexed to the life of Gesner, he made great additions to them, and gave two editions of them at Ratisbon in 1781, under the title of "Observations historiques sur la Literature Allemande, par un Francaise," 12mo. In 1792 he quitted Ratisbon, and returned to live with a respectable mother, whose fortune was much impaired by the Revolution. After her death he retired to absolute solitude, with the moderate relics of his savings, and for many years books were his sole companions. His only subsequent publications were a number of articles communicated to M. Millin for his Magazin Encyclopédique. He died at the house of his sister-in-law, in 1811, in his 68th year. He left several manuscripts, among which was a more detailed life of Malebranche, and translations of the poems on gardens by Columella and Walafrid Strabo. Notice, &c. par A. A. Barbier in Magaz. Encyclop.—A.

HERMELIN, Oluf, a Swedish secretary of state, was born at Philipstadt, in 1658. Having received a good education, he travelled into foreign countries, and on his return obtained a place in the royal record office. Some time after, he was made secretary to Count Magnus Gabriel de la Gardie, then lord high steward of the kingdom, and in 1689 was appointed to be professor of eloquence in the academy of Pernau. In 1691 he became professor of the Roman and Swedish law; and in 1699 was nominated historiographer and secretary to the King. Besides other useful labours, he now undertook to continue the "Suecia Antiqua et hodierna," which had been left incomplete; and in 1700, when Sweden was involved in war, he wrote, by command of government, an answer to the manifestoes distributed by the hostile powers, which met with the approbation of the King, and of the people in general. In 1702, he joined the army, at the desire of his sovereign, who employed him to keep a regular journal of all the occurrences of the war, which he continued to the battle of Pultova. Of this journal Dr. Norberg, according to his own account, made great use in composing his History of Charles XII. In 1705 he was made a counsellor of the chancery, and secretary of state, but disappeared after the battle of Pultova, so that no one ever knew with certainty what became of him. Norberg, in the preface to his History, states that a German colonel, who was in the service of the Czar, assured a physician at Rostock, in the most solemn manner, that according to authentic reports, Hermelin was at that time alive. He had been conveyed to a monastery near Astracan, where he was not permitted to hold any conversation except with Russian monks. He was allowed neither pen, paper, nor ink; and his sole amusement was to read the Greek testament, which he had about him when taken prisoner. Dr. Norberg was inclined to believe this account, as he knew from his own experience that the New Testament was a book which Hermelin never went without. In a disputation, "De Poetis Sveo-Gothico-Latinis," he is thus characterized: "In omni scientiarum genere vir versatissimus, in Poesi tum Latinam tum et jam Svecanam tanto studio actus, ut inter medios armorum strepitus maximamque negotiorum molem musis tamen vacaverit." He was one of the greatest masters of the Roman language, eloquence and poetry, that Sweden ever produced. In 1683 he gave a Swedish translation of Sylvester du Four's Book on Morals, from the French, which is reckoned a master-piece in regard to purity of language. Many Latin poems written by him were published at different times, a few of which may be seen in J. Schyllberg's "Promomus Deliciarum Sveconum Poetarum," Upsalia, 1722, 8vo. An account of his works, printed and manuscript, was published in the "Nova Litteraria Maris Baltici," for November 1699. The titles of his poetical works are given in Stierman's "Centuria Anonymorum." Among his manuscript works ought to be mentioned his "Hecatompolis Sveconum," containing Latin epigrams on the different towns of Sweden. Gezelii Biographiaka Lexicon.—J.

HERTZBERG, Ewald Frederick Count von, an eminent Prussian minister of state, knight of the order of the Black Eagle, member and curator of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, member of the Royal Societies of London and Gottingen, and of the Academies of Stockholm, Harlem, &c., was born in September 1725, at Lottin, the ancient seat of his family in Farther Pomerania. Having completed his academic studies at the universities of Stettin and Halle, he went to Berlin, and
In the same year was made secretary of legation to the two Brandenburg envoys, sent to Franckfort to protest against the election of the Emperor Francis I. On his return from the diet, he was allowed access to the archives of the court, that he might improve himself in a knowledge of state affairs; and as Frederick II., after the peace of Dresden, in 1746, undertook to write the History of the House of Brandenburg, Hertzberg was ordered to make such extracts from the public documents as were necessary for the completion of that work. After this period he began to be employed in all affairs relating to the foreign department; and on the death of Ilgen, who was keeper of the private records, the King conferred on him that office, which enabled him not only to place everything belonging to it in good order, but also to acquire that immense fund of diplomatic knowledge by which he was afterwards so highly distinguished. In 1752, the Academy of Sciences at Berlin having proposed as the subject of a prize, "By what means the first Margraves peopled Brandenburg, after having conquered and extirpated the Slavi and Vends, the ancient inhabitants of the Mark?" Hertzberg composed on that subject a memoir, which was crowned, and which procured him admission into that learned body. His Majesty, as a proof of his approbation, sent the young academician a patent as a privy counsellor. In 1753, soon after the death of his father, he married a daughter of the minister Knyphausen, with whom he acquired the village of Britz, a league distant from Berlin, where he introduced a number of agricultural and economical improvements. In 1756, Frederick, having resolved to anticipate the attack of his enemies, which, from intelligence received, he considered as unavoidable, sent privately for M. de Hertzberg to Potsdam, and charged him to draw up a statement of facts from the private dispatches of the cabinet of Dresden, which had been procured. The King having obtained possession of Dresden, gave orders to General Willich to break open the record-office of that capital; and secret dispatches from the year 1746 to 1756 being sent to Berlin, M. de Hertzberg was obliged, in the course of eight days, to run through about fifty volumes of these manuscripts, from which he composed the famous manifesto entitled by the King, "Memoire raisonné sur la conduite des cours de Vienne et de Saxe," &c. During the course of the war of the seven years, he drew up other public documents, which Frederick opposed to his enemies, among which were the declarations which served as answers to those of Sweden and Russia. Wahrendorf, secretary of state for the foreign department, having died in the month of January 1757, the King immediately conferred that important place on M. de Hertzberg, gave him at the same time the management of the affairs of Silesia, and continued him as director of the private records. Elizabeth Empress of Russia dying in the beginning of the year 1762, and peace being offered to Prussia by her successor Peter III., Count Finckenstein and M. de Hertzberg were called to Breslau, where the King was in winter quarters, to draw up the articles of peace with Russia and Sweden. The campaign of 1762 being finished, and the King having discovered, by private hints from Baron de Fritsch, the Saxon minister, that the courts of Vienna and Dresden really wished for peace, he sent for M. de Hertzberg to his head-quarters at Leipsie, where Count de Finckenstein also attended, and charged him, on the 1st of January 1763, to negotiate the peace of Hubertsburg with M. de Collembach, the Austrian minister, and the same Baron de Fritsch. This treaty, concluded on the 15th of February that year, between Prussia, Vienna, and Saxony, which was so generally applauded, forms a memorable epoch in the history of Germany. A month after the peace was signed, Frederick appointed M. de Hertzberg second cabinet minister for foreign affairs, along with Count de Finckenstein. As he continued to enjoy the esteem of the King his master, he had a share in all the great affairs of the time. He stipulated the act by which Joseph II. was elected King of the Romans, after having ascertained to Austria the succession to the duchy of Modena by two secret articles in the peace of Hubertsburg. The grand visitation of the imperial chamber of Wetzlar; the alliances concluded between Russia and Prussia; the election of Stanislaus Poniatowski to be King of Poland, and the confederation of the Bar, all afforded considerable occupation to this minister. He, however, retained, for some years, the direction of the affairs of Silesia, and of those relating to the empire, and even his place in the record-office, till persons fit for these employments could be found. In this situation he was the means of bringing forth a work of great importance to historians and ministers, namely, "The Diplomatic Code of Brandenburg," by Geelen, which is so often quoted by Busching and others; and which, according to the acknowledgement of the author, owed its existence to M. de Hertzberg.
A chronic disorder with which this active minister was attacked did not prevent him from composing a number of manifestoes, and dictating the principal dispatches during the negotiations respecting the partition of Poland. He even drew up the articles of the treaty by which the King and republic of Poland not only ceded to the King of Prussia, in 1773, the whole of Polish Prussia, except the cities of Dantzic and Thorn, together with the district of Netze, formerly dismembered from the New Mark, but renounced also the reversion of the kingdom of Prussia, and the feudality of the territories of Lauenburg and Butow, reserved by the republic in the treaty of Bidegost, in 1657; in case the male line of the house of Brandenburg should become extinct. By this stipulation, which was a particular idea of M. de Hertzberg, the whole kingdom of Prussia was secured to the house of Brandenburg in both sexes, and to whoever might remain of that family. Whatever opinions may have been entertained in regard to the partition of Poland, it cannot be denied that M. de Hertzberg supported by his writings, in a very able manner, the pretensions of his court. The city of Dantzic, which was retained by Poland, being, in consequence of the partition, surrounded by Prussian territory, found itself very much confined in its commerce. Long disputes and difficult negotiations then ensued, which were constantly directed by M. de Hertzberg; and this labour, added to a hemorrhoidal complaint, brought on a hemiplegia. In consequence, however, of a strong constitution, and the constant use which he made of different baths, he completely recovered.

There was no important political concern in which the court of Prussia was engaged, that did not give occupation to this able minister, whose services were duly appreciated by his sovereign. He was also often present at the King's literary parties; and in one of these, the conversation turning on the works of Tacitus, he maintained, contrary to the King's opinion, that the Germans had opposed greater obstacles than the Parthians to the grandeur of the Romans. Giving still farther extent to this assertion, he afterwards composed an historical dissertation, to prove that the nations who overturned the Roman empire issued chiefly from the north of Germany, and the countries which at present constitute the Prussian monarchy. This dissertation he read in a public meeting of the Academy of Sciences, in 1780, and transmitted a copy of it to the King; and he continued every year to compose similar

memos, equally learned and patriotic, in which he defended the German nation, and shewed to the public what Frederick II. had done for the good of his states. At the same time, M. de Hertzberg drew from the public archives, and published, with explanatory notes, such manuscript works as he thought might be useful to the future statesman, either in regard to the internal administration of the kingdom, or the relations of the sovereign with foreign and neighbouring powers. He was the only minister whom Frederick II. retained with him during the last moments of his life; and he closed the eyes of that celebrated monarch, and announced to Frederick William II. his accession to the throne. The new King, in passing from the apartment in which Frederick II. had expired to that occupied by M. de Hertzberg, whom he had always honoured with his particular confidence, conferred on him the order of the Black Eagle. His credit remained entire under this sovereign, of which it was a proof greatly to his honour, that he persuaded the King to re-establish in Prussia the assembly of the provincial states, which had ceased during the preceding reigns. Frederick William, before he set out on his tour through Prussia and Silesia, had placed M. de Hertzberg at the head of the Academy of Sciences, and in that quality he rendered great service to the institution, by associating with it the most learned men in every department, both natives and foreigners. He endeavoured, above all, to direct the labours of the members to objects of public utility; and with that view caused various prizes to be proposed. According to public opinion, he had the principal share in causing the King to adopt those measures, in consequence of which he re-established in 1787 the stadtholdership, and restored tranquility in Holland. In a word, he neglected nothing which could either add to or ensure the strength and splendour of the monarchy.

This eminent statesman, whose patriotism, disinterestedness, and moral character, both private and public, have been the subject of high encomium, died on the 27th of May 1795.

Count de Hertzberg distinguished himself as a man of letters by various writings, particularly by some historical and geographical articles respecting the states of the house of Brandenburgh, communicated to the editors of the New French Encyclopedie, which were also printed separately both in French and in German. They are the most correct perhaps of all those which constitute the historical and geographical part of that voluminous work.
HIL (376) HIR  [Supplem.

He was the author of several papers published in the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin; of which one of the most interesting is an historical memoir on the last year of the life of Frederick II. To his works must be added, "Recueil des Deductions, Manifestes, Declarations, Traites, et autres Actes et Ecrits publics, qui ont été redigés et publiés pour la Cour de Prusse, par le Ministre d'Etat Comte de Hertzberg, depuis le commencement de la guerre 1756 jusqu'a la guerre de Bavière 1778, vol. i. Berlin, 1788; "Recueil, &c. depuis l'année 1778 jusqu'a l'année 1789, vol. ii." ibid. 1789, 8vo. This collection is exceedingly important, and will be of great use to those who study the political history of the last century. 

La Prusse Litteraire par l'Abbe Denina. Das gelehrte Teutschland von J. G. Meusel.—J.

HILDEBERT, a learned archbishop of Tours, was born at the castle of Lavardan, in 1057. Though descended from parents in a humble sphere of life, he applied with great diligence to every branch of learning, and received part of his education from Berengarius, without however adopting his doctrine in regard to the sacrament. Having devoted himself to the ecclesiastical state, he retired to the monastery of the Benedictines at Cluny, where the study of theology was then in a very flourishing condition under the abbot Hugo. Whether he embraced the order at that place does not clearly appear. The great reputation he had acquired by his learning induced Hoellus, Bishop of Mans, to invite him to the school of his diocese, and in 1092 to appoint him archdeacon of his church. At this time Hildebert was thirty-five years of age; and he continued to discharge the duties of that office till the death of his patron leaving the episcopal chair vacant, he was raised to it by the clergy, after considerable opposition from Godfrey the dean. In consequence of this exaltation he was exposed to the calumny of his enemies, and persecution from William Rufus King of England, and his successor Henry L, in the wars which they carried on against the Count de Mans, till the year 1125, when he was made archbishop of Tours. Hildebert exerted himself with great zeal in regulating the affairs of his diocese, and improving the morals of his clergy, and died in the month of November 1133 or 1134. He is said to be the first writer who made use of the word transubstantiation. Hildebert's literary character appears in a very advantageous point of view. As a poet, he possessed good natural talents, and a readiness at versification, but his poems exhibit traces of the rudeness of the times. In his theological and philosophical writings he is superior, in clearness, depth of knowledge, and conciseness, to many of the schoolmen who lived at a later period. His works, which amount to a considerable number, both in prose and in verse, were used as classical productions in the French and Italian schools. They have been published collectively under the following title, "Venerabilis Hildeberti Opera, tam edita quam inedita. Accesserunt Marbodi Redonensis Episcopi Opuscula. Quae haecvus edita, hae autem auctoria et plura nondum edita prodeunt, omnique ad manuscriptos codices recensita, notis passim illustrantur, labore et studio Antonii Beaugendre," Parisiis, 1708, fol. Joacher's Allgem. gelehr. Lexicon. G. C. Hambberger's Zuverlässige nachrichten von den vornehmsten Schriftstellern von Anfange der welt bis 1500.

HIRSCHFELD, Christian Cay Laurence, a German writer, was born in 1742, at Nüchel, a village in Holstein, of which his father was clergyman. He was educated at the university of Halle; and having made himself advantageously known to the public by an "Essay on what constitutes the Great Man," and some other works, he was appointed in 1770, by the Empress of Russia, who was then regent of the duchy of Holstein, to be secretary to the newly established college for inspecting academic institutions. At the same time he was made extraordinary professor, and in 1773 regular professor of philosophy and the belles-lettres, in the university of Kiel. During his residence at the university the fine arts had been a favourite object of his study, and though attached to them all in general, he determined to employ his time and talents on that of ornamental gardening, which before had been totally neglected in Germany. Having written two small treatises on this subject, he gave to the public the first part of his "Theory of Gardening," a work of uncommon merit, which spread the fame he had already acquired in his own country throughout Europe. For the purpose of enlarging his knowledge on this subject, he undertook, in the years 1780 and 1783, several long tours through Denmark, Germany, and Switzerland; and his "Art of Gardening" contains descriptions written in a masterly manner of the most remarkable things which he saw in these countries. By command and at the expense of the King, he established, in 1784, at Düssernbrock, near Kiel, a school of gardening and nursery for fruit trees, which in a few years
John Home Esq.

Author of Douglas.
HJELM, Peter Jacob, an eminent Swedish mineralogist, born in October 1746, was the youngest son of a parochial clergyman in the county of Wexio. After a domestic education to his twelfth year, he was placed in the gymnasium of Wexio, whence, in 1763, he was sent to the university of Upsal. He there pursued his studies during eleven years, mineralogy being the branch of science to which he devoted his principal attention. In 1771 he gave the first specimen of his proficience in an acadamical dissertation on Mines and their Veins; and a second in 1774, under the inspection of Bergman, in a paper on the White Ores of Iron. He was appointed in that year auscultant in the royal mining college; and two years afterwards was made inspector of the pupils. He had the place of assayer in the mint in 1782; and from that time to 1786 acted as deputy to Assessor Von Engeström. In 1794 he was promoted to the offices of keeper of the mint, and inspector of the chemical-laboratory of the college of mines, which posts he held till his death, at Stockholm, in October 1813. His high reputation had caused him in 1784 to be elected a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, on which occasion he delivered a discourse “On the Methods employed in Chemistry, and their Certainty.” He became president of the Academy in 1787, when he gave a discourse “On different Things which may be applied to useful Purposes.”

The writings of Hjelm were twenty-four dissertations in the Memoirs of the Swedish Academy of Sciences, published during the course of thirty years. Of these, the papers relative to the discovery and analysis of the metallic substance named Molybenia, were those which most contributed to his fame as a mineralogist. Many of the others are curious and useful. He also published separately nine works, from 1781 to 1802, some of which are translations. Kongl. Vetenskaps Academ. Handlingar, 1813, Part II. Transl. in Thomson’s Ann. of Philos. Nov. 1814.—A.

HOME, John, distinguished for his dramatic compositions, was born of a respectable family in 1724, near Anerum, in Roxburghshire, Scotland. He received the rudiments of education at the school of his parish, and being intended for the church, was sent to the university at Edinburgh. In 1745, academical studies being interrupted by the civil commotions then prevailing, he, with some other students, took up arms in the royal cause. Having marched with a detachment of the King’s troops to Falkirk, he was present in the battle fought near that place, and was taken prisoner. He made his escape from the castle of Doune in which he was confined; and tranquility being restored by the battle of Culloden, he resumed his studies, and in 1747 was licensed as a preacher. Soon after, he visited England, where he became acquainted with the poet Collins, who addressed to him his “Ode on the Superstitions of the Highlands;” and it appears from the first stanza in this piece, that Home at this time had given some indication of tragic powers. About 1750 he was settled as minister of the parish of Athelstanford, in East Lothian; the vicinity of which place to Edinburgh gave him the opportunity of frequently resorting to that capital, and cultivating the literary society which it afforded, and which then possessed a number of characters who afterwards rose to great eminence. At this time, having composed his first tragedy, intitled “Agis,” he went to London, for the purpose of getting it introduced upon the stage; but his expectations were disappointed. Hoping for better success from a domestic subject, he wrote his “Douglas,” and offered it to Garrick; but this great actor, whose judgment in dramatic composition was by no means infallible, rejected it as deficient in stage-effect. Home, not discouraged, employed his interest to procure its representation in Edinburgh, where, in December 1756, it was acted with great applause. Many of his
clerical brethren were present; which circumstance, joined to that of a clerical author, excited a violent clamour among the rigorists of the Scotch church. Home was summoned before the tribunal of the presbytery; and of the other reverend delinquents, some were reprimanded, and others temporarily suspended from their functions. The success of "Douglas" on the Edinburgh theatre, meantime, with the recommendation of David Hume, caused Garrick to alter his opinion; and he used all his exertions to procure its favourable reception at Drury-lane, in which, after overcoming some difficulties arising from the exaggerated expectations inculcated by the author's friends, he succeeded; and Douglas assumed the place it still holds among stock plays.

Home, finding it impossible to allay the prejudices raised against him as a minister, preached a pathetic farewell-sermon to his parishioners in June 1757, and immediately after gave in his resignation to the presbytery of Haddington. He then repaired to London, where he employed himself in the composition of several other tragedies, which were all brought on the stage under the patronage of Garrick, but were judged greatly inferior to "Douglas," and sunk after their first appearance. In 1760 he published three of his plays, dedicated to his present Majesty, then Prince. Three more were afterwards published; and the whole were collected and edited in two volumes, at Edinburgh, in 1798. Through the influence of Lord Bute, the author was placed on the list of literary pensioners from the King's private purse; and from that period he lived in a state of retirement to the time of his death. In 1801 he published a long-meditated work, "The History of the Rebellion in Scotland in 1745-6," which contained some interesting matter, but came too late to excite much public curiosity. As he grew older, habits of unsocial seclusion, and singularities, increased upon him, and for a considerable time before the close of life, the powers of his mind, as well as of his body, were much impaired. Scarcely the remnant of what he had been, he expired at Merchiston-house on September 4, 1808, in the 85th year of his age.

_a_ Athenaeum, No. 26. — _A_

HORSLEY, SAMUEL, a very learned prelate of the church of England, was the son of the Reverend John Horsley, who officiated at the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, (of which his father, formerly a dissenter, was minister,) and was afterwards rector of Thorley and of Newington Butts. Samuel was born in the parish of St. Martin's, in 1733, and received part of his education at Westminster-school. He was thence removed to Trinity-hall, Cambridge, where he applied with great assiduity to mathematical studies, in which he included with modern writers the most profound of the ancients. He took the degree of LL.B. in 1758, and in the same year commenced his clerical duty at Newington Butts under his father, who in 1759 resigned that rectory to him. In 1767 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in that year published a pamphlet intitled "The Power of God, deduced from the computable instantaneous Production of it in the Solar System," which is represented by a critic of the time as a chimerical performance. He accompanied in 1768 Lord Guernsey, afterwards Earl of Aylesford, to Christ-church, Oxford, as his tutor; and in 1770 he printed at the Clarendon press, "Apollonii Pergaei Inclinationum, Libri duo." He was chosen secretary to the Royal Society in 1773, which office he held till the resignation of Sir J. Pringle as president, in 1778. In 1774 he proceeded to the degree of LL.D., and was soon after presented by Lord Aylesford to the rectory of Aldbury, in Surrey, with dispensation to hold it with that of Newington; and in the course of that year he married the daughter of his predecessor at Aldbury. He published in the same year, "Remarks on the Observations made in the late Voyage towards the North Pole for determining the Acceleration of the Pendulum in lat. 79° 50'," in which he detected two errors in the calculations of Mr. Israel Lyons, who accompanied Captain Phipps in this expedition. Having in 1776 published proposals for a complete edition of the works of Sir Isaac Newton, he employed himself diligently in the task; and in the meantime Dr. Lowth, on his translation to the see of London, nominated Dr. Horsley his domestic chaplain, and collated him to a prebend in St. Paul's. In a sermon preached at this cathedral on Good Friday 1778, which was printed, he took occasion to make some remarks on the doctrine of necessity, then a topic which excited attention on account of the controversy between Doctors Priestley and Price, in which he endeavoured to reconcile the doctrine of Divine Providence with man's free agency, and combated the necessarian hypothesis. The necessarian philosophers, however, appear to have regarded him as no formidable adversary. In 1779 the first volume of his edition of Newton issued from the press, with the title, "Isaici Newtoni Opera quae extant, omnia._
Commentarius illustrat Samuel Horsley, L.L.D. R.S.S. &c.” It was completed in five volumes, 4to., of which the last appeared in 1784. The edition was dedicated to his Majesty, and was well received by the learned, though it is said that the Jesuits’ edition of the “Principia” still obtains the preference. The Bishop of London, in 1781, promoted Dr. Horsley to the archdeaconry of St. Alban’s, and in the following year presented him to the valuable living of South Weald, in Essex. In 1783, an unpleasant contest took place in the Royal Society, in which he acted a principal part, in opposition to Sir Joseph Banks, who has so worthily held the place of president ever since. It is unnecessary to enter into the particulars of the dispute, in which Dr. Horsley displayed much vigour and talent, but little temper and moderation. The conclusion was, that a large majority of members supported their president.

He does not appear hitherto to have considerably turned his attention to theological topics; but the attacks upon the doctrines of the church, carried on with so much industry by Dr. Priestley and others of similar opinions, induced him, now become a dignitary of that church, to summon the powers of his learning and reason in its defence. At a visitation in his archidiaconal capacity, held in May 1783, he delivered “A Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of St. Alban’s,” which was printed, and at once raised him to high theological fame. Its immediate subject was the mistakes, misconstructions, and evil tendency of Dr. Priestley’s “History of the Corruptions of Christianity,” in the exposure of which he assumed the lofty tone of superior learning, and intermixed strokes of irony and contempt with a train of argument that undoubtedly displayed much reading and critical skill, and was regarded by the votaries of orthodoxy as a complete refutation of the opinions which he opposed. It was not to be supposed that such a man as Dr. Priestley would sit down under the imputation of having given cause for such a triumph over him. He replied, and a controversy ensued between the two antagonists, which ran on to considerable length, and not without asperity. Besides the direct replies and addresses to Dr. Priestley, among the publications of Dr. Horsley relative to this subject may be reckoned, “A Sermon on the Incarnation,” preached at Newington Butts on Christmas-day 1785, in which he severely animadverted upon the Unitarians for their rejection of the fact of Christ’s miraculous conception.

This sermon he joined to a collection of the tracts written by him in this controversy, printed in one volume 8vo. in 1789, with which it was closed on his part. In September 1787 he preached a sermon at a public ordination held at Gloucester, which he printed under the title of “The Analogy between the Light of Inspiration and the Light of Learning, as Qualifications for the Ministry,” in which he advanced the curious conjecture that there were nine distinct extraordinary gifts of the spirit bestowed upon the first Christian churches, and nine distinct extraordinary gifts of the spirit of the Indians. The service of Dr. Horsley to his church were rewarded, through the influence of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, first by a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Gloucester, and then, in 1788, by the mitre, as bishop of St. David’s. In the discharge of his episcopal office he has obtained great commendation for his attention to the interests of the poor clergy, his strictness in the examination of candidates for orders, and the frequency of his pulpit services. From what has been above related it will not be doubted that he would rank on the bench as one of the most decided supporters of high-church principles. When in 1790 the dissenters had renewed their application for the repeal of the test and corporation acts, the Bishop published anonymously “A Review of the Case of the Protestant Dissenters,” a piece written with his characteristic energy, but in a strain of illiberalism that gave scope to several replies. The principles and events of the French Revolution would naturally be viewed by him with the abhorrence which they excited in all the friends of authority; and he was a strenuous supporter in the House of Lords of all the restrictive measures which
were their consequence in this country. This
conduct occasioned his promotion in 1793 to
the see of Rochester, with the deanship of West-
minster; and his warm opposition to the peace
of 1802 did not prevent his translation in that
year to the see of St. Asaph. It ought to be
recorded, that whatever other emancipations
he might oppose, he was a determined foe to
the slave-trade, and published an eloquent
speech in favour of its abolition. He con-
tinued during this period of his life to send to
the press works upon various topics. Of these,
besides single sermons, charges, and speeches,
were “On the Prosodies of the Greek and
Latin languages,” 1796, a learned treatise pub-
lished without his name, the purpose of which
was to support the credit of the Greek accents:
“Critical Disquisitions on the Eighteenth
Chapter of Isaiah, in a Letter to Edw. King,
Esq,” 4to. 1799; “Hosea, translated from the
Hebrew, with Notes critical and explanatory,”
4to. 1801, 1804; and “On Virgil’s two Sea-
sons of Honey, and his Season of sowing
Wheat; with a new and compendious Method
of investigating the Risings and Settings of
the Fixed Stars,” 1806. This was his last pub-
lication. He died in October 1806, at the age
of 73. Besides the writings above specified,
he was the author of several astronomical and
mathematical papers in the Philosophical Trans-
actions, from vol. 57. to vol. 66.; and of
“Elementary Treatises on the Fundamental
Principles of Practical Mathematics for the
Use of Students,” 3 vols. Since his death, some
volumes of his Sermons have been pub-
lished by his son, who proposes to give to the
world several of his manuscripts intended for
the press.

Dr. Horsley was a man of very extensive
and recondite erudition, and strong powers of
intellect, but occasionally fanciful and singular
in his judgments. The following character of
his temper and understanding is apparently a
likeness by a favourable hand: “His manner
was rather dictatorial; he was, notwithstanding,
an argumentative speaker, equally clear and
strong. His mind grasped all the learning of
the antient and modern world; and his heart
was as warm and generous towards all whom he
had the ability to serve, as his head was capable
of advocating their cause. His charity to the
distressed was more than prudent; he often
wanted himself what he gave away; but in
money-matters no one was more careless than
the Bishop, and no one so easily imposed upon.
Though he was irascible and easily moved to
anger, yet he had much of the milk of human
kindness in his composition. By his most in-
timate friends he was allowed to be, at his
table, and in the hours of relaxation, a very
pleasant and agreeable companion.” Monthly
Review. Nichols’s Liter. Anecdotes. Pref. to
Sermons. — A.

HURD, Richard, an eminent English
prelate, born in January 1719—29, was the
son of a respectable farmer, first of Congreve,
and afterwards of Penford in the parish of
Tetenhall, Staffordshire. He received his ear-
ly education under two different masters at the
grammar-school of Brewood, and being de-
signed for holy orders, was sent at a proper
age to Emanuel-college, Cambridge. He
there proceeded M.A., and was elected Fellow
in 1742, and in 1744 he received priest’s
orders. Two years afterwards he published
anonymously the first work of which he is
known to have been the author, which was
“Remarks on a late Book entitled an Enquiry
into the Rejection of the Christian Miracles by
the Heathens, by William Weston, B.D. &c.”
Of this piece Dr. Warburton, in a letter to
Hurd some years after, says, “It gives me
great pleasure to understand you was the au-
thor of that fine pamphlet, which has now
made that egregious coxcomb’s foolish book
no more spoken of.” A copy of verses by
Hurd is printed in the university-collection of
congratulatory poems on the peace of Aix-la-
chapelle in 1748, but it does not appear to
have obtained distinction. In 1749 he made a
commencement of that career as a literary
critic, to which he was indebted for a large
share of his fame, by publishing anonymously
“Horace’s Epistle to the Pisos, with an
English Commentary and Notes,” the purpose of
which was to shew that the poet in that
epistle (improperly called his Art of Poetry)
meant simply to criticize the Roman drama.
A compliment which in the preface to this
work he paid to Warburton was the occasion
of an introduction to that celebrated author,
and proved an important era of his life, influ-
encing not only its external circumstances, but
the tenor of his thinking and writing. He
had indeed already, from the study of his
works, imbibed a portion of his spirit, and
was well disposed to become not only his ad-
mirer, but his champion. Through the re-
commendation of this friend to Bishop Sher-
lock, he was appointed in 1750 one of the
Whitehall preachers. About this period he
is supposed to have taken part in a controversy
which arose at Cambridge respecting some
matters of discipline, and to have written a
piece named "The Academic," which Warburton praises as "full of delicate and fine-turned rillery;" its local and temporary subject, however, have consigned it to obscurity.

In 1751 he published a "Commentary on Horace's Epistle to Augustus," marked with the learning and ingenuity displayed in his former commentary, and also with that Warburtonian disposition to refinement and strained explanation of which he had before given some tokens. Having preached in 1752 an assize sermon at Norwich on "The Mischiefs of Enthusiasm and Bigotry," it was printed, but neither this, nor a charity-sermon preached at Cambridge, and printed by desire of the stewards, was admitted into the collection of his works. In 1753 he reprinted his two commentaries on Horace, with two other dissertations, one, "On the Provinces of the several Species of Dramatic Poetry," the other, "On Poetical Imitation." The volume was dedicated to Warburton, in a strain of panegyric not remote from adulation. To this literary de-pot he rendered a homage of a more exceptionable kind in 1755, by a pamphlet entitled "The Delicacy of Friendship, a Seventh Dissertation; addressed to the Author of the Sixth." This piece was levelled against Dr. Jortin, who, in his "Six Dissertations," had mentioned Warburton in a manner which his devoted admirers considered as derogatory to his lettered dignity. The pamphlet was anonymous, but was well known to be Hurd's; and while it called forth the acknowledgments and praises of Warburton, it occasioned some remarks on the author's subservient disposition, which are said to have made him desirous of suppressing the performance. He however reprinted it in a late edition of his works; which honour it had previously received, though with no favourable intention to himself, from an eminent scholar now living. In 1756 he was inducted to the college-living of Thurcaston in Leicestershire, where he spent many years of life in contented retirement. Soon after the publication of Hume's "Essay on the Natural History of Religion," there appeared a pamphlet of "Remarks" upon it, generally attributed to Hurd, and noticed by Hume in the following manner: "Dr. Hurd wrote a pamphlet against his work with all the illiberal petulance, arrogance, and scurrility which distinguish the Warburtonian school." There are, indeed, flowers of rhetoric in the piece which may merit such a designation, but it is doubtful whether they proceeded from the master or the disciple.

The account given of its composition in the preface to Warburton's works, as published by Hurd, is, that the former had communicated some remarks on Hume's Essay to the latter, who obtained his consent to publish them with an introduction and conclusion from his own (Warburton's) pen.

In the same year, 1757, he published, without his name, "A Letter to Mr. Mason on the Marks of Imitation," which, being soon after added to the third edition of the Epistles of Horace, avowed its author. This is one of the most agreeable and ingenious of the writer's works on elegant criticism; and the compliment to Mason was repaid by that poet with a beautiful elegy, in which he represents his friend as seeing with equal mind vain Fortune showering her favours on the fawning crew,

While in low Thurcaston's sequester'd bower
She fix'd him distant from promotion's view.

Mr. Hurd in 1759 gave a proof of the compass of his reading, and variety of his powers of composition, by publishing "Moral and Political Dialogues: being the substance of several Conversations between divers eminent persons of the past and present age; digested by the parties themselves, and now first published from the original manuscripts," 8vo. What was the advantage or propriety of thus gravely assigning reality to fictitious dialogues, it would be superfluous to enquire, but the author had too often appeared under a mask to feel scrupulous of putting on another disguise. The dialogues are six in number; On Sincerity in the Commerce of the World; On Retirement; On the Golden Age of Queen Elizabeth, in two parts; and On the Constitution of the English Government, also in two parts. There is little adaptation of language and character in the several interlocutors, and the topics are perhaps treated in general with more ingenuity than profundity; but they made a considerable addition to the writer's literary reputation. In those relative to the English constitution he decidedly adopts whig principles, their scope being to prove that the liberty of the subject has been an essential ingredient in every form under which that constitution has appeared. He perhaps contributed more to the entertainment of the public by his "Letters on Chivalry and Romance," 12mo., printed without his name in 1762. The leading position maintained in these letters was that chivalry was no fantastic
institution, but a natural and sober result of the feudal system of policy; and that romance is a style of writing formed on the established modes and principles of chivalry. These points are illustrated with much learning and ingenuity, and various interesting observations are made on the effects of the chivalrous character upon poetry. The Letters were republished along with the Moral and Political Dialogues, with the author's name, which had hitherto been withheld. Another dialogue in two parts was added to the former number in 1764, the subject of which was "The Uses of Foreign Travel," feigned to be held between Lord Shaftesbury and Locke. It was republished in the next year with the rest, in 3 vols. 8vo., with a preface discourse on the manner of writing dialogue. In the mean-time he had not neglected the defence of his great friend; having published anonymously in 1764 a "Letter to the Rev. Dr. Leland of Dublin-college," a principal topic of which was the vindication of the Bishop of Gloucester's idea of an inspired language, as delivered in his "Doctrine of Grace."

Although Mr. Hurd had been gradually and uniformly rising in reputation with the literary world, his advancement in his profession had not been proportional, and a sinecure rectory in Yorkshire bestowed upon him by Chancellor Northington in 1764 had been the only addition to his rectory of Thurcaston. But in 1765 the path of preferment was opened to him with his appointment, on the recommendation of Bishop Warburton and Mr. C. Yorke, to the office of preacher to Lincoln's Inn; and in 1767 he was collated by the Bishop to the archdeaconry of Gloucester. In the following year he was admitted D.D. at Cambridge, and was appointed to open the lecture established at Lincoln's Inn by Warburton for the illustration of the prophecies in the Old and New Testament relative to the christian church. He preached twelve discourses on this occasion; but before their publication is mentioned, it may be proper to notice what may be termed his farewell to polite literature, in an edition of "Select Works of Mr. Abraham Cowley," with a preface and notes by himself, 1772. This, of all his publications, was perhaps that which might have been best spared; since his principle of selection had a reference rather to his own character as a divine, than to the characteristic merits of the poet. But the task was entirely spontaneous on his part; and if he supposed it was in his power to devote to oblivion all the pieces of Cowley to which he did not choose to give his imprimatur, he greatly over-rated his consequence. Though there is much false taste, and some indecorum, in Cowley's "Mistress," and some other pieces, they are not properly immoral, and some of them are such as no student of English poetry would be without. To proceed to his "Twelve Discourses," which, after having been heard by numerous and splendid auditories, were published by him in a volume, with the title of "An Introduction to the Study of the Prophecies concerning the Christian Church, and in particular concerning the Church of Papal Rome," 8vo. 1772. They were universally reckoned to do him honour as a learned, ingenious, and candid divine; though all were not satisfied with the manner in which he supports the notion of a double sense in prophecy, which he does not scruple to call a "divine artifice," and with that refinement of ingenuity which sometimes appears to derogate from the simplicity of the gospel. It is to be observed, that he found the characters of Antichrist in the church of Rome, and recognizes it in no other church. A pamphlet of observations on these discourses was published by the Rev. Edward Evanson.

The high reputation now acquired by Dr. Hurd was testified by his unsolicited promotion, in February 1775, to the see of Lichfield and Coventry. At his primary visitation he delivered a charge to the clergy, in which he dwelt upon the excellence of the liturgy, and the duty of submitting all deliberations concerning it to the wisdom of the church; doubtless conceiving that such sentiments were peculiarly proper at a time when a considerable party within the church itself was proposing alterations. In the following year the high trust was committed to him of preceptor to the Prince of Wales and his brother the Duke of York, for which, in the general opinion of the public, he was eminently qualified. During the same year he published a volume of his Sermons preached at Lincoln's Inn, which was followed by two more in 1780. These have been admired as elegant compositions: many of them are on moral subjects; their theology is of the orthodox kind, conformable to the articles of his church, for which he inculcates a high veneration. In 1781 he was translated to the see of Worcester, and nominated clerk of the royal closet. A vacancy occurring in the primacy by the death of Archbishop Cornwallis in 1783, he had the opportunity of evincing the sincerity of his declared preference of retired and unambitious life, for
he declined the offer of succession to that high dignity. He thenceforth passed his time in seclusion from public concerns, with the exception of the proper duties of his station, chiefly at his episcopal seat of Hartlebury, employing himself in study, and in the augmentation of a noble library, the basis of which was Dr. Warburton's collection of books, sold for the benefit of Gloucester Infirmary. His publications after this period were few: he printed in 1777 a Sermon preached before the Lords on a fast-day; and in 1786 a Sermon before the same assembly on the 30th of January, in which he maintained the position that the religion of Christ is friendly to civil and religious liberty. In 1788 he edited the works of his most revered friend the Bishop of Gloucester, in 7 vols. 4to, but did not at that time appear as his biographer, as had been expected. This omission, however, he supplied in 1794, by "A Discourse by way of Preface to the quarto edition of Bishop Warburton's Works; containing some Account of the Life, Writings, and Character of the Author." This is an elegant and interesting piece of biography, exhibiting as fair an estimate of its subject as could possibly be expected from one who was so much under the influence of admiration and gratitude. It was Dr. Hurd's closing exertion in literature. He continued to perform his episcopal duties till he was prevented by the infirmities of old age; and after a gentle and easy decline, he expired in his sleep, in May 1808, four months after the completion of his 88th year. He bequeathed his fine library to the see of Worcester, as an heir-loom.

Of the literary character of this prelate a sufficient judgment may be formed from the sketch above given of his several publications; yet it may be not uninteresting to survey it as it appeared to Mr. Gibbon after perusing his commentaries on Horace. He says, "Mr. Hurd, the supposed author, is one of those valuable writers who cannot be read without improvement. To a great fund of well-digested reasoning, he adds a clearness of judgment, and a niceness of penetration, capable of taking things from their first principles, and observing their most minute differences. I know few writers more deserving of the great though prostituted name of critic; but, like many critics, he is better-qualified to instruct than to execute. His manner appears to me harsh and affected, and his style clouded with obscure metaphors, and needlessly perplexed with expressions exotic or technical." Gibbon's Miscel. Works. Another writer, equally capable of judging, the editor of "Tracts by Warburton, and a Warburtonian," amidst other severe animadversions, censures Hurd's style as sometimes "disgracing what would have arisen to ornamental and dignified writing, by a mixture of vulgar or antiquated phraseology." This fault may perhaps have been occasioned by his familiarity with the writings of Warburton.

With respect to the private character and conduct of this prelate, if a fair abatement be made on account of some literary arrogance and acrimony, probably derived from the same source, they will merit unqualified praise. His strict regard to decorum, his liberal courtesy, his warmth of friendship, his moderation and disinterestedness, rendered him equally an object of regard and esteem. Nichols's Liter. Anecd. Monthly Rev. — A.
ICKSTADT, Adam Frederick, Baron von, privy councillor to the Elector of Bavaria, a man of a singular genius, who by his good conduct and talents raised himself from a low station to a distinguished rank in society after several uncommon changes in life, was born at Bockenhausen, a village near Eppstein, in the electorate of Mentz, in the month of January 1702. Being destined by his father, a blacksmith, of that place, to the same trade, he was allowed to go to school only till he should acquire sufficient strength to follow that occupation. He therefore prosecuted his studies some time at Eppstein and Oberursel, where he soon learned the principles of the Latin and Greek languages, and in point of knowledge outstripped all his school-fellows. This successful commencement, however, and the talents he displayed, did not move his father. Though he had acquired a considerable property by economy and industry, he employed not only threats but even correction to restrain his son from his favourite pursuits. Under these circumstances, Ickstadt adopted the only plan which was likely to be attended with effect. He quitted his father's house, and proceeded to Mentz, where he met with support from some good friends whom he had gained by his prepossessing appearance, combined with uncommon talents, and a desire of learning. For many successive years he went through a great variety of fortune. He served as a common soldier in the French and Austrian armies, but always retained his fondness for reading, and made use of every opportunity for adding to his store of knowledge. He travelled into several countries, among which was England, where he taught Latin and mathematics. In the year 1725 he entered at the university of Marpurg, where, under the direction of Wolf, he went through a complete course of philosophy, and became attached to the demonstrative method, by which his writings were afterwards so much distinguished; and having taken his degree as master, was permitted to read lectures on philosophy and the mathematics. He, however, soon after abandoned these two branches, which had formed the principal object of his pursuit, and began to study jurisprudence. In 1729 he returned to Mentz, and obtained the degree of doctor of laws; but found little prospect of procuring support, till at length he had the good fortune to meet with Count Stadion, the grand intendant of the court, a man capable of appreciating his merit, and in whom he found a warm friend and protector. Having discovered that Ickstadt possessed great talents, he determined to provide for him; and as the prince bishop of Wurzburg had about that time requested Count Stadion to procure for him a professor of public law, he recommended Ickstadt. He entered on his professorship at Wurzburg, in 1731, with the title of an aulic counsellor, and commenced his academic career with a dissertation, "De studio juris ordine et methodo scientifica instituendo," which, in point of style and connection, was superior to any thing of the kind that ever before appeared in that university. He published also "Elementa juris gentium," the first methodical introduction to the law of nations written by a Roman Catholic. His other works were theses, which he composed on occasion of public disputation maintained under his presidency; but the subjects are in general select, and often relate to circumstances or events which excited attention at
the time. The academy was under great obligations to him for the impartial manner in which he discussed these subjects: for both in his lectures and compendious introduction he avoided all appearance of religious prejudice, and thereby paved the way for a more enlightened philosophy. After labouring at Wurzburg for nine years, with great reputation to himself as well as to the university, he was invited to Munich, on the recommendation of his friend and patron, Count Stadium, to be tutor to the Electoral Prince of Bavaria, Maximilian Joseph, son of the Emperor Charles VII. with a salary of two thousand five hundred crowns, and the title of a privy counsellor. He was appointed also at the same time to be professor of law at Ingolstadt. During the war respecting the Austrian succession, so unfortunate for the house of Bavaria, Ickstadt and Von Cramer drew up all the manifestoes issued on that occasion; and as a reward for his services he received letters patent of nobility, and in 1743 was nominated an aulic counsellor of the empire. He now took a greater share in all public business, but without neglecting the education of the young prince, who, on his accession to the electorate, in 1745, after concluding peace with the house of Austria, raised him to the rank of a baron of the empire, and made him an assessor of the vicariate imperial court of justice. Soon after, he was employed in improving the institutions respecting justiciary affairs, and became vice chancellor of the newly established court of revision; but very fortunately for Bavaria, he returned to his proper sphere by resuming at Ingolstadt his office of director of the university, and professor of the law of nature and nations, and political economy. Notwithstanding the attempts made to prevent the execution of his beneficent views, his firmness, at length, triumphed over every impediment. He was indefatigable in improving the administration of justice, and diffusing more enlightened knowledge in a country which at that time was involved in great darkness. In particular, he reformed the university of Ingolstadt, and bred up there a number of young men who afterwards did great honour to Bavaria. He contributed greatly to the prosperity of the academy of Munich; and amongst these labours, was occupied also with various affairs of state. While engaged in this active career, he was suddenly carried off by a fit of apoplexy, in August 1776, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Baron von Ickstadt was a strong well set man, of the middle size. His high open forehead, his keen penetrating eye, and the continual cheerfulness diffused over his countenance, announced his real character. He diffused the light of knowledge throughout the catholic part of Germany; and Bavaria, in particular, was indebted to his superior genius for many of the advantages which it now enjoys. According to Moser, he was a star of the first magnitude among the catholic professors of jurisprudence, but his chief strength consisted in philosophy. The demonstrative method renders his writings less agreeable, and his principles, in regard to religious matters, and the privileges of the people, are often very suspicious. In another place Moser calls him "a man of great judgment and ability, who only required to be in a state of greater liberty to write what he thought." Hirschng's Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century. Adelung's Continuation of Jöcher's Allgem. gelehrte. Lexicon. — J.

JERUSALEM, JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM, an eminent German writer and divine, was born in 1709, at Osnaburg, in Westphalia, where his father was pastor and superintendent. He received the first part of his education at the school of his native place; and in 1724, after the death of his father, entered at the university of Leipsic, where he applied with great diligence to philosophy and mathematics; but devoted his chief attention to theology. At the age of twenty-one, he took his degree as master of arts at Wittenberg, and soon after made a literary tour to Holland, where he continued two years. After his return he spent three years at the university of Gottingen, as private tutor to two young Westphalian noblemen; and then paid a visit to England, where he became acquainted with many of the most eminent divines of the age. At length, Charles Duke of Brunswick invited him to be his chaplain, and at the same time tutor to the hereditary prince, then seven years of age. He entered on his new office in the year 1742, and in a short time he obtained great reputation, both by his preaching and by the manner in which he educated the young prince entrusted to his care. His activity was not confined, however, to the circle of his professional duties. In a conversation with the Duke, in regard to scholastic affairs, and the improvement of schools, he proposed the establishment of a seminary which should fill up the vacancy between schools and academies, and be appropriated to the education of young men not properly destined for
learned professions, but for the army, places at court, or to live as independent gentlemen. The Duke found his ideas on this subject of so much importance, that he determined to carry them into execution; and Jerusalem was commissioned to draw up a plan for that purpose. The new institution was accordingly formed; and being named after its founder the Caroline College, Jerusalem was appointed to be curator of it. The Duke spared no pains or expense to raise it to a flourishing condition; and he soon had the satisfaction of seeing the object of his wishes accomplished. From year to year the fame of the new college increased, both in Germany and other countries; and if Jerusalem had left no monuments of his genius in writing, this institution, over which he presided half a century, till the time of his death, would alone be sufficient to perpetuate his name. His exertions for the good of the country were not suffered to remain unrewarded. In 1743 the Duke appointed him provost of the two Lutheran convents of St. Croix and St. Agidius, and in 1749 the university of Helmstedt spontaneously conferred on him the degree of doctor of theology. In the same year, when Mosheim was invited to be chancellor of the university of Gottingen, Jerusalem received the abbacy of Marienthal, left vacant by his departure. But he retained it only three years, being appointed in 1752 to be abbot of the convent of Riddagshausen, in the neighbourhood of Brunswick. A considerable seminary, in which twelve candidates for holy orders, after they have terminated their academic courses, are prepared for their future destination, and allowed free lodging and board, with the use of an extensive library, is connected with this establishment; and that these young men may become better acquainted with the duties of a preacher, they must perform weekly, in turns, along with the superintendent and prior, all the church services; on which account the two eldest of them are generally ordained. During the period of almost forty years that Jerusalem presided over this convent, as abbot, he formed a great many young clergymen, and thereby greatly contributed to diffuse purer principles of religion, and to produce a more appropriate and more beneficial division of public religious instruction. Though he had several advantageous offers in other parts of Germany, attachment to the house of Brunswick prevailed over every consideration of interest. As a mark of gratitude for this preference, the Duke, in 1771, named him vice-president of the consistory of Wolfenbuttel, and in such a manner that he was freed from the greater part of the occupations connected with that dignity. Possessing a pure conscience and a cheerful mind, Jerusalem now saw the evening of his days approach, yet not without having experienced some of those misfortunes which usually embitter life. Scarcely had he recovered from a second attack of severe illness, when he received a very severe shock from the loss of a son, every way worthy of such a father, and the object of his tenderest affection, who, in a fit of melancholy, put an end to his existence, in the bloom of youth, by a pistol. This unfortunate event gave rise to Goethe's well-known popular romance "The Sorrows of Werter." Some years after, he was deprived of a spouse to whom he was no less attached. These distressing events made a deep and sensible impression on his mind; yet he soon recovered his fortitude. He preserved his mental faculties and the use of all his senses till the latest period of his life, which closed in September 1789. His remains were deposited with great ceremony in the church of the convent of Riddagshausen, and the Duchess-dowager of Brunswick-Luneburg, Philippina Charlotte, a sister of Frederick the Great, caused an elegant monument to be erected to his memory, for which she herself wrote an inscription. Jerusalem, as a deep thinker and man of learning, maintained a high rank among his cotemporaries; and as a divine deserves to be placed among the most celebrated of the eighteenth century. A conscientious desire of attaining to truth; the most liberal toleration towards others who thought differently; the warmest benevolence, and a pure, copious, and nervous style, characterize his writings. Of these, one of the most distinguished is his "Considerations on the most important Truths of Religion, undertaken for the Use of the Hereditary Prince, afterwards Duke of Brunswick." For a list of his other works, we refer to the authorities whence this article is compiled. Hirschings Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century. Lexicon Deutscher Dichter und Prosaisten von K. H. Jördens. — J.

ISLIF, Bishop of Skalholt, the most ancient of the Icelandic historians, was the son of Gissar Albus, a person of great distinction in Iceland, and descended from the ancient kings of Denmark. He was born in the year 1006, and having received the principles of instruction from his father, was sent, in the sixteenth
year of his age, to Saxony, for the purpose of completing his education, and made a rapid progress in various branches of learning. Being ordained priest, he returned to Iceland; took up his residence at Skalholt, where his father had erected a church, and preached the gospel with fervent and persuasive eloquence. He was the first native bishop of Iceland; and was raised to that dignity in the fiftieth year of his age, at the request of the inhabitants, and by particular desire of the Emperor Henry III. He was consecrated by the Bishop of Bremen, in January 1056; and returning the same year to Iceland, fixed the see at Skalholt, where he resided till the time of his death, which happened in 1080, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Islief is described as a person of a dignified aspect, affable, just, and upright in all his actions; liberal and beneficent, though from the scantiness of his income he was frequently exposed to extreme poverty. The fame of his learning and piety being widely diffused, many foreign bishops visited Iceland in order to receive his instructions; and his memory was so highly revered among his countrymen, that his name was esteemed synonymous to sanctity and erudition. He married Dalla, daughter of Thorwaldus, by whom he had three sons, all celebrated for their talents and knowledge, but particularly Gissur, who succeeded his father in the bishopric, and inherited his zeal for the propagation of the gospel, and the advancement of learning. Islief guarded against the decline of literature in Iceland, by assiduously instructing many pupils, some of whom became eminently distinguished, and two of them were advanced to the episcopal dignity. He was well versed in the history of the North, and compiled several annals, which, though now lost, furnished materials for the chronicles of the earliest Icelandic authors whose works are now extant. Historisk-statistisk Skildring af Tilsandten i Danmark og Norge i aldre og nyere Tider ved Rasmus Nyerup Professor i Litterarhistorien og Bibliothekar ved Kjøbenhavns Universitet. Coxe's Travels.—3.
KÄSTNER, GOTTHELF ABRAM, an eminent mathematician, was born in 1719 at Leipzig, where his father maintained himself and family by giving lectures on different subjects relating to jurisprudence. Being an only son, great pains were bestowed on his education, especially as he displayed, at an early period, an excellent genius, and an extraordinary desire to learn. He received the rudiments of instruction from his father or private tutors; and in 1731, when he had scarcely attained the twelfth year of his age, he was fit to be entered at the Academy, where he attended lectures on jurisprudence, philosophy, mathematics, and history, and made great progress in the mathematical sciences, to which he shewed a peculiar attachment. About this time he had the good fortune to find a second father in his maternal uncle, who being well acquainted with the modern languages, took great pleasure in instructing his nephew in the French, English, and Italian. Afterwards, Kästner acquired a knowledge of the Spanish, Swedish, and Dutch languages, which he learned chiefly by his own exertions. Though so much attached to serious studies, he had a taste for the belles-lettres, which he continued to cultivate at every period of his life. While he attended the university, he exercised himself under the direction of Gottsched in poetry and eloquence, and became a member of the German society at Leipzig. In the eighteenth year of his age he obtained a degree as master in the philosophical faculty; and in 1739, he was permitted to read philosophical and mathematical lectures, which were received with great approbation. In 1746 he was appointed extraordinary professor of mathematics at Leipzig. His reputation and merit began now to be known in other countries, and he carried on an epistolary correspondence with Cardinal Quirin, Euler, Maupertuis, Wargentin, Lalande, and other eminent men. The academies of Berlin, Bologna, and Gottingen, admitted him as a member; and the first, in 1754, crowned his dissertation on a prize-question respecting Chance. Though he had hopes of obtaining the first philosophical chair that should be vacant at Leipzig, he accepted, in 1756, an offer of being appointed professor of the mathematics and natural philosophy at Gottingen. After this period he devoted his chief attention to scientific pursuits, and greatly increased his reputation, not only by his lectures, but by numerous mathematical and physical writings. His elementary works on Arithmetic, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, the Analysis of Infinites, Practical Mathematics, &c., which have all been several times reprinted, and always with new additions and improvements, were used in all the German seminaries in preference to the works of Wolf, which had been before employed, and contributed to facilitate and extend the study of philosophy. His tracts and single dissertations are equally valuable, and in regard to their influence in promoting the study of mathematics, may be classed with his larger works. Among these ought, in particular, to be mentioned, his "Observations on Subterranean Geography, with an Introduction to the Measurement of Heights by the Barometer," which, by establishing better and more approved principles, gives to this branch a new form. At a very advanced age he wrote also a "History of the Mathematics," which, though it abounds with curious and valuable information, did not answer the expectation of the
public. His attachment to literature in general is proved by his numerous eulogies, and the lives of distinguished men of science, such as Leibnitz, Mayer, Röderer, Erxleben, Meister, Lichtenberg, and others. The catalogue, indeed, of his works, either original or translated from different languages, must excite astonishment, especially when one considers the variety of the subjects to which his attention was directed. But what is still more extraordinary, is, that the man whom Germany honours as one of its most profound thinkers and mathematicians, deserves to be classed among the liveliest geniuses of the age; who, while he endeavoured to penetrate into the most abstract sciences, sported in the fields of poetry, and procured to himself a considerable name among the poets of his nation as an epigrammatist.

In 1756 he married Johanna Rosina Bauman of Leipsic, whose death he lamented in 1758, in an elegy, which he caused to be printed. In 1765 he was appointed an audic counsellor to His Britannic Majesty and the Duke of Brunswick; and after having been one of the most celebrated professors in the university of Gottingen for forty-four years, died in June 1800, with the full possession of all his mental faculties, at the age nearly of eighty. Kästner's private life was as simple and regular as his public. His days were variegated only by his scientific employments, and the extensive correspondence in which his far-spread fame had engaged him with the most celebrated men of letters, and different learned societies. Along with many singularities, which in part arose from an obstinate adherence to old forms in clothing, furniture, and manners, he possessed an open and benevolent heart. His external appearance announced the extraordinary man. He was of small stature, but exceedingly active, and was distinguished in particular by his large, broad, and prominent forehead. He united, with the deepest skill in geometry, the most extensive knowledge of languages and bibliography, great reading, and a rich vein of wit, which appears in his prose writings as well as in his epigrams. His philosophical and other essays are written in a pure, correct, and energetic style. Kästner's works are so numerous, that to give a complete list of them would require far more room than can be allowed in an article of this kind, and we therefore refer to our authorities, having already noticed some of the most important. A geometrical illustration by him of Wedgewood's thermometer may be seen in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. 62.


KAUFFMAN, Maria Angelica, a celebrated female painter, born in 1749, at Coire, in the Grisons, was the daughter of John Joseph Kauffman of Schwarthemberg, a painter. She received instructions from her father in the arts of design, for which from infancy she manifested a leading propensity, and made such advances, that in her eleventh year she took portraits in crayons which were much admired. In 1754 she was taken by her father to Milan, where she improved herself from the picture-galleries in that city, and practised in portraiture. She revisited Italy in 1758, and after studying the masters of the Lombard school, went to Rome in the close of 1759, where she completed her professional education. She also cultivated music and polite literature, and made herself mistress of Italian, French, and English, besides her native tongue, the German. She was greatly admired in that capital, and became known to several English of distinction, who solicited her to visit their country; and after passing a year at Venice, she accompanied in 1765 the lady of the English ambassador on her return to London. In this metropolis she obtained great employment in portrait-painting among persons of the highest rank, and also executed several historical works, in which were combined originality in composition, elegance in invention, and taste in colouring. The ablest engravers copied the productions of her pencil, and contributed to extend her fame. She received numerous professional honours, and was aggregated to the academy of St. Luke at Rome, the Clementine Academy of Bologna, and those of Venice, Florence, and London.

Her father, who had been her inseparable companion, being now in the decline of life, she married, in her fortieth year, Signior Antonio Zucchi, a Venetian painter who had long resided in England, but she still retained her family-name. In 1781, she accompanied her father and husband, first to Germany, and then to Italy; and after residing some time in Venice, again took up her abode in Rome. She received visits from the Emperor Paul of Russia, and the Emperor Joseph, and had commissions from different courts, for which she executed various capital pieces on historical subjects. At Naples she resided some time in the character of honorary court-painter, and drawing-mistress to the princesses. Rome was, however, her settled home; and among other works, she painted, by commission from Pius VI., a piece for the sanctuary of Loretto,
which was afterwards copied in mosaic. In 1798 her husband died, and the pictures she afterwards painted were chiefly commissioned from England. One of these, entitled "Religion," was the execution of an idea contained in a sermon of Dr. Horne, Bishop of Norwich. When the French entered Rome in 1798, several works in her hands were rapaciously seized by them as English property, and she underwent other considerable losses. She died in 1807, at the age of 67.

Angelica Kauffmam was very handsome in her youth, and always preserved a cheerful and prepossessing look. She bore an excellent moral character, and was sober and retired in her manners, keeping little company except relations and particular friends. Having no issue, she left part of her property to a pious foundation at Coire, She was interred at Rome with great funeral honours, the ceremony being chiefly directed by the celebrated sculptor Canova, and attended by all the academicians of St. Luke and literary corporations.

M. Damiani in Athenaeum. — A.

Kien-Long, an emperor of China, well known for the distinguished protection which he afforded to men of letters, was descended from the Tartarian family of Tschin. He was born in 1716, and in 1735 succeeded his father Yuntschin, by whose example he profited so much that he equalled all his predecessors in the art of government, and far surpassed them in the success of his arms. Till the year 1759 he lived in a state of tranquillity, but at that period was involved in a war with the Songarians, which was attended with such a fortunate result, that he not only destroyed the formidable power of that people, but rendered himself completely master of their country, taking possession of the whole of Calmuc Tartary, by which means he extended his dominions to the frontiers of Siberia and Bucharia. That part of the Songarians which remained under the Chinese government were distributed in Bucharia and other places, and such measures were pursued as might prevent them from ever again taking up arms; the rest of them fled into Russia, and were received there as subjects. Between the years 1757 and 1760, Kien-Long still further extended his conquests in the western part of Asia, where he attacked the Mahometan Princes of Casgar and Yetken, called the Greater and Less Hotchem; defeated them, and obliged them to take refuge with the Sultan of Badaschan, in whose territories the Greater died of his wounds, while the other was put to death, and his head sent to the Chinese Emperor. The conquest of Calmuc Tartary gave Kien-Long an opportunity to take possession also of Thibet, in which his ancestors had long exercised an influence, and even interfered in the choice of the Grand Lama. Kien-Long claimed the same privilege; and his views being afterwards favoured by various circumstances, he included the northeast part of this country within the bounds of his empire. He then secured his conquests by establishing in it garrisons, which he entrusted to the command of able and faithful generals. But after having struck terror into his neighbours by the success of his arms, he was himself exposed to an invasion of the sovereign of Ava, in consequence of his having given assistance to the Cassians, a people who reside between China and the kingdom of Ava. During this incursion, which took place in the year 1768, several fortresses were captured by the enemy, and the garrisons put to the sword. The viceroy of Canton, after making every necessary preparation, set out to oppose their progress; but the Ayans, on receiving this intelligence, retreated, carrying with them the plunder they had collected. The last conquest of the Chinese monarch, the knowledge of which reached Europe, was that of the territory of the Miao-tzee, or mountaineers, Siaokin and Ta-kin-tchuen. The king of the former of these people was taken prisoner, and put to death, with his family, in the year 1775; and the whole nation, on account of their frequent incursions and robbery, by which they rendered themselves troublesome to the Chinese, were almost extirpated. Kien-Long favoured the Christian religion, but, for political causes, rather in a private than a public manner. He, however, interdicted the exercise of their worship by a formal order, which was enforced in the year 1753, both in China and Thibet; and sometimes, as in 1746, he set on foot public persecutions against those who professed it, either for the purpose of misleading the people in regard to his own opinions, or to prevent its too great increase. The missionaries, therefore, in converting the Chinese, were obliged to proceed with great caution, and to employ some of the natives, whom they had previously instructed. Several of the missionaries were in the Emperor's service. Hallerstein, a German, was president of the tribunal of mathematics; and others were employed as painters, watchmakers, and interpreters. These persons he treated with great respect, and paid more attention to them than to the other servants of his court. He shewed a particular
kindness to Hallerstein, and raised him to the rank of mandarin. He conferred marks of favour also on Father Sickgarten, another German, and on Father Benoit, who was entrusted with the construction of a ship on the European plan, various hydraulic machines, and several pleasure-houses and water-works in his gardens. After the suppression of the order of the Jesuits in 1774, which was extended even to China, this country was less visited by men of letters from Europe, and it lost in part the advantages which it derived from their residence in it, and by which the state of the sciences there was much improved. Kien-Long, therefore, was obliged in 1778 to send to Canton to procure artists of all the European nations, and to request, in particular, astronomical observers, with a promise that they should be allowed every kind of indulgence at his court, and be treated as mandarins. This monarch had a strong attachment to the arts and sciences; he was remarkably fond of painting, and the mathematics; and gave proofs of his having a taste for poetry and natural history. Of his poetical talents we have specimens in his Panegyric on the Tea-Plant, and in another work on the Tartarian capital Mukden, in the province of Len-o-Tong, and the neighbouring country, in which he introduces much curious information in regard to the animals, plants, trees, fishes, and other productions found in the surrounding district. This work was translated into French, under the title of "Eloge de la Ville de Mukden et de ses Environs," by Father Amiot, a missionary at Pekin, and printed in an octavo volume, at Paris, in 1779. Kien-Long composed another poem in Chinese verse, on the Conquest of Calsmuc Tartary, in the year 1757, and caused it to be engraved on stone. This history of a remarkable enlargement of the Chinese empire appeared with all the ornaments of oriental poetry. It was translated by Father Amiot, with notes and illustrations, and inserted in "Memoires concernant L'Histoire, les Arts, les Moeurs, &c. des Chinois par les Missionnaires de Pekin, Tom. i. No. 3." He resolved also to eternize the remembrance of his victories by the graver; and engaged French artists to copy some paintings in which they were represented; but Louis XV. caused them to be engraved at his own expense. They were executed at Paris by Hellman, and announced in sixteen plates, with descriptive illustrations. The large Chinese collection on Agriculture contains also several poems of this monarch on different rural occupations, such as, On a new ploughed Field; on Drought, or the Labours of Summer; a Shower of Rain, which saved the Rice-crop; a Field ornamented with Corn; a Beautiful House, a Hail-Storm, &c. A specimen of the poem "On Tea," may be seen in Grosier's Description of China. Kien-Long established a library of six hundred thousand volumes, containing copies of all the useful works in the whole kingdom. For this purpose he invited to Pekin the most celebrated men of letters, and the most expert printers; appointed one Wang, that is, little king, overseer of the whole establishment, and his sixth son was to inflict punishment on those who committed typographical errors. Into this collection he admitted three books written by the Jesuits on the Christian religion, and received in China with great approbation. A Description of the Chinese Empire, which appeared in Busching's Magazine, was published also by the order of this literary Emperor. Kien-Long was of a mild and benevolent disposition, though some have represented him as a monster of cruelty. But it is known that he distributed large sums of money among his subjects when reduced to misery by bad crops and inundations. He breakfasted at eight o'clock in the morning, and dined at two; and notwithstanding the quantity of dishes served up, never remained longer at table than a quarter of an hour. His common beverage at meals was tea; for he never used wine or other intoxicating liquors. He died at Pekin in 1786, after a reign of more than fifty years. Hirschling's Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century. — J.

KLEIN, JAMES THEODORE, a celebrated naturalist, was born at Konigsberg, in 1685. At first he applied to jurisprudence and natural philosophy; and in his sixteenth year made a tour to Holland and England, through the Tyrol and the Netherlands. In 1713 he became secretary to the town of Dantzic; resided afterwards at foreign courts in a diplomatic capacity five years; and on his return employed all his leisure time in the study of natural history, to which he had the strongest attachment. He possessed an excellent collection of natural curiosities, and a garden well stocked with exotic plants. He was a member of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburgh, as well as of the Institute of Bologna. He died at Dantzic in the month of February 1760, at the age of seventy-five. Klein was a man of a noble character, and influenced in all his actions by the most sincere piety. As a naturalist, he
rendered the same service to the animal kingdom that Tournefort did to the vegetable; he reduced it into systematic order, and by diligent and accurate research threw new light on that department of natural history which was the principal object of his pursuit. But his method was too intricate and perplexed to meet with general approbation; and therefore it was superseded by that of Linnaeus. Some of the most eminent naturalists, however, have employed Klein's works with advantage, and gratefully acknowledged the benefit which they derived from them. They display extensive knowledge, acute observation, and uncommon diligence and care in examining natural bodies. The most important of them are as follows:

"Fasciculus Plantarum variarum et exotiarum 1722 et priori auctor, ex horto proprio," Dan- ticci, 1724, 8vo.; "Descrip dici Tubulorum marinorum, in quorum censum relati lapides Caudo Cancri, Gesneri, et his similis; Belemnita, eorumque Alveoli. Secundum Musei Kleiniani. Addita est dissertatio epistolaria de Pilis Marinis," Gedani, 1731, 4to., with ten plates. A new edition of this classical work, printed on fine paper, with a very neat type, appeared at Leipsic, 1773, 4to.; "Naturalis Dispositio Echinodermatum. Accessit lucubratiuncula de aculeis Echinorum, cum spicil. legio de Belemnitis," Gedani, 1734, 4to. cum tab. xxxviii.; "Editio secunda et descriptionibus novisque inventis et synonymis auctorum aucta, a Nath. Godfr. Leske, Prof. Hist. Natur. et Con. Lips. cum liv. tabulis aeneis," Laps. 1778, 4to. In this edition, the text of the author is given without variation; but notes, containing the Linnaean names, are added in the margin. Of the first edition, of 1734, a French translation appeared, with the Latin text, under the title of "Ordre natural des Oursins de Mer et Fossiles, &c. par M. Th. Klein, &c. avec figures, augmentees de six planches d'Oursins, qui sont dans le Cabinet de M. de Reaumur," Paris, 1754, 8vo. with twenty-eight plates. "Sciagraphia lithologica curiosa, seu Lapidum figuratorum Nomenclator olia a J. J. Scheuchzer conservata; postmodo aucta et illustrata a J. Th. Klein, premissa Epistola M. A. Cappeller, &c. de studio lito- graphicib; de Entrochis et Belemnitis; cum additionibus et figuris," Gedani, 1740, 4to. with one plate; a useful work, but exceedingly scarce. "Historiae Piscium naturalis," in five parts, 1740—1749, 4to. cum fig. xx. Though this expensive work on fishes contains good figures, and some even of new species, its utility is lessened, chiefly by the indistinct generic names and the defective descriptions, which are given according to the old writers. To remedy these defects, and render the work better known, as well as more useful, Mr. Wal- baum reduced all the names of the fishes into alphabetical order, giving Klein's descriptions without his synonyms, and adding the Linnaean names with those of C. Gmelin, Bloch, and some others, as well as the trivial names. This excellent edition was published under the following title: "Th. Kleinii Ichthyologia educta ab J. Walbaum," Lips. 1793, 4to.; "Mansiya Ichthyologica de sono et auditu piscium," ibid. 1746, 4to.; "Summa dubiorum circa classes Quadrupedum et Amphibiorum in Linnaei Systemate Natura; sive naturalis Quadrupedum historia promovendæ Prodomus," ibid. 1743, 4to. cum fig. ii. "Historiae Avium Prodomus, cum praefatione de ordine animalium in genere. Accessit historia maris Alpini et vetus Voca- bularium Animalium," Lubeæ, 1750, 4to. cum fig. viii.; "Quadrupedum disposition, brevisque historia naturalis," Lips. 1751, 4to. cum fig. vi.


**KLINGENSTIERNA, SAMUEL,** an eminent Swedish mathematician, was born near Linköping, in 1698. In 1716 he was sent to Upsal, where he applied in particular to jurisprudence, but afterwards directed his chief attention to the mathematics, in which he made uncommon progress. From Upsal he went to Stockholm, and in 1720 was appointed a clerk in the board of public revenue. Here he continued his mathematical studies with the utmost assiduity, but without neglecting the business of his office. He afterwards went to Upsal, where he opened a mathematical school, which in a little time was numerously attended. Having obtained a travelling pension, he resigned his place in the board of revenue, and set out on his travels, in order to improve himself in mathematical knowledge, and every where endeavoured to procure an introduction to the most eminent mathematicians. During his stay at Marpurg, he learned that the professorship of geometry at Upsal was vacant. He therefore announced himself a candidate, and obtained the place in 1728, by which means his finances were so much improved that he was able to undertake a longer tour than he at first intended. He now paid a visit to France and England, and in both distinguished himself by a profound knowledge of that branch of science which formed the chief object of his research. On his return to Upsal he began to give lectures both on the mathematics and natural philosophy, which were attended by an uncommon number of pupils. He now became a promoter of the Wolfian philosophy, which had been newly introduced at Upsal; and after several years' close labour, obtained leave to retire with a considerable pension, in addition to his regular salary, that he might have more leisure to devote himself to the mathematical sciences, and assist Colonel Ehrensvärd in improving the Swedish artillery. He was, however, soon obliged, by the order of his superiors, to quit this tranquil life, being appointed tutor to the Crown Prince, afterwards Gustavus III. He discharged the duties of this important office in such a manner as procured him the peculiar favour and esteem both of their majesties and of his pupil, and when released at his own request from attendance on the court, he was liberally rewarded. He died of apoplexy, in the month of October 1765. Klinggenstierna was one of the ablest mathematicians that Sweden ever produced, and distinguished himself, in particular, by his knowledge of optics. In the year 1747 Euler turned his attention to the subject of refraction, and pursued a hint suggested by Newton for the design of making object-glasses with two lenses of glass inclosing water between them; hoping, that by constructing them of different materials the refractions would balance one another, and the usual aberration be prevented. Mr. John Dollond minutely examined this scheme, and found that Euler's principles were not satisfactory. Clairault, likewise, whose attention had been excited to the same subject, concurred in opinion that Euler's speculations were more ingenious than useful. This controversy, which seemed to be of great importance in the science of optics, engaged also the attention of Klinggenstierna, who was led to make a careful examination of the eighth experiment, in the second part of Newton's Optics, with the conclusions there drawn from it. The consequence was, that he found that the rays of light, in the circumstances there mentioned, did not lose their colour, as Sir Isaac had imagined. This hint induced Mr. Dollond to re-examine the same experiment, and laid the foundation for the important discovery which he afterwards made in regard to achromatic telescopes. Klinggenstierna was a member of the Academies of Stockholm and Upsal, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. He was the author of many papers in the Acta Litteraria Suecia, and the Transactions of the Academy of Stockholm. He wrote notes also to a Swedish translation of Nuschenbrock's Natural Philosophy. The following papers by him were printed in the *Philosophical Transactions:* "On the general Quadrature of the trinomial hyperbolic Curve," vol. 37; "Dis- Bertation on the Aberration of Light refracted at spherical Surfaces and Lenses," vol. 51. *Gezelli Biographiska Lexicon.* *Hutton's Mathematical Dictionary.* *Philosophical Transactions.* — J.

**KÖHLER, JOHN DAVID,** one of the most distinguished historians that Germany produced in the last century, was born in 1684, at Colditz, a small town in the circle of Leipsic. His father, who was a clergyman of that place,
having died during his childhood, he was taken under the protection of his uncle, who paid great attention to his education. After six years' residence at the school of Meissen, he began, in 1703, to study theology at Wittenberg, to which he had been destined by his father; but he soon quitted that pursuit, and applied to history and the belles lettres. In 1704 he took his degree as master, and announced new editions of several Greek authors. During the irruption of the Swedish troops into Saxony, in 1706, he went to Altdorf, where he obtained leave to lecture. In 1710 he was appointed professor of logic at the same place, and, two years after, was made inspector of the library of the university. In 1724 he exchanged the professorship of logic for that of history, which he afterwards made the chief object of his study. By teaching and writing he soon acquired so much reputation, that the Emperor Charles VI., as a mark of his special favour, sent him a gold chain with a medal suspended from it, and accompanied this present with a letter written by his own hand. He received also many invitations to academic situations, as well as to different courts; but he declined them all, except that to be professor of history at Gottingen, where he spent the remainder of his life, employed either in literary labours, or in discharging the duties of his office. He died suddenly, in March 1735. He was twice married, and had fifteen children, one of whom, John Tobias, was some time professor of history at Gottingen.

Köhler, as a writer, is entitled to great praise. Profound learning, a sound judgment strengthened by experience, uncommon diligence, and intercourse with men who had studied history not only in books, but in the world, all contributed to qualify him for being an historical writer. He was also well versed in the study of chronology, antiquities, diplomacy, genealogy, heraldry, and numismatics; and was thoroughly acquainted with many of the ancient as well as modern languages. Though every part of history lay open to him, he rendered the greatest service by his researches into that of the middle ages, and by rectifying the genealogical accounts of old families. He displayed no less acuteness in explaining the oldest and obscurest coins, and was one of the most successful of those writers who have employed numismatics to clear up important points in history. Of his writings, which are very numerous, a catalogue will be found in the work which is our authority, Hirsching's Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century. — J.
LALANDE de, Joseph Jerome Le Français, professor of astronomy in the college of France, member of the board of longitude, &c. was born at Bourg en Bresse, in the department of Ain, in the month of July 1732. His father, who possessed a decent fortune, intended him for the bar, and he accordingly repaired to Paris to study law, but the sight of the observatory soon awakened in him a propensity which deranged the views of his parents, and became his ruling passion throughout life. Le Monnier, one of the oldest astronomers in France, took him under his protection; and, as he possessed a ready genius, he profited by the lessons of so able an instructor, who, on his part, conceived a paternal affection for a pupil who gave such promising hopes of his future eminence. About this time the celebrated La Caille was preparing to set out for the Cape of Good Hope, in order to determine the parallax of the moon, and the distance of that planet from the earth. To accomplish this object, it was necessary that he should be seconded by an observer placed under the same meridian, and at the greatest distance that could be conveniently chosen; and Berlin being thought the most proper station, the Academy determined that an astronomer should be sent to that city. At first, Le Monnier signified an intention of going thither himself; but when ready to depart, he altered his mind, and had sufficient influence to get his pupil appointed in his stead. Frederick the Great, to whom Maupertuis had spoken respecting the delicacy and difficulty of this undertaking, could not forbear expressing some astonishment when the young astronomer, scarcely nineteen years of age, was presented to him; but he immediately added, addressing himself to Lalande, “The Academy of Sciences have appointed you, and you will no doubt justify its choice.” The account which he gave of his mission, on his return, procured him a place in the Academy of Sciences; and from that moment he became a constant contributor to its Memoirs. The active part which he took in its labours was not confined to astronomical subjects, but extended to various branches of science. He published a French edition of Halley’s Tables; gave a history of the comet which appeared in the year 1759; and furnished Clairault with very long calculations necessary to establish its theory. Being charged in 1760 with editing the “Connaissance de Temps,” he entirely changed the plan of that useful work, and gave it the form in which it now appears. He composed seventeen volumes of that collection, and set a good example to his successors. These important labours did not prevent him from publishing, in the year 1764, in three volumes quarto, the first edition of his large “Treatise on Astronomy,” a classical work, which, notwithstanding some small blemishes, is a complete repertory of the science as it was at that period, with the addition of many methods entirely new, or very little known. It is the foundation of his principal claim to fame; and he improved it in two succeeding editions, enriched with new tables for all the planets, which are far superior to those of Halley and Cassini. He was the first who explained the perturbations of Mars and Venus; and in the theory of the satellites, he explained a motion which Baily claimed as a discovery of his own. This gave rise to a literary dispute, but it was conducted with decorum, and it appears probable that these two celebrated astronomers were led to the same discovery; a circumstance not uncommon in researches founded on calculation. He com-
posed all the astronomical articles for the Encyclopedia of Yverdon; all those in the Supplements to the Paris Encyclopedia, and those in the Encyclopédie Methodique, substituting for the articles compiled by D'Alembert from the works of Le Monnier, others which were more modern. In 1761 he succeeded his first master Delisle, as professor of astronomy in the College de France, and gave a new lustre to this branch of public instruction. Among the auditors who were induced by curiosity or leisure to attend his lectures, he made a point of distinguishing those who deserved his more particular attention, encouraging and bringing into notice all who were likely to be useful. In this manner his school became a seminary which produced a multitude of disciples, who supplied the observatories, and introduced into the navy the use of improved instruments and astronomical methods. Of the works which attest the fertility of his genius, none are more deserving of notice than the "Account of his Tour in Italy in the Years 1765 and 1766," a curious and complete collection of observations on that country; his "Treatise on Canals," planned and in a great measure executed during a visit to the canal of Languedoc, which he purposely traversed throughout its whole extent; and his "Bibliographie Astronomique," an immense catalogue of all the works published on that science. Unmarried, and being without posterity to pursue the career on which he had shed so much lustre, he took under his protection two relatives, one of whom, a young man of great hope, perished in La Vendée, and the other became one of the most indefatigable of the French astronomers. He bred up also to astronomy the children of his nephew. It was necessary, under the pain of forfeiting his favour and friendship, that all belonging to him should be observers and calculators. Useful to astronomy by his works, his example, instruction, influence, and correspondence, he was desirous that this utility might be continued after his death; and with that view he founded a prize, to be adjudged annually by the Institute to the author of the best memoir or most curious observations on that subject. During the whole course of his life he made it an invariable rule never to spend an evening at home, constantly dividing his time into two portions, one of which he devoted to his duties, and the other to pleasure. He was a member, and certainly not the least useful, of almost every Academy, and maintained a most active correspondence with learned men in every part of the world. He died at Paris, in the month of April 1807, aged seventy-four years. Lalande, if not the most profound and original, was certainly the most learned astronomer of France, and the principal promoter of the science to which he was so passionately devoted. He was remarkable for the most egregious vanity, as well as the broadest eccentricities of character, and almost equally eminent for the most noble virtues of the heart. By a very singular perversion of intellect, he became, about the commencement of the Revolution, a professed atheist; pronounced in the year 1793, in the Pantheon, a discourse against the existence of God, with the red cap on his head, and displayed on this subject every mark of insanity during the rest of his life. This monstrous infatuation betrayed him into the most whimsical acts of extravagance, and particularly the publication of a dictionary of atheists, in which he enregistered not only many of the illustrious dead, but a great number of his contemporaries, and some of the principal dignitaries of the empire. A very remarkable circumstance took place afterwards in the Institute. At an extraordinary sitting of all the classes, convoked for the purpose, Lalande being present, a letter was announced from the Emperor, and read aloud, in which it was declared, that Lalande had fallen into a state of dotage, and was therefore forbidden to publish any thing in future under his own name. The old astronomer immediately rose very solemnly, made a low bow, and replied that he would certainly obey the orders of His Majesty. Before the age of twenty-five, he was admitted into almost all the learned academies, and pensioned by the principal monarchs of Europe. He travelled through many states, and was everywhere received with demonstrations of the most enthusiastic respect. In Italy he met with a very flattering reception from Clement XIII., and was loaded with marks of attention by the most distinguished ornaments of that country. As he was no less honoured in Germany and in England, it is not much to be wondered at, if the circumstances of his early life produced that delirium by which his character was marked in the last stages of his career. His principal works are, "Exposition des Calculs astronomiques," Paris, 1762, 8vo.; "Voyage d'un Français en Italie dans les Années 1765 et 1766," 8 vols. 12mo.; "Astronomie," 3 vols. 4to. ibid. 1764; "Dissertation sur la Cause de l'Elevation des Liqueurs dans les Tubes capillaires," ibid. 1770, 8vo.; "Des Canaux de Navigation, et spécialement du Canal de Languedoc," 1778, fol.; "Abregé
d'Astronomie," 8vo.; a new edition was published in Holland, and another at Paris in 1795; it was translated also into German and Italian.


LANGE, CHARLES, a learned Fleming; according to Valeriaums Andreas, was a native of Ghent, but according to Lipsius, of Brussels. After going through the usual course of school-education, he applied to the law; but in consequence of the confusion occasioned by the civil war in his native country, he retired to Liege, in the hope of enjoying tranquillity, and having become canon of St. Lambert, composed various literary works, and began his excellent commentary on the Offices of Cicero. To amuse himself in his leisure hours he studied botany, and was one of the first who cultivated foreign flowers and plants brought from the East and West Indies. He collected not only those which were pleasing to the eye, but such as were useful in medicine; and Lipsius, when on his way to Germany and Italy, was so delighted with his garden, that he resided some
time with him, and thence took occasion to write his dialogue on Constancy, in which he introduces Langius as one of the speakers. He died at Liege, in the month of July 1573, while employed in illustrating Solinus, Suetonius, and Seneca, leaving behind him many works begun but not finished, and an excellent library, containing a great many manuscripts. Lange was well versed in the Greek and Latin, and was one of the best critics of his time. Andrew Schott asserts that he was the most learned and most judicious of all those writers who have corrected and explained the works of Cicero; and Scioppius praises his Commentary on Cicero's Offices, as well as his various readings of Plautus, and says, that many critics have borrowed from Lange the best part of their writings without any acknowledgment. "Wichers Allgem. gelehr. Lexicon. Teissier Elges des Hommes Savants."—J.

LANGEDECK, JAMES, a Danish writer, was born in the diocese of Aalborg, where his father was a clergyman. He distinguished himself by a profound knowledge of the history and antiquities of his native country; and in 1744 established, under the royal protection, a society destined for the purpose of making researches in regard to these objects. Between the years 1745 and 1752 he published, in six volumes quarto, a collection of original documents and diplomatic papers, under the title of the Danish Magazine. In 1753 he undertook, by the King's desire, and at his expence, a voyage round the Baltic, in order to collect documents calculated to illustrate the history of Denmark, and returned at the end of twenty months, having discharged his mission to the full satisfaction of his sovereign. He had before published, in German, at Copenhagen, in conjunction with Harboe, the three first volumes of the Danish Bibliothèque. In 1748 he was appointed keeper of the public records, and made a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen, and in 1753 a counsellor of justice. In 1770 he was nominated a counsellor of state, and in 1772 a member of the Historical Institute at Gottingen. He published a new edition of the Letters of Olaus Wormius, Copenhagen, 1751, 8vo., and furnished some contributions to Hoffman's Continuation of "Pontoppidan's Danish Atlas." In the latter part of his life he turned his attention to poetry, and wrote three poems, the first of which, intitled "A new Specimen of Liberty in Writing," is characterized by great patriotism, an ardent love of truth, and hatred of tyranny and tyrants. He died in August.
1775, and left behind him a great number of works, some complete and others unfinished, together with a multitude of diplomatic papers, letters, ordinances, medals, seals, &c. relating to the history of Denmark, Norway, Holstein, and Sweden, which were purchased by the King for a considerable sum given to his widow. He left likewise a great many extracts respecting the history, geography, laws, manners, and customs of the countries subject to the Danish dominion, or lying adjacent to Denmark, forming thirty volumes in folio, quarto, and octavo. His most important publication is the collection of ancient Danish writers, intituled "Scriptores Rerum Danicarum mediæ Ævi," tom. 1. ibid. 1773; tom. 2. ibid. 1773; tom. 3. ibid. 1774; tom. 4. ibid. 1776; tom. 5. ibid. 1783, 2 vol. The last two volumes were edited, with prefaces, after Langebeck’s death, by P. F. Suhn. Dictionnaire Universelle. Forsog til et Lexicon over Danske Norske og Islandske mænd af Jens Worms. — J.

LANZI, Lodovico, an eminent antiquary, was born in 1732, at Monte del Celmo, in the vicinity of Macerata, and Marche of Ancona. An early propensity for letters caused him to be sent for instruction to a seminary of the Jesuits, where he distinguished himself by his proficiency in various branches of study. As a promising subject, the Fathers, according to their usual practice, induced him to enter into their society; and his education being completed, he taught rhetoric successively at their schools in different Italian cities. He was resident a considerable time at Rome, where he acquired that practical knowledge of the monuments of antiquity which no other capital is equally calculated to afford. He had obtained a high degree of reputation as an elegant scholar and successful instructor, when the suppression of the order of Jesuits, in 1773, threw him into a new line of life. Leopold, Grand-duke of Tuscany, nominated him sub-director of the Florentine gallery, a situation well suited to his tastes and studies. He assiduously applied himself to its augmentation and better arrangement, and was almost the founder of the part called The Etruscan Cabinet. In 1782 he published a “Guide to the Gallery,” which superseded all prior works of the kind. A work on the Etruscan language, which he printed in 1789, placed him in the first rank of the learned. It was intituled "Saggio de Lingua Etrusca e di altre antiche d’Italia per servire alla Storia de’ Popoli, delle Lingue, e delle Belle-Arti," Rome, 8vo. 3 vols., and was received with great applause by Barthelemy, Visconti, Heyne, and other men of literary eminence. It was followed by a History of Painting in Italy, under the title of “Storia Pittorica della Italia dal resorgimento delle Belle-Arti su presso al fine del xviii. secolo.” Of this agreeably written and useful work, the third edition, corrected and augmented by the author, was published at Bassano in 6 vols. 8vo. 1809. In 1806 he published an excellent work on Etruscan vases, intituled “De’ Vasi antichi dipinti chiamati Etrusci, Dissertazioni trey,” Firenze, 8vo.; of which the first dissertation proves that all these vases ought neither to be denominated Etruscan, nor Greek, but should be named from the place where they were found; the second treats on the Bacchanales, which are so frequently represented upon these vases; and the third explains the fine vase of Girgenti now in the possession of Mr. Hope. Lanzi had long been a great collector of inscriptions, which he had frequently in vain been solicited to publish. At length he complied with the urgent request of Cardinal Zondodari, archbishop of Sienna, and gave them to the world, accompanied by some excellent poems of his composition. He had a considerable time before written a translation in verse of Hesiod’s Works and Days. This he published, with the original, in 1808, with the title “Di Esiodo Ascreo I Lavori e le Giornate, opera con 4 codici riscontrati, emendata la versione Latina, aggiuntavi l’Italiana in terzi rime con annotazioni,” Firenze, 4to.; and it was equally valued for the elegance and fidelity of the version, and the erudition of the criticism. Three short theological works, which he composed in his old age, displayed fervent piety and elevated sentiments. He preserved his mental faculties entire, notwithstanding repeated attacks of apoplexy, till his death in 1810, at the age of 78. Though greatly occupied in study, he was accessible and obliging, and readily gave assistance to artists and men of letters. He was peculiarly the patron of young men attached to literature, whom he encouraged and directed in their studies. Eulogy of Lanzi by Zannoni. — A.

LARCHER, Peter Henry, an eminent French man of letters, was born in 1726, at Dijon, of an ancient family in the legal profession, allied to the first names in the parliament of Burgundy. He lost at an early age his father, who was a counsellor in the board of finances, and he was left under the guardianship of a very rigid mother, who destined him for the magistracy. His own inclination, however, pointed to a very different course of life;
and after having finished his preliminary studies at the Jesuits' seminary at Pont-a-Mousson, he made a kind of elopement from the maternal roof, and at the age of eighteen fixed himself at the college of Laon at Paris. His mother at first made him an allowance of only 500 livres, yet with this small income, such is the scholastic frugality in the capital of France, he found means to purchase books; and when his pension was increased to 700 livres, he thought himself quite rich. He had probably accumulated a considerable library during the first years of his abode at Paris; for being desirous, without the knowledge of his family, to visit England, in order to perfect himself in the English language, of which he was passionately fond, he sold his books to defray his expenses. His first known publication was a version of the "Electra" of Euripides, printed about 1755, like most of his works, anonymously, and which had little success. He then gave to a journal, entitled "Melange Letteraire," a translation of "Pope's Discourse on Pastoral Poetry," and afterwards contributed to the "Collection Academique" a translation of several articles in the "Philosophical Transactions." In 1755 he printed a translation of Pope and Arbuthnott's "Martinus Scriblerus," with Swift's ironical "Discourse on the Abolition of the Christian Religion," and also of Pringle's "Observations on the Diseases of the Army," a translation of "Home on Bleaching" was another of the tasks in which he apparently engaged merely as employment. He had not, however, discontinued his studies in Greek literature, a fruit of which was a version of "The Loves of Chereas and Calilhoe," published in 1755, and which gave a promise of his future celebrity as a Greek scholar. In 1765 he translated from the English a work more conformable to his taste, which was Chapman's "Essay on the Roman Senate," to which he subjoined a few notes. In 1767 the quarrel between Larcher and Voltaire had its commencement. Though Larcher was connected with several of the philosophical party, and was not unfavourable to some of their opinions, he much disapproved of Voltaire's mode of writing, and held his learning in great contempt. On the appearance of his "Philosophie de l'Histoire," some ecclesiastics repaired to Larcher's modest retreat, invited him to dinner, and urged him to undertake a refutation of that work. He resisted for a considerable time, but at length, by their compliments and arts, was prevailed upon to execute the task, in a learned piece, which he intituled "Supplement a la Philosophie de l'Histoire." Voltaire was extremely enraged at this attack, to which he replied by "Defence de mon Oncle," in which he treated his antagonist with the most unjustifiable severity. Larcher rejoined by "Reponse a la Defense de mon Oncle," in which he affected a strain of pleasantry, but he was no match for his foe in this weapon. Upon the whole, however, he gained reputation by this controversy, and the "Supplement," on account of the erudition it displayed, and the addition of a translation of Xenophon's "Apology of Socrates," came to a second edition. Voltaire's resentment was lasting, and he did not cease to persecute Larcher, whose learning and moral character, however, placed him beyond the injury of a wit. Bracke, in the preface to his "Gnomonic Poets," thus speaks of Larcher and the attacks made upon him: "Vit morum probitate, integritate vitae, doctrinae elegantia, apud bonos omnes maxime commendatus, et supra impurissimorum scurrarum calumnias et convicia immensus quantum everus." Even D'Alembert, who is charged with being too complaisant to the passions of Voltaire, in a letter to him, speaks of Larcher as "a worthy man, tolerant, moderate, modest, and a true philosopher in his sentiments, and conduct, at least if I can credit some common friends who know and esteem him."

The proofs he had given in the writings above mentioned of uncommon erudition, and particularly of an intimate acquaintance with Herodotus, induced some booksellers of Paris to apply to him for revising and preparing for the press a translation of that father of history, left in manuscript by the deceased Abbe Bélanger. On examining it, Larcher found it so faulty that he resolved rather to write a new one. He begun with carefully collating the text of Herodotus with the manuscripts in the royal library, and with reading, pen in hand, all the ancient authors who could throw light upon his obscurities. He then consulted books of travels, modern critics, and all other writers from whom he could expect to derive assistance. Whilst in the fervour of these studies, De Paw published his "Recherches philosophiques sur les Egyptiens et les Chinois," a work which became in vogue by means of its bold paradoxes; but Larcher, desirous of bringing back the public to more rational sentiments, published a learned refutation of its errors in the "Journal des Savans" for 1774. In the following year he printed his "Memoire sur Venus," which had been recently crowned by
the Academy of Inscriptions. It was composed during a malady which did not permit him to continue his arduous labours on Herodotus. To another interruption was due his translation of Xenophon's "Retreat of the Ten Thousand," which appeared in 1778, and to which was joined some "Observations on Greek Pronunciation." His augmented reputation as a profound scholar induced the Academy of Inscriptions in this year to elect him a member on the vacancy left by the death of M. Le Beau. The active part which he took in the pursuits of this society, to the publications of which he contributed thirteen learned memoirs, somewhat retarded the appearance of his translation of Herodotus, which did not issue from the press till 1786. This work, by the copiousness of its commentary, and the importance of its geographical and chronological researches, may be regarded as one of the fairest monuments of French criticism. Its merits were amply acknowledged both at home and abroad: the learned Wytenbach in particular affirmed in his Bibliotheca Critica, that a hundred pages would scarcely suffice to recount all the services it had rendered to ancient literature. Its style has not been equally approved by his countrymen.

During the Revolution, Larcher buried himself in retirement, solely occupied in study, and in revising his Herodotus for a second edition. He was little molested: once indeed he was detainted to the revolutionary committee, when his papers, visited by the commissaries, caused no small embarrassment to persons little acquainted with Greek and Latin. On the formation of the National Institute, his name did not appear among the first members, but it was not long before he entered that body. On the vacancy made by De Sacy, he was proposed, with two others; and it was not without some difficulty that his election was carried, as his political and religious opinions were little conformable to those which prevailed at that time. He was attached to the section of ancient languages in the class of literature and the fine arts, but during the first organization of the Institute he wrote no memoir. When it was distributed into four classes, he entered into the third; and thus in some measure becoming again a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, he composed four dissertations, which were admitted for publication among the pieces in this class. The last was an elaborate discussion of the astronomical observations sent by Callisthenes to Aristotle. The second edition of his translation of Herodotus appeared in 1802. It contained many additions, corrections, and alterations. Of the latter, one of the most observable was the suppression of some passages in his Essay on Chronology which militated against the Christian system. On the establishment of the Imperial University, his name was inserted by the Grandmaster as professor of Greek literature in the Faculty of Letters of the Academy of Paris. His great age caused him to refuse the appointment; but he was told that his functions should be delegated to a substitute. To his 86th year he was in a state of health which seemed to promise a longer life, when the consequences of a fall proved fatal to him, on December 22, 1812.

**LECT or LECTIUS, JAMES,** an eminent patriot and writer, was born at Geneva, in 1560. Having acquired a competent knowledge of classical learning and philosophy at his native place, he studied law under the celebrated Cujas, and distinguished himself so much in that department, that he became the intimate friend of his master. He was held in such high estimation also by Beza, that this divine induced the council of Geneva, in 1583, to give him the chair of jurisprudence. In the next year he was made a counsellor of state; and though the functions of the latter office were exceedingly laborious, in consequence of the critical situation in which the republic was then placed, he still found leisure to continue his lessons in jurisprudence, and even to lecture also on the belles-lettres. Lect distinguished himself no less in the administration of public affairs than in the Academy. On all difficult occasions he was entrusted with the most important commissions, the success of which he always insured by his prudence and ability. In 1589, the republic being exhausted by war, Lect was sent to England to solicit assistance, and obtained permission from Queen Elizabeth to set on foot a collection under the management of the Archbishop of Canterbury, by which he obtained a considerable sum. This supply being soon exhausted, and the situation of Geneva becoming every day more alarming, he was again dispatched to Queen Elizabeth, to induce her to interest herself in favour of the republic. The Queen testified to Lect the highest esteem and friendship for Geneva; but declared that the state of her affairs would not permit her to gratify her inclination. He was, however, more successful with the Prince of Orange and the States-General, who granted him a certain sum, on condition that the republic would employ it in re-establishing the
Academy, the professors of which had been dismissed. Amidst these negotiations, which occupied a considerable portion of his time, Lect composed the greater part of his works. The original editions of them are very rare, but a collection of every thing relating to jurisprudence was published under the following title: "Thesaurus Juris Romani, continens rariora meliorum interpretum opuscula, in quibus Jus Romanum explicatur, emendatur, illustratur," Lugd. Bat. 1725, 5 vols. fol. The treaty of Vervins, signed on the 12th of June 1558, gave peace to the republic, but did not restore it to perfect tranquillity. The Duke of Savoy continued to maintain the rights which he conceived he had over Geneva, and proposed a conference at Hermione for the discussion of them. Lect, Maillet, and Dauphin, were the plenipotentiaries appointed by the republic; but the greater part of the papers presented on that occasion were written by Lect alone. He died in August 1611, after rendering Geneva illustrious by his literary productions, and insuring its liberty and independence by his political labours. His works chiefly consist of Latin poems and orations, and of editions of ancient writers. He also edited all the works of Francis Hottoman, in 3 vols. fol. 1599. *Niceron Memoires des Hommes illustres. Histoire litteraire de Geneve par J. Sembier.* — J.

LEVESQUE, Peter Charles, a distinguished man of letters, was born at Paris in 1746. His father appears to have been an engraver, and to have destined him to his own profession; but it is certain that he practised that art at home before he was permitted to receive any literary instruction. He was twelve years of age when by importunity he persuaded his parents to gratify his thirst for learning by sending him to a Latin school, from which, in about half a year, he was transferred to the college of Mazarin. His progress in that seminary was rapid and distinguished, and he obtained annual prizes in the literary contests of his college, and of the university. He had not entirely completed his course of study, when circumstances obliged his parents to quit Paris and settle in the south of France. Young Levesque had now acquired such an attachment to literature, that he could not bear to renounce the advantages afforded by the capital for its pursuit, and he had the resolution to remain alone, and depend upon his talents for his support. By the practice of engraving, which he had never entirely laid aside, he supplied his very moderate wants, and preserved his independence; and he was indebted to his acquaintance with this art for points of knowledge unusual among men of letters, and which afterwards enabled him successfully to continue Watelet's Dictionary of the Fine Arts. His first publication was a small work, without his name, intitled "Les Reves d'Aristobule," which appears to have been derived from the sources of ancient philosophy, and his own reflections upon its systems. The solidity of its thoughts, and ease of its language, are said to have distinguished it among a crowd of literary productions at that period. Some time after, about his twenty-fifth year, he gave a prose translation of some select pieces of Petrarch. Philosophical speculation was at this time much the taste in France, and his researches on subjects of this kind produced two works under the title of "L'Homme Moral," and "L'Homme Pensant." Their strain having obtained for him the esteem, and regard of Diderot, he was recommended by him so efficaciously to the Empress of Russia, that in 1773 he was invited by that illustrious sovereign to occupy the situation of a professor to the corps of noble cadets at Petersburg. From the time of his removal to that capital, he formed a design of writing the history of the vast Russian empire, and he employed all his leisure, and all the opportunities he enjoyed, in collecting and digesting the numerous documents necessary for such a work. Furnished with these, he declined the honourable offers made to him for continuing in that country, and, after seven years' absence, returned to France in 1780. Two years more were employed by him in bringing his labours to maturity, when his "Histoire de Russie" appeared from the press. This work is characterized as uniting with the most scrupulous veracity, and a regular concatenation of facts, the merit of skilful composition, and a style always in unison with its subject. It obtained distinguished success, and placed the author in the rank of the principal French historians; and although another history of Russia appeared about the same time, and new sources of information were opened by the literati of the North after the publication of the first edition of Levesque's work, it has continued to be used as a book of instruction in the schools of Russia itself.

Whilst superintending the impression of this history, he took a very active part in a work undertaken by Didot the Elder, which was a collection of the "Ancient Moralists." For this work he made a number of translations from Latin and Greek writers, amounting in
the whole to ten volumes of the collection. The success of his Russian history animated him to employ his pen in that of France, and he chose for his subject the reigns of the five first princes of the house of Valois, regarding this portion as a kind of long tragedy, terminating in the recovery of his throne by Charles VII. This work made its appearance in 1788, and was judged to be written in a more lively manner, and with a more regular arrangement, than that on Russia, and with no inferior depth and accuracy of research. But the prospect of approaching disturbances in the government had induced him forcibly to dwell on the dangers of anarchy, and on the national calamities consequent upon throwing off the yoke of ancient institutions; and as such sentiments were not suited to the feelings of the time, the work was doomed to neglect. His literary reputation, however, gave him admission in the following year to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. This society being dissolved in the storm of the Revolution, Levesque took refuge amidst his books, and more particularly devoted himself to the discharge of his duties in quality of professor of history and morals in the College of France, which office he had for some years possessed. He also wrote a translation of Thucydides, which was published in 1795. It was executed in a manner which added to his reputation; and although a new translator surpassed him in exactness, from more profound erudition, yet the frequent use he made of his predecessor’s labours testified his sense of their value. In these employments, and in the bosom of an affectionate family, he passed the season of danger, reduced at one time to conceal himself in order to preserve his life. He also had the misfortune to lose the greatest part of the fruits of his industry and economy by a fraudulent contrivance, but he supported his spirits by philosophy and the hope of better times. When letters recovered some of their estimation, and the former academical institutions were united under the title of the National Institute, he was one of the first members nominated, and he immediately entered upon his duties, by composing various memoirs for its meetings. The substance of them was collected in two works, entitled, “L’Histoire Critique de la Republique Romaine,” and “Les Etudes de l’Histoire Ancienne.” These were well received by the public, though a spirit of scepticism displayed in the first of them, with respect to historical authorities and the traditions of antiquity, brought upon him attacks from a learned member of the Institute. Amidst these occupations, he found leisure to give some hours every day to the education of a favourite grandson by his daughter Mad. Petigny, a lady advantageously known by a very elegant and pleasing collection of Idylls, or Rural Tales. Levesque, notwithstanding his advanced years, still possessed vigour of mind sufficient to prompt him to undertake a general history of the French Monarchy, the materials of which he had collected in his former pursuits; but a painful malady, to which he had been long subject, appeared with dangerous symptoms, that terminated fatally in May 1812, when he had nearly completed his 76th year. Notice Hist. par Ducier in Magaz. Encyclop. — A.

LILIIUS, ALOISIUS, an Italian physician and mathematician, who flourished in the first half of the sixteenth century, deserves to be mentioned with respect on account of his being the author of the plan for the reformation of the calendar, which was afterwards adopted by all the civilized nations in Europe. Unfortunately, very few particulars respecting him seem to be preserved. It is, however, known that he was a native of Verona, and having died before he could lay his plan before the Pope, it was presented by his brother, after his death, under the title of “Compendium novae rationis restituendi calendarium,” to Gregory XIII., who caused it to be examined by an assembly of persons eminent for their learning and station, among whom were Cardinal Sirletti, Clavius, Anthony Lilius, brother to the author of the project, and the famous Cioncionius. The proposed plan was also sent in 1577 to all the sovereigns of the Roman Catholic persuasion; and being everywhere approved, Gregory, in the month of March 1582, issued a brief, by which he abrogated the old calendar, and substituted in its place the new. On account of this service, Lilius is styled, both by Clavius and Blanckenus, the Sosigines of his time. Jücher’s Allgem. gelehr. Lexicon. Montucla Histoire des Mathematiques. Weidler’s Historia Astronomica. Jann Nolli Eryxksni Pinacotheca. — J.

LINDSEY, THEOPHILUS, the Reverend, a distinguished and very estimable character among the modern Unitarians, was born in 1723, at Middleton, in Cheshire, at which town his father, a descendant of an ancient family in Scotland, kept a mercer’s shop. His mother, whose name was Spencer, was distantly related to the Marlborough family. After a school-education at Middleton, and at the free school of Leeds, he was entered in 1741 of St. John’s College, Cambridge. He was
there distinguished as well by his piety and the mildness and suavity of his disposition, as by proficiency in academic studies, and in 1747 he was elected Fellow of his college. Having received ordination from Dr. Gibson, Bishop of London, he was, in his twenty-third year, presented to a chapel in Spital-square; and soon after, on the recommendation of the Hastings family, who were much attached to his mother, he was taken into the house of Algernon, Duke of Somerset, as his domestic chaplain. After the death of that nobleman, Mr. Lindsey continued for some time in the family of the Duchess, at whose earnest request he accompanied her grandson, the present Duke of Northumberland, to the continent, where he continued two years. On his return, he was presented by the Earl of Northumberland to the rectory of Kirby Wiske, Yorkshire, of which he took immediate possession, and during three years exercised there the office for which he had the greatest propensity, that of a parish-minister. In 1756 he exchanged this situation for the living of Piddleton, in Dorsetshire, in the gift of the Earl of Huntingdon. Here he continued seven years, having in the interval married, in 1760, Miss Hannah Elworth, the step-daughter of Archdeacon Blackburne, a lady whose strength of mind and high sense of duty, moral and religious, eminently fitted her to be consort of a man whose zeal and constancy in the same cause were to undergo a severe trial.

It was in this period of his life that Mr. Lindsey began to entertain doubts concerning the scriptural authority for Trinitarian worship, and the lawfulness of his continuing to officiate in the established church; and it was perhaps the prospect of a future determination against such continuance, that operated with his preference of retired life to induce him to refuse the offered post of chaplain to the Duke of Northumberland, when he went, in 1762, as lord-lieutenant, to Ireland. In the following year, he exchanged his Dorsetshire living for the vicarage of Catterick, in Yorkshire, a benefice of inferior emolument, but endeared to him and his wife by proximity to their most valued friends. For several subsequent years he performed the parochial duties in this place, with a spirit so truly Christian, that when he left his cure, his diocesan, Dr. Markham, said he had lost the most exemplary parish-minister in his diocese. He continued, with augmenting interest and attention, his enquiries respecting doctrinal christianity; and the turn his opinions had taken was greatly confirmed by an inter-view at the house of Archdeacon Blackburne with Dr. Priestley and the Reverend Mr. Turner of Wakefield. From this time he grew more and more dissatisfied with his situation in the church; and nothing probably would so much longer have retained him in it, but the hope of some alterations to result from the attempt made at this period by some associated clergymen and others, to procure relief in the matter of subscription, &c. by a petition to parliament. When this failed, his decision was made; for notwithstanding the contrary advice of the Archdeacon himself and some other friends, and the prospect of reducing himself and her he most loved to a state of absolute penury, so firmly was the principle of integrity rooted in his mind, and so much superior in his view were the injunctions of conscience to the dictates of worldly prudence, that he felt no hesitation in making the sacrifice which duty required. In this determination his wife fully concurred; as she likewise had done in his resolution to expend the whole income arising from his living, within the parish, without making a purse for future exigencies. At the close of 1773, therefore, he resigned into the bishop’s hands his living of Catterick, and took an affectionate leave of his people, who extremely regretted the loss of a pastor on every account so much endeared to them. He printed on this occasion a “Farewell Address” to his parishioners; and also “An Apology on resigning the Vicarage of Catterick,” in which, while justifying his conduct, he displayed the most amiable spirit of candour and benevolence. He then repaired to London, and soon had the satisfaction of finding, that whatever friends and patrons he might have lost among the great by his withdrawing from the church, he acquired many more in number, and certainly not inferior in zeal and character, by the tribute he had paid to principle. With their help he was enabled, early in 1774, to take a room in Essex-house, which might serve as a chapel, and he immediately set about framing a liturgy, reformed according to his conceptions, chiefly upon the plan of Dr. Clarke’s, but with considerable variations. The chapel was opened in that year, and a respectable though not numerous congregation assembled in it. His “Apology” having given rise to some publications on the other side, he thought it incumbent upon him to take up the pen again, in a “Sequel to the Apology,” the object of which was “a full inquiry into the questions concerning the nature and person of Christ, and what is the worship due to him;
and a further illustration of some things advanced in the Apology to which objections had been made." This work, which was the most elaborate of his publications, came out early in 1776. The increase of his congregation rendered better accommodation necessary, and a chapel was erected in the same street, which was opened in 1778, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey at the same time occupying apartments connected with it. He was now in a situation equal to the height of his wishes. His circumstances were easy; he was greatly respected by a number of friends, many of them eminent for talents, and elevated in rank; he was blessed with general health, and an equal flow of good spirits; and his excellent temper preserved him from all angry contention. In 1792 his pastoral labours were lightened by the admission of Dr. Disney, who had followed his example in resigning his preferments in the established church, for a colleague. Few biographical incidents remain to be recorded of this worthy man. In 1793, having printed a fourth edition of his reformed liturgy, he thought himself admonished, by the arrival of his seventieth year, though still possessing vigorous corporeal and mental health, to resign the ministerial office. He continued warmly to interest himself in the cause of civil and religious liberty; and he drew still more and more closely the bands of friendship with Dr. Priestley, whose opinions for the most part he fully adopted, and whose removal to America was the severest privation which he had felt. He had defended that eminent divine and philosopher, in a work entitled "Vindiciae Priestliane," from an attack upon him by Dr. Horne, in the character of an under-graduate. Several publications on religious subjects, and the particular tenets of Unitarianism, issued at intervals from his pen; the last of which, published in 1802, intituled, "Conversations on the Divine Government," shewing that every " Thing is from God, and for Good to all," displayed the mature opinions derived from his benevolent and consolatory system of theology. He continued some years after tolerably free from the infirmities of advanced life, but in 1808 his decline was rapid, and in the November of that year he piously expired, in the 86th year of his age. He was survived by the faithful partner of all his fortunes: no offspring had been the fruit of their union. Numerous funeral eulogies attested the reverence and affection attached to his character.

Mr. Lindsey, without brilliancy of parts, or ornamental qualifications, possessed sound sense and learning, and was an able advocate for the the cause he espoused. In simplicity and goodness of heart, integrity, disinterestedness, and moral purity, he could not be surpassed; and he will ever merit the esteem of conscientious lovers of truth of all denominations, for the readiness with which he made a sacrifice, certainly of no small extent in this age, under what he regarded as the clear call of duty. Belhaven's Memoirs of Theob. Lindsey. — A.

LOCCENIUS, JOHN, a Swedish historiographer, and president of the Royal College of Antiquities, was born in 1598, at Itzchou, in Holstein. Having lost his parents at an early period, he was destined by his guardian for a handicraft employment, but his teacher observing him to possess good parts, dissuaded his guardian from this intention, and advised him to bestow a literary education upon his pupil. Young Loccenius was accordingly sent to the gymnasia of Hamburgh, where in a short time he made so much progress, that in 1618 he was qualified to prosecute his studies at Helmstadt, Rostoch, and Leyden, at the last of which universities he took his degree as doctor of laws in 1625. He was afterwards invited by Gustavus Adolphus to be professor extraordinary of history at Upsal; in 1630 he was appointed Skyttian professor, and in 1634 professor of jurisprudence. In 1648 he was nominated by Queen Christina librarian to the Academy, and in 1651 historiographer of the kingdom, with a public salary. In 1661 he received orders from the government to undertake a topographical description of Sweden for illustrating Dahlberg's "Svecia Antiqua et Hodierna," which he accordingly composed, and left behind him in manuscript. In 1666 he was made honorary professor of law; and on the establishment of the College of Antiquities at Upsal, was admitted a member, and on the death of the learned Stierhielm in 1672, was named by Charles XI. his successor in that institution. He was an industrious writer, and retained that office till the time of his death, which took place in 1677. Among his numerous works are the following: "Synopsis juris Sveo-Gothici, cui accedit Questiones practicas," Holm. 1643; "Lexicon juris Sveo-Gothici," ibid. 1651, Upsalia, 1653; "De jure maritimo, libri iii." Holm. 1651; "Rerum Sveciarum Historia à Berone tertio, usque ad Ericum XIV." ibid. 1654; "Historia rerum Sveciarum à primo rege Svecano usque ad Caroli Gustavi obitum, libri ix." Upsalia, 1662; "Antiquitatum Sveo-Gothicarum, libri iii." ibid. 1670; "Sveciae regni Leges provinciales prout quondam à Carolo IX. et civiles, ut à
Gustavo Adolpho publicate sunt," Holm. 1672, et Lond. Scerntr. 1676; "Historiae Svecanae à primo rege Svecanorum ad Carolum XI. libri ix. edit. secunda," Francifurti et Lipsie, 1676. To these must be added a great number of orations, poems, epigrams, epistles, and dissertations published at various times. Gezzellii Biographica Lexicon. — J.

LORITUS, Henry, called also GLAREANUS, from Glaris, in Swisserland, the place of his nativity, was born in 1488. He was first professor of philosophy at Cologne, and then at Basle; but having embraced the Catholic religion at the latter, he was made professor of history at Freyburg, where he died, in the month of March 1563. He was a man of profound and general knowledge, as appears by the excellent works which he gave to the public on music, geography, arithmetic, chronology, and mathematics. According to Vossius and Lipsius, he succeeded better in his critical labours than many have believed. The Emperor Maximilian presented him with a laurel-crown and a ring, as a mark of his esteem, and of the high opinion which he entertained of his poetry. Erasmus, in one of his letters, bestows great encomiums on Loritus, whom he represents as a man of irreproachable morals, and correct and profound learning; who, to a knowledge of philosophy and theology, united that of the mathematics, poetry, and history. Jücher's Allgem. gelehr. Lexicon. Teissier Elèges des Hommes Savants. — J.

LOWITZ, Tobias, a very eminent chemist, was born in 1757, at Gottingen, where his father, George Moritz Lowitz, (see his article,) was mathematical professor in the university. He accompanied his father in 1767 to Petersburgh, whither he was invited to observe the transit of Venus; and he had the affliction of being present with him in a tour to the southern provinces of Russia, when, in 1774, he was inhumanly murdered by the rebel Pugatcheff. Young Lowitz was spared, and returned to Petersburgh, where, as an elevé of the crown, he was placed for education in the gymnasium of the Academy. His particular turn for chemical experiment being discovered by his tutor, he was made an apprentice in the Imperial Apothecary's Hall; and when his term was finished, he was sent to prosecute his studies at Gottingen, with the further view of dispelling, by change of scene, that melancholy with which he had been lastingly impressed by his father's dreadful death. Before he had completed his university course, an eager desire to visit the countries of Europe impelled him to undertake a pedestrian journey through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and part of England. He returned to Petersburgh in 1784, quite a new man; and his acquired knowledge caused him to be appointed superintendent of the laboratory of the Imperial Apothecary's Hall; a situation which afforded him the best opportunity for experimental researches. Some interesting discoveries in pharmaceutical chemistry caused him, in 1787, to be admitted a correspondent of the Academy of Sciences, with a pension. He was received as an adjunct in 1790, and was nominated an ordinary academician, in the department of chemistry in 1793. The number and importance of his discoveries now rendering his name celebrated, he was adopted into various foreign scientific bodies, and received honours and advancements from the Russian government. He was successively raised to the rank of counsellor of the court, counsellor of the college, and counsellor of state; and in 1801 was decorated with the second class of the order of St. John. This course of prosperity, however, was embittered by sufferings from the tape-worm, and by the loss of the use of his left hand, in consequence of the tendon of his fore-arm being cut by broken glass; and the only enjoyment of his latter years was derived from his chemical discoveries. His integrity, knowledge, and the sweetness of his temper, excited the sympathy of all his acquaintance. He died of an apoplexy, in November 1804, in the 48th year of his age.

The dissertations of Lowitz, published in the "Nova Acta" of the Petersburgh Academy and Crel's Chemical Annals, are numerous, and highly curious and valuable. Among them may be mentioned, as of more general concern, the new method of purifying putrid water by means of charcoal, which has been put in practice by charring the inside of the casks in which it is kept. Mem. de l'Acad. Imper. des Sciences de St. Petersbourg. Thomson's Annals of Philos. March 1814. — A.

LUDWIG DE, John Peter, an eminent German jurist, was born in August 1670, at the castle of Hohenhard, where his father was bailiff. In 1687 he was entered at the Academy of Tubingen, and in the year following went to Halle, where he was appointed, in 1693, to be professor of speculative philosophy. In 1697 he made a tour to Holland, for the purpose of improving himself in political knowledge by attending the negotiations for peace at Rysswic. With that view he entered into the service of the hereditary Prince of Schwartzenberg, whom he assisted in examining the dif-
different points subjected to discussion, and on that account he afterwards obtained a pension. As many foreigners also applied to him, and paid him handsomely for his service, he acquired money enough to enable him to lay the foundation of his extensive library, by purchasing books, at the numerous auctions which at that time took place in the Netherlands. On his return to Halle he was employed, after the year 1700, in drawing up various documents in regard to the title of King assumed by the Elector of Brandenburg. In 1703, Cellarius resigned in his favour the chair of history; and in the next year he obtained the degree of doctor of laws, and was nominated historiographer to the king, on which account he was entrusted with the archives of Magdeburg. In 1705 he was nominated professor of law, and in 1718 was made a privy-counsellor. In 1722 the King gave him the chancellorship of Halle, an office which no one had held from the death of Seckendorf to that time; and in 1719 he was ennobled. He died in the month of September 1743. His principal works are, "The Writers of the Bishoprick of Wurzburg, with a Preface;" "Scriptores rerum Germaniarum," 2 vols.; "Opuscula miscella," 2 vols.; "A complete Illustration of the Golden Bull," 2 parts; "Tractatus de Matrimonio principum per procurationem;" "Vita Justiniani et Theodori Augustorum;" "Reliquiae manuscriptorum omnibus aevi diplomaticum ac monumentorum ineditorum," 12 vols.; "Jus feudorum Romani Imperii atque Germaniae Principis;" "De Scholis Christianorum clausis sub Juliano Imperatore;" "Lotharingia vindicata adversus Regem Galliae." Denina says that Ludwig was a man of immense erudition, and that the collection of books from which he acquired it was astonishing for an individual. It consisted of thirteen thousand four hundred and sixty printed volumes, and eight hundred manuscripts. When sold, a catalogue of it was drawn up by J. D. Michaelis, and printed in four volumes octavo, 1745, with a preface by the celebrated Wolf. Jöcher's Allgem. gelehr. Lexicon. La Prusie Litteraire par l'Abbe Denina. — J.

LYCOSTHENES, or WOLFFHART, CONRAD, professor of grammar and rhetoric at Basle, was born at Ruffach, in Upper Alsace, in August 1518. In 1539 he took his degree as master at Heidelberg, and in 1542 became professor at Basle. In consequence of a paralytic stroke, in 1554, he lost the use of his right hand, and was obliged afterwards to write with his left. He rendered himself celebrated not only as a linguist, but by an extensive knowledge of history and other branches of learning; and died in 1561. He attended the convention of divines at Ratisbon in 1541, and was the author of the following works: "Compendium Bibliothecae Gesneri;" "De multierum praecelarum dictis et factis;" "De Priscis Romanorum Legibus;" "Calendarium historicum;" "Apothegmata virorum illustrium." He wrote notes to Justin and Valerius Maximus; and began "Theatrum vitae humanae," which was afterwards completed by Theodore Zwinger. He edited also "Julius obsequens de Prodigis," with a continuation.

Jöcher's Allgem. gelehr. Lexicon — J.

LYNAR, COUNT ROCXIIUS FREDERICK, privy-counsellor to His Danish Majesty, and knight of the order of the Elephant, was descended from an ancient family, a branch of the Counts of Guerini in the dukedom of Tuscany, which had settled in Germany. He was born in 1708, at the castle of Lubbenau, and after the death of his father was placed by his mother under the care of her relation, Count Reuss, who sent him along with his eldest son to Jena and Halle, at both which places young Lynar applied with the utmost assiduity to the Greek and Latin languages, and even to theology. In the year 1730 he set out on a tour through various countries of Europe; and, some time after his return in 1732, went to Denmark, where, by the recommendation of Count Reuss, he obtained an appointment at court. Being, however, ambitious of a more public station, he volunteered his services in the home and foreign departments, and displayed so much activity, that he was dispatched by Christian VI. to East Friesland, to settle the affairs of the Dowager Princess Sophia Caroline, sister to the Queen. This mission he discharged to the satisfaction of his sovereign; and being now thought capable of a more important trust, he was appointed in 1735 to be ambassador extraordinary to the court of Stockholm, where he resided till the year 1740, and during that time was honoured by his employer with the order of Dannebrog. On his return to Denmark, the King conferred on him an office in Holstein; but a few years after he was again called forth to appear on the political theatre at the court of Petersburgh, in consequence of the aspect which the state of politics had then assumed in the North. The Empress Elizabeth had resolved to place the crown of Sweden on the head of Adolphus Frederick, Bishop of Lubeck; and the Swedes agreed to nominate him successor to the
the Finland. The Prince, in return, was obliged to promise that he would enter into a negotiation with Denmark for the exchange of Schleswig; but instead of gratifying the wishes of Russia, he attached himself to the French party, and received with coolness the advances made by the court of Denmark. A variety of political intrigues and negotiations followed, and at length it was resolved that Count Lynar should be sent to Petersburgh as ambassador extraordinary, not only for the purpose of quiting the Russian court, but also to persuade it to allow the Grand Duke to enter into a treaty in regard to Schleswig and Holstein. About the middle of summer 1749, Count Lynar was invited to Copenhagen, where he drew up the convention between Denmark and the successor to the Swedish throne, together with the acts of cession and exchange which were to be transmitted to the French court; and when these were completed, he set out for St. Petersburgh, accompanied by his eldest son, Frederic Ulrich, and his tutor, the celebrated Busching, who has published a very entertaining account of their journey to the capital of the Russian empire. Count Lynar was received at the Russian court with every mark of respect due to his rank; but his stay there was not of long duration. Being destined by his sovereign to a seat in his council, with the department of foreign affairs, he was recalled, and returned to Copenhagen in March 1752. This destination, however, was now changed, and instead of being made minister, he was appointed governor of the counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, to which he retired with his family, and where he spent his leisure time in the composition of literary works, the first of which, a translation of "Seneca de Beneficiis," with excellent notes, was printed in 1753. He had been initiated in the Greek language in the early part of life; and having renewed the study of it on his arrival at Oldenburg, he made so much progress, that by comparing the best commentators, he was able to write a good paraphrase on the "Epistles in the New Testament," which was afterwards published. In 1757 he had an opportunity of again rendering himself conspicuous in a political capacity, by the part which he took in the famous convention of Closter-seven, entered into between the Duke of Richelieu, commander of the French forces, and the Duke of Cumberland, who was then at the head of the allied army. In the capacity of mediator on the part of the court of Denmark, he concluded a convention, which was publicly announced on September 10. and to which he promised to procure the guaranty of His Danish Majesty. This was accordingly obtained; but as neither of the commanders had power to negotiate, and as the convention was unfavourable and disagreeable to the King of Prussia, the King of France and His Britannic Majesty refused their ratification. Many difficulties were started on both sides, which occasioned much writing and great trouble to Count Lynar as mediator, and for which he received very little thanks from either of the parties. On the 31st of March 1763 he was invested with the order of the Elephant by Frederick V., and he had now attained to the highest honour his sovereign could bestow; but some complaints being made against him on account of his administration, which charged him in particular with too much attention to his own interest, and which, according to his biographer Busching, were not altogether groundless, he was advised to resign, which he did in October 1765, a short time before the death of his sovereign, which took place in January 1766. In the same year he retired with his family to Lubbenau, which then belonged to his elder brother; who dying without issue in 1768, it fell to him by inheritance, and he soon began to introduce into his estates many improvements; but being now sixty years of age, he resigned the management of them to his second son. The remaining part of his life he passed in retirement, undertaking now and then short tours, particularly to Berlin; but having lost his lady in February 1781, he did not long survive her, dying in the November following, in the seventy-third year of his age. Count Lynar was well made, and above the middle size, with fair hair and a ruddy complexion. His whole external appearance announced a man of strong natural endowments; and his manners, which were highly engaging, shewed that he had lived much in the polite world. He had an agreeable voice, and spoke with great fluency and precision. He possessed the power of persuasion in an eminent degree, so that those who negociated with him, even when the right was on their side, were in danger of being led into error. He could assume a variety of characters in the most natural manner, and by these means excited much admiration when he laid aside his dignity to entertain his company. His style in German had a strong cast of the diplomatic; but in his letters he expressed his
sentiments with considerable eloquence; and he was particularly happy in the choice of his words. He spoke and wrote French well, and Latin still better. He was a great connoisseur in painting, and had formed an excellent collection of pictures. He had also a strong turn for music, in which, if the multiplicity of his avocations had permitted, he would have made a great proficiency. He amused himself sometimes with writing poetry, in that taste which was admired in Germany about the middle of the last century, but without aspiring to the name of poet. His learning was extensive: he had read a great deal; and as his memory was equal to his judgment, he retained much of what he had read, and could apply it in company with great aptness and propriety. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote "Der Sonderling," or "The Singular Man," Hanover, 1761, 8vo., and in French, Copenhagen, 1777, 8vo.; a work which, according to Busching, is well worth a perusal. "Historical, Political, and Moral Miscellanies, in four parts," 1775—1777, 8vo. Though this work was afterwards continued, the Count had a share in these four parts only. "The real state of Europe in the year 1737;" and several other articles in Busching’s Magazine for History and Geography. Forsag til et Lexicon over Danske Norske og Islandske lærde Mænd af Jens Worm. Beyträge zu der Lebensgeschichte denkwürdiger Personen insonderheit gelehrter Männer von A. F. Busching.—J.
MAGNÆUS, ARNÁS, a learned Icelander, was born in 1663, at Oyenbecke, in the district of Dale, where his father was a clergyman. After acquiring the rudiments of a clergyman's education at home, he was sent, in 1680, to the school of Skalholt, from which, in 1683, he went to the university of Copenhagen. Next year, he entered into the service of Thomas Bartholin, the younger, and remained in his house till the time of his death, in 1690. In 1691 he became a scholar in Borch's college; made a tour to Germany in 1694, and was appointed professor designatus of philosophy in the university of Copenhagen. On his return from his travels, he was nominated professor of the Danish antiquities; and in 1697, secretary in the royal record-office, and at last assessor in the consistory. In 1702 he went to Iceland, at the King's desire, in order to settle some disputes between the inhabitants, and remained there till the year 1712. In the course of that interval, in which he paid two visits to Copenhagen, he composed a complete survey of the island. He employed himself also in collecting old manuscripts, letters, and other documents relating to the northern antiquities and history. In the spring of 1713, after spending the winter in Norway, he returned from Iceland, and became librarian in the Academy. He died in January 1739, and bequeathed to the library of that establishment all the manuscripts he had saved from its unfortunate fire, together with a capital of ten thousand dollars for the support of Icelandic students, and printing old manuscripts respecting the antiquities and history of Iceland. His works are, "Incerti Auctoris Chronic a Danorum et præcipue Scaldianæ," Lips. 1695, 8vo. Printed also in Langebeck's "Scriptores Rerum Danicarum," tom. ii.; "Testamentum Magni Regis Norvegii," Havn. 1719, 8vo.; "Versio Latina Juris Ecclesiastici Armentii," at the end of Pontoppidan's "Annales Ecclesiae Danicae," tom. i.; "Epistola ad Bassowitziun de lingua codicis Argentei, sæpius, et ultimo in praefatione ad Benzeli Ulphilam edita;" "De appellatone Gothica Lingue Islandi," at the end of Gunnlaug's Saga, Havn. 1775, 4to.; "Explicatio Inscriptio noni cujusdam, e Musæo clarissimi a Mellen, in Nova Litteraria Maris Baltici," 1701. Foron til et Lexicon over Danse, Norske, og Islandiske lærde Mænd af Jens Worm. — J.

MAISEROY, PAUL GIDEON JOLLY DE, a French writer on military tactics, was born at Metz, in February 1719. He entered into the army as a lieutenant in 1734, served under Marshal Saxe, and was present at the battles of Raucou and Laufelt. He afterwards served in the campaign of 1756; and on the conclusion of peace, gave himself up entirely to study. Having applied with great assiduity to the theory of his art, he published, in 1763, "Essais Militaires," in octavo, and these were followed by other works, which displayed a combination of learning and practice. By uninterrupted study he was soon able to trace out the progress of tactics among those nations most celebrated for their knowledge in the art of war, but particularly among the Greeks and the Romans, and to correct the errors of the translators of their works on that subject, which had misled even the Chevalier Folard. He translated from the Greek the Institutions of the Emperor Leo, to which he added notes, and a dissertation on the Greek Fire, 2 vols. 8vo. 1770 and 1775, in consequence of which he was made an associate of the Academy of Inscriptions, in 1776. He contributed to the memoirs of that learned body some interesting
papers, and died in February 1780, when about to be raised to the rank of brigadier-general. Maiseroy combated with great effect, and at different times, the opinion of the celebrated Guibert, who maintained that there are no truths demonstrated in tactics, and that no fundamental principles have been established in them. He always asserted that the whole military system ought to be adapted to the kind of troops, to their arms, their moral, physical, and political constitution, and, in the last place, to their national character. He was the author of other works, which are chiefly comprised in his "Cours de Tactique theoretique, pratique, et historique," 1785; 4 vols. 8vo. Three memoirs by him, on the military science of the ancients, are printed among those of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. The following were published after his death: "Melanges contenant differens memoires sur le choix d'un ordre de tactique; la grande manoeuvre; les effets de l'artillerie; les armes defensives; l'ordre profond; les avantages de cette ordre dans les attaques de poste; le developpement de la tactique Prussienne," and a "Translation of Xenophon's Work on Cavalry." Dictionnaire Universelle. — J.

MALLET, PAUL HENRY, an estimable writer, chiefly in history, was born at Geneva, in 1730. Having acquired an extensive acquaintance with literature, ancient and modern, he was appointed to the royal professorship of belles-lettres at Copenhagen, and was nominated one of the preceptors to the Prince Royal, the late King of Denmark. In that country he began to publish the historical works which have given him great reputation, and which were all written in French. Of these were "An Introduction to the History of Denmark, treating of the Religion, Manners, Laws, and Customs of the ancient Danes," 4to. Copenh. 1755; "On the Form of the Swedish Government, &c. translated from the Swedish," 8vo. ibid. 1756; "History of Denmark," 3 vols. 4to. of which the last appeared in 1777; this is his principal performance, and has gone through several editions, of which the only complete one is that of 1787. It was translated into English by Dr. Percy. The particulars of his biography are not related in order; but it appears that he was a member of the Council of Two Hundred at Geneva in 1764, was professor of civil history at that city, and was resident of the Landgrave of Hesse to the republics of Geneva and Berne. His other writings were, "A History of the House of Hesse to the 17th Century," 4 vols. 8vo. 1766—1785; "A History of the House of Brunswick to its Accession to the Throne of England," 3 vols. 8vo. 1767—1779; and a 4th, 1785; "A Translation of Coxe's Travels to the North of Europe, with Remarks and Additions, and a Relation of his own Travels in Sweden," Genev. 1786, 8vo.; "History of the Swiss, from the earliest Times to the Commencement of the late Revolution," 4 vols. 8vo. 1803; "History of the Hanseatic League, from its Origin to its Decline," 2 vols. 8vo. 1805. Mr. Mallet discovered at Rome the chronological series of the Icelandic bishops, which had been lost in Denmark: it has been published in the third volume of Langebeck's collection of Danish writers.

This industrious and useful author lost the greatest part of his fortune at the last troubles in Geneva, and thenceforth subsisted upon his moderate pensions from the Duke of Brunswick and the Landgrave of Hesse. Of these he was deprived by the events of the French war; but the minister of France to whom was committed the distribution of the funds destined for literary recompenses, being informed of his situation, sent him a sum for his immediate necessities, till he should obtain a permanent provision for him. His death, however, in February 1807, prevented the execution of this intention. Besides the posts and honours above mentioned, M. Mallet was a member of the Academies of Upsal, Lyons, and Cassel, and of the Celtic Academy at Paris, and correspondent of the Royal French Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. Senebier Hist. Lit. de Geneve. Magaz. Encyclop. — A.

MANNI, DOMENICO MARIA, a distinguished literary character, was born at Florence, in 1690. He was the son of Joseph Manni, a printer in that city, and in 1728 succeeded his father in his occupation. He early displayed the qualities of mind which gave the turn to his pursuits as a man of letters, namely, a very retentive memory, and a strong passion for research into matters of fact. Hence, although regularly trained to all the branches of literature, he appeared before the public chiefly in the departments of biographical and historical antiquities. He commenced his career as a writer by enquiries relative to his native city, the celebrity of which has rendered it an interesting subject to all the votaries of letters and the arts. In 1722 he published a "Series of Florentine Senators," in 2 vols. folio, in which, under the biographical form, he gave much original and curious information relative to the public law and government of Tuscany, from
the death of the Countess Matilda in 1115, to the year 1332. His work "De Florentinis inventis Commentarium," which appeared in 1731, gave an account of the various arts and manufactures which were either invented or improved by the ingenuity of the Florentines; and in 1738 he published a piece connected with the above, namely, "An Historical Treatise on Spectacles," the purpose of which was to trace the discovery of that useful optical instrument to its right owner, Salvino degli Armati, a Florentine. In 1742 he performed a valuable service to Italian literature, by the publication of his "Historical Illustrations of the Decamerone of Boccacio," 4to., regarded as the most curious and interesting of his writings, and highly acceptable to the admirers of that early and popular author. The most voluminous of his works was "Historical Observations on the Seals of the Lower Ages," published in 1749, in 18 vols. 4to., which afterwards were swelled to 30. It contained records of all the most illustrious persons who appeared on the political theatre of Florence and other cities of Tuscany, and related the origin and progress of the mints in those cities. His researches into the small remains of Roman antiquity in his native place produced his "Historical Notices of the Amphitheatre of Florence," 1746; and his "Enquiries into the ancient Thermæ of Florence," 1751. He then undertook the more important task of elucidating Florentine history; and in 1755 published a "Method of studying the History of Florence," in which he gave a classification and critical account of all the historians of that capital, with an analytic description of all the manuscripts on the subject still remaining unpublished in libraries. He had previously employed his pen on a topic of a more general nature, as referring to the catholic church; which was the "History of Jubilees," published in 1750, and giving a curious and exact account of those periodical solemnities, which made an important part of the policy by which the court of Rome maintained its ecclesiastical supremacy. A singular piece of biography which he published in 1757, was that of the most jocose and eccentric Tuscans, in a work intitled "Agreeable Evenings," 4 vols. 4to. It is well known that Tuscany was peculiarly the seat of the burlesque and humorous, which has always occupied a considerable portion of Italian literature. Manni had probably acquired a more serious taste when, twenty years after, he wrote the "Life of the well-deserving Prelate, Nicholas Steno, of Denmark," who, from an eminent physician and anatomist, became a zealous catholic missionary. The works hitherto mentioned all referred to the studies in which the author was particularly conversant; but he also paid attention to literary pursuits of a different kind, and in 1758 published "Lectures on Italian Eloquence," in 2 volumes, 4to. His indefatigable industry during a long life was displayed in a great number of works besides those above mentioned, amounting in the total, according to the catalogue given by his friend Count Tomitano, to 104. Having merited, by his copiousness and length of days, the title of the Nestor of Italian literature, he died at Florence, in November 1788, aged 98 years and nearly 8 months. Mem. by M. Damiani in Athenæum. — A.

MASKELYNE, Nevil, D.D. F.R.S. astronomer-royal at Greenwich, member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and one of the eight foreign associates of the French Institute, was the son of Edmund Maskelyne, Esq. of Purton, in Wiltshire. He was born at London, in October 1732, and at nine years of age placed at Westminster-school. At an early period he shewed a taste for optics and astronomy, to which his attention was much excited by the great eclipse of the sun in the year 1748; and being soon convinced that an intimate knowledge of the mathematics was necessary to enable him to prosecute these studies with advantage, he applied to that branch of science, and in a few months made himself master of the elements of geometry and algebra. Having completed his school-education, he was entered at Catherine-hall, Cambridge, but removed afterwards to Trinity-college, where he greatly distinguished himself at his examination for a bachelor's degree. In 1755 he accepted a curacy in the neighbourhood of London, where he resided some years, devoting all his leisure to his favourite study, and became intimate with Dr. Bradley, whom he assisted in making many important observations. In 1758 he was elected a Fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge, and the year following was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. In the autumn of 1760, being now known by his mathematical attainments, he was appointed by the Royal Society to go to the island of St. Helena, in order to observe the transit of Venus over the sun, which was to happen on the 6th of June 1761. That this voyage might be attended with more benefit to astronomy, he proposed to the Royal Society to make observations on the parallax of Syrius; and though a defect in his instruments prevented him from accom-
plishing the latter object, he still rendered considerable service to the science of longitude. On his return he published, in quarto, 1763, his "British Mariner's Guide," a very useful, practical work; and in September, of the same year, the Lords of the Admiralty appointed Mr. Maskelyne chaplain of His Majesty's ship the Princess Louisa, commanded by Admiral Tyrrel. In this capacity he went out to Barbadoes, by appointment of the Board of Longitude, in order to settle the longitude of that island by astronomical observations, for the trial of Mr. Harrison's time-keeper. In the course of the voyage he was to observe also the distances of the moon from the sun and fixed stars, with a curious Hadley's sextant; and to make observations of eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, and occultations of stars by the moon, in Mr. Irwin's marine chair, for the trial of two other methods of finding the longitude at sea.

In February 1765, his appointment as astronomer-royal was announced, and by this situation he obtained a seat at the Board of Longitude. Soon after his accession to this office, he laid before the Board a plan for an annual Nautical Almanack and Astronomical Ephemeris, the former of which was published in 1767. In the same year he published, by order of the Commissioners of Longitude, "An Account of the going of Mr. John Harrison's Watch, at the Royal Observatory, from May 6th, 1766, to March 6th, 1767, &c." which gave rise to a controversy between him and the inventor. In 1774 were published, in folio, his "Tables for computing the apparent Places of the Fixed Stars, and reducing Observations of the Planets." About two years after, he produced the first volume, in folio, of Astronomical Observations made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, for the year 1765, which were annually continued to the year 1803. In 1774, 1775, 1776, Mr. Maskelyne was engaged in observations made with a view of determining the mean density of the earth. Bouguer, at the conclusion of his measurements of a degree in Peru, had attempted to determine the attraction of mountains from the quantity by which the plumb-line of the astronomical sector was affected. He found a sensible attraction, but it was only half the quantity it should have been from the size of the mountain. Hence he concluded that it must be hollow, and internally mined by volcanoes. As this result, however, from the incorrectness of the instruments, was not to be depended on, Bouguer expressed a wish that the experiment might be repeated in Europe, with better instruments. Dr. Maskelyne undertook this important task with the sector he had used at St. Helena, after having corrected the suspension and changed the divisions; and for the place of observation, made choice of the mountain Schellibian, in Scotland. From his observations, which were made with great care and trouble, and Dr. Hutton's calculations founded upon them, it appears that the mean density of the earth is to that of water as 9 to 2, and to that of stone as 9 to 3; whence it is presumed that the internal parts contain some large quantities of metals.

In 1792, Dr. Maskelyne published Mr. Michael Taylor's Tables of Logarithms, a laborious work, and an uncommon monument of persevering industry. The author had been encouraged by the Doctor in the execution of it, and having died when only a few pages remained unfinished, Dr. Maskelyne brought it to a conclusion, and prefixed to it a very masterly introduction, containing precepts for the use of it. Dr. Maskelyne is said to have been the inventor of the prismatic micrometer; at any rate, the idea of employing a double refraction belongs to him, and Boscovich acknowledges it. As he set a high value on the excellent instruments which he used, he did his utmost to preserve and improve them, by making such additions as his experience and skill in optics suggested. He found the inconvenience of narrow openings, then used in all observatories, and therefore he had those of Greenwich enlarged. He died in 1811, in the 79th year of his age, leaving one daughter. At what time he obtained a doctor's degree does not appear; but he was presented as doctor of divinity to the living of North Runcton, in the county of Norfolk, about the year 1782.

"The office of astronomer-royal," (says Delambre,) "to which Dr. Maskelyne was appointed in 1765, enabled him to render great service to astronomy. During forty-seven years he observed the heavens, and consequently left the most complete set of observations with which the world was ever presented, and thus laid the foundation for the improvement of astronomical tables. In 1769 he observed the transit of Venus, at Greenwich, although one phase only was visible; and he prepared instructions for the astronomers sent at that time by England to different parts of the world. He collected their observations, and from them settled the parallax of the sun, and his distance from the earth. His conclusion was the same
as that of Sejour, obtained by the mean of two observations of the transits of 1761 and 1769. He never omitted to make the most difficult and interesting observations himself, such as those of the moon, trusting to his assistant only when the observations were more easy or less important. He followed with the greatest attention the methods established by his celebrated predecessor, Bradley, whom he excelled in the correctness of his observations. He improved Flamsted's method of determining, at once, the right ascensions of the stars and of the sun. He made a catalogue of the stars, not very numerous, but corrected in the most careful manner, and which has served during thirty years as the basis of all astronomical enquiries. It may be said of the Observations which he published, that, if, by any great revolution, the works of all other astronomers should be lost, and this collection preserved, it would contain sufficient materials to raise again, nearly entire, the edifice of modern astronomy. To the merit of correctness, seldom equalled, and never surpassed, it unites the advantage of a much longer series of observations, and must increase in value as it becomes older."

Dr. Maskelyne corresponded with all the celebrated astronomers of his time, as may be seen by the number of papers transmitted to him, by the learned of all nations, which he presented to the Royal Society. Being engaged in constant observations, and having the care of editing the Nautical Almanack, he did not write so much himself as could have been wished; yet, from the papers he has left, it appears that he had been deeply engaged in cultivating physical astronomy. The few works he has published are distinguished by correct and just ideas, and great depth of knowledge. Such is his "Observations on the Equation of Time," in which he has corrected a mistake that had escaped La Caille, and a smaller error of Lalande. Dr. Maskelyne was of a mild and amiable disposition. He gained the affection of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and died, as he had lived, a sincere christian. It may be proper to observe, that all the very numerous publications issued by the Board of Longitude were printed under his immediate inspection. His contributions to the Transactions of the Royal Society are numerous and important. They are contained in the volumes from the fifty-first to the seventy-sixth. Dr. Maskelyne edited also Mayer's Tables and Precepts, which were published by the Board of Longitude in 1770. Eulogy of him read by De-


MAYER, Simon, an eminent German mathematician and astronomer, was born at Guntzenhausen, in the Margraviate of Ansbach, in 1570. In his youth he was fond of music, and excelled in it so much, that he gained the favour of the Margrave, and by his order was admitted among the students at Heilbronn in 1582. That he might improve himself in astronomy, for which he possessed a natural turn, and of which he had learned the principles by his own exertion, the Margrave furnished him with money to study under Tycho Brahe, whom he assisted some time in his observations. He then went to Italy, where he spent three years, residing either at Padua or at Venice, for the purpose of applying to medicine. On his return he was honoured with the title of Mathematician to the Elector of Brandenburgh, and employed himself in composing calendars. Mayer disputes with Galileo the honour of having first observed the satellites of Jupiter. The account of this important discovery is related by Weidler, in his history of astronomy, and the particulars of it are also given by Mayer himself, in the preface to his "Mundus Jovialis," for the truth of which he appeals to his friend and patron Fuchs. While Mayer was busily employed in examining more accurately the motion of each satellite, Galileo published his "Nuncius Syderius," in which he claimed the same discovery, having seen these satellites in January 1610. At length Mayer, after he had completed his observations, and constructed tables of the longitude and latitude of the satellites at all periods, gave a complete account of his discovery in a work entitled, "Mundus Jovialis, anno 1609 detectus, ope perspicillii Belgici; hoc est, quattuor Jovialium planetarum cum theoriam, tabulas proprias observationibus maxime fundata, quibus situs illorum ad Jovem ad quodvis tempus datum promissimae et facilissime supputatur potest." Norimbergae 1614, 8vo. Mayer named the new stars, in honour of his prince, Sidera Brandenburgica; but he gave also a particular name to each. On the other hand, Galileo named them the Medicus; and in his "Trutinator" did not hesitate to infer, because Mayer had not given the periods of them correctly, that he had never seen them; but Cassini defends Mayer, and says, that, when the methods which he employed are considered, there can be no doubt that he observed them; and Montucla is of the same opinion. This astronomer lays claim
also to the discovery of the spots in the sun, which he says he saw on the 31st of August 1611. He saw likewise a nebulous spot in the belt of Andromeda, of an unusual appearance, being a white point surrounded with white rays. He published also "Tabulae directionum novae universae Europae inservientes," 1599; and died, at Onolzbach, in 1624. *Scher's Allgem. Lexicon. Weidler's Historia Astronomie. Montucla Histoire des Mathematiques.* — J.

MAYHEW, JONATHAN, an eminent New-England divine, born at Martha's Vineyard in 1720, was the son of Experience Mayhew, long a worthy and zealous missionary among the natives of North America. Jonathan was originally designed for agricultural life; but discovering in early youth a great love of reading, his father, whose circumstances were narrow, sold a part of his estate, that he might bestow upon him a literary education; and, after due instruction under himself, sent him, in his twentieth year, to the university of Cambridge, in New-England. He became greatly distinguished in this seminary by his exemplary conduct, and his proficiency in academical studies; and having qualified himself for the theological profession, he received, in 1747, an invitation to the office of pastor of the West Church of Boston, which he accepted. Besides the common service of the church, he opened a lecture during the summer, which was attended by a numerous and respectable audience; and a set of seven sermons preached at it was his first publication. In these discourses he maintained, with great strength of language and argument, the right and duty of private enquiry in matters of religion; and they were so well approved, not only in America, but in England, that they were reprinted in London in 1750. They procured him many friends among the liberal on this side the Atlantic, and were the occasion of his receiving the diploma of doctor of divinity from Aberdeen. In a sermon preached on the 30th of January, and afterwards published, he declared so decidedly against the doctrine of passive-obedience, that it gained him the particular esteem of that zealous friend of liberty, Mr. Thomas Hollis, who sent him anonymously a present of books, which he repeated, accompanying the gift with a letter signed by himself; and this was the commencement of a correspondence continued to the death of Dr. Mayhew. The doctor was likewise instrumental in procuring from Mr. Hollis several valuable presents for the university at which he was educated, and of which he was an overseer. An election-sermon which he preached in 1754 before the Governor and House of Representatives, was printed at their request, and an edition of it appeared in London. It was regarded as a judicious discussion on the source of civil power and the great ends of government, and contained a warm encomium on the British constitution, with an animated exhortation to the colonies to defend their rights and properties, then brought into danger by the ambitious projects of France. In 1755 Dr. Mayhew published a volume of sermons on the subject of Hearing the Word, in which he freely gave his opinions on certain doctrinal points. It appears that he deviated considerably from what is called the orthodox system, with regard to the doctrines of the trinity and of justification by faith. He was, however, a firm believer in the pre-existence of Christ, and the efficacy of his atonement, and admitted the necessity of faith in him, but a faith proved by purity of heart and life. He printed a second volume of sermons in 1759. The instruction of the younger part of his hearers being always a particular object of his solicitude, he preached in 1763 a set of sermons upon the words, "Young men also exhort to be sober-minded," which, at the request of a number of them, were published, and were greatly approved.

The Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, soon after its institution in 1701, began to send missionaries into North America. The New Englanders being chiefly of the Presbyterian church, and who had themselves been attentive to the conversion of the natives, conceived that a greater proportion than necessary of the mission was allotted to them, and entertained a jealousy that the design was rather to make converts to episcopacy than to christianity. The subject towards the middle of the century became a matter of newspaper controversy; and charges were brought against the conduct of the missionaries, which induced one of the number, Mr. Apton, in 1762, to publish a pamphlet, entitled "Considerations on the Institution and Conduct of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," in which he endeavoured to vindicate it from the accusation of misapplying its revenues. Dr. Mayhew, from birth and education, had imbibed a dislike of ecclesiastical establishments, and probably a particular antipathy to episcopacy. He was therefore, at the desire, it is said, of several brother clergy-men, induced to publish a large reply to this
piece, under the title of "Observations on the Charter and Conduct of the Society, &c." It was written with considerable warmth, and its tendency was to prove that many abuses, inconsistent with the tenor of the charter, had been practised, and that the society had either been imposed upon by misrepresentations from America, or had unjustifiably misapplied their funds. The matter and manner of this publication (termed by Archbishop Seeker’s biographers "an angry pamphlet") brought several attacks upon the author, some of them in a strain of violent invective. The dispute was rendered more acrimonious by the project then entertained of settling bishops of the English establishment in different parts of America; a design looked upon with much suspicion by many of the warm friends of freedom on both sides the Atlantic. Without entering into the particulars of a controversy which has ceased to be important, it is sufficient to mention that the most temperate and well-reasoned reply was an anonymous piece written by Archbishop Seeker, in which, if he did not entirely vindicate the mission from blame, he gave such a judicious defence of the plan for providing the episcopalians of America with the officers necessary for completing their church-government, that Dr. Mayhew himself, in a respectful answer, made proper concessions on this head. The final result was, that the abuses, if any, were corrected, and the controversy dropped.

Some occasional sermons and discourses on various topics, religious and political, were added at different times to the publications of Dr. Mayhew, who diligently employed himself in the duties of his vocation till his death, after a short illness, in 1766. He was greatly lamented by the clergy and laity in Boston and its neighbourhood; and his memory survives as that of one of the ablest and most enlightened divines whom America had at that time produced. — Amer. Liter. Miscellany. Manuscript Memoir. — A.

Messenius, John, a learned Swedish historian, was born at Vadstena, in East Gothland, in 1584. In his childhood he was carried away by the Roman Catholics, unknown to his parents, and taken to Italy, where he remained sixteen years, and was educated in their religion. He afterwards travelled through a great part of Europe, and was not only crowned imperial poet laureat, but, as is said, ennobled. Having returned to Sweden, in 1608, Charles IX. gave him a place in his chancery, and afterwards made him professor of jurisprudence at Upsal. Here, however, he was involved in a violent dispute with John Rudbec, (see that article,) which proceeded to such a length, and occasioned so much animosity among the adherents of each party, that the king removed both of them from the academy, but appointed Rudbec chaplain to the court, and Messenius an assessor in the Swedish court of justice at Stockholm. Being accused of holding a private correspondence with Sigismund III. King of Poland, he was arrested in 1616, with his wife and children, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment in the castle of Cajaneborg, in Finland, where he remained till the year 1635. He employed his time in prison in the composition of a very extensive history of the whole North, under the title of "Scandia illustrata, sive Chronologia de rebus Scanicis, hoc est Sveciae, Daniae, Norvegiae, Islandiae et Gronlandiae, a mundi cataclysmo, ad annum Christi 1613," &c. which was published by John Peringskiold, with annotations, at Stockholm, between the years 1700 and 1705, in 15 vols. folio. He was at length released, and died at Uleå in 1637. Messenius had an inveterate enemy in Eric Jöranse Tegel, who delineated his character in the blackest colours; but notwithstanding all the accusations brought against him, he must be allowed the merit of having, by his numerous writings, thrown great light on the history of Sweden. In regard to the times of paganism he has followed, indeed, with too much credulity, John Magnus; but in the more modern part of the history he is entitled to every degree of credit. The most important of his other works are, "Genealogia Sigismundi et Caroli regum," 1610; "Delectio fraudis Jesu-siti con contra Carolum IX." 1610; "Chronicon Episcoporum per Sueciam Gothiam et Finlandiam," 1611; "Tumbae sive Inscriptiones septentrionales extantae in Suecia," 1611; "Theatrum Nobilitatis Suecanae," 1616; "Historia rerum in Suecia sub Erico XIV. gestarum." Gezelii Biographia Lexicon. — J.

Michaux, Andrew, an eminent French botanist, was born at Versailles, in March 1746. When ten years of age he was placed at a boarding-school with his younger brother, but neither of them remained there longer than four years, as their father, deeming it unnecessary that they should pursue their studies farther, sent for them home, and endeavoured to inspire them with a taste for rural life. The elder, however, studied the elements of the Greek language, and improved himself in the Latin. He married, in 1769, the daughter of
a rich farmer of Beauce, who died after having borne him a son. An acquaintance with Le Monnier, whom he visited at his garden of Montreuil, near Versailles, inspired him with a taste for botany; and having an ardent desire for travelling, he determined to explore foreign countries little known, where the climate was analogous to that of France, for the purpose of collecting their productions, and naturalizing them in his own. By way of preparation, he went to Trianon, to study botany under Bernard de Jussieu, and in 1779 he took a lodging in the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris. He then paid a visit to England, and on his return to France, brought with him a great number of trees, which he planted in the gardens of Le Monnier and the Marshal de Noailles. In 1780 he made an excursion to the mountains of Auvergne, with several other botanists; and traversing the Pyrenees, passed into Spain, whence he brought back seeds, which were distributed to different gardens and botanists. About this time M. Rousseau, a native of Isphahan, and nephew of the celebrated Rousseau, of Geneva, arrived at Paris, having been appointed consul in Persia; and Michaux, on the recommendation of Le Monnier, was appointed to accompany him to that country. In 1782 he departed with the consul, proceeding first to Aleppo, and thence to Bagdad, where they arrived after a journey of forty days across the desert. At Bagdad, Michaux quitted the consul and traversed those districts, once so flourishing, but now entirely desolate, between the Tigris and the Euphrates, in his way to Bassorah, where he remained some months to procure information respecting the country, and to perfect himself in the Persian language, of which he afterwards compiled a dictionary. At this time Persia was a prey to civil wars, and the Arabs were laying waste the frontiers. Michaux endeavoured to enter by Busher, a port of the Persian Gulf, but he was taken and plundered by those roving hordes, who left him nothing but his books. Stripped of all he possessed, and without resources, he was at a loss whither to turn, when he was claimed by Mr. Latouche, the English consul at Bassorah, who, though peace had not been concluded between England and France, generously furnished him with the means of pursuing his journey. He now succeeded in an attempt to gain Shiras, and after remaining there some time, proceeded to Isphahan. After this he employed two years in traversing Persia, from the Indian to the Caspian sea; and, in the course of this expedition, he found that the provinces situated between the thirty-fifth and the forty-fifth degrees of latitude, are the native countries of the greater part of the trees and plants which grow in our gardens and fields. He also acquired information on the culture of the date; and established a very curious fact, mentioned by Kaempfer, namely, that the male flowers of that tree, even when kept a year, are still fit to fecundate the female. Although botany was his principal object, he did not neglect whatever might be interesting to the other branches of science. He brought back with him a very curious monument, in perfect preservation, found at the distance of a day's journey below Bagdad, among the ruins of a palace known by the name of the garden of Semiramis, near the Tigris, which is now in the cabinet of antiques in the national library at Paris.

Michaux returned to Paris in the beginning of the year 1785, bringing with him a magnificent collection of plants and seeds. He was received with peculiar distinction by men of science, who thought that the services he had rendered to his country deserved a national reward; but he requested only to be sent on a new journey. The chief object of his wishes was to return to Asia, that he might visit the countries to the east of the Caspian sea, and afterwards proceed to Thibet and the kingdom of Cashmere, the productions of which are little known. His solicitations, however, were fruitless; but government, anxious to enrich France with various trees which grow in North America, gave him a commission for that purpose, and he set out on the 1st of September 1785. In the same year he arrived at New York, where he fixed his principal residence for nearly two years, and established a garden in the neighbourhood. During this time he traversed New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, and in the first year sent home twelve parcels of seeds, five thousand trees, and several Canadian partridges, which multiplied greatly at Versailles. In September 1787 he proceeded to Carolina, and having purchased a piece of ground not far from Charlestown, which he intended as a nursery for the seeds and plants he might be able to collect, he set out, in April 1788, to examine the country near the sources of the Savannah river. He then resolved to extend his excursions to the very summit of the Allegany mountains, for which purpose he established a friendly intercourse with the Indians, from whom he obtained new guides, with whom he ascended the rivers that fall into the Savannah. Being
arrived at the sources of the river Tenasse, on the other side of the mountains, he discovered a delightful plain, a mile in extent, covered with delicious strawberries, of which he collected roots that have perfectly succeeded in France. He now returned to Charlestown, after having travelled three hundred leagues across Carolina and Georgia. In the following autumn he formed the design of visiting Spanish Florida, and having obtained passports from the government, proceeded to St. Augustine, where he arrived in February 1789, attended by his son and a negro. After an excursion of five weeks, during which he explored many of the creeks and rivers in a canoe, he proceeded to Savannah by the lakes, and returned thence by sea to Charlestown. The desire of giving a complete Flora of North America, from the Tropic to Hudson's Bay, induced him to pay a visit to the Bahama islands also. He arrived at New Providence on the 26th of February, 1790, and in these isles collected six hundred and eighty trees and shrubs, and prevailed on the governor to introduce into them the culture of the vine and the date, which, from the nature of the soil, he saw would succeed there. On his return to Charlestown on the 1st of May, he first heard of the events which had taken place in France, and supposing that he should soon be recalled, he determined, while he had it in his power, to visit the highest mountains of Carolina. He made an excursion, with a view to this object, of five months and a half, and returned by New York and Philadelphia to Charlestown. War being now declared between France and England, his correspondence with Europe was interrupted for two years, which time he employed in augmenting his nurseries, and in naturalising several trees of Asia, the seeds of which he had procured from American captains trading to China. Having got a considerable quantity of ginseng, he taught the inhabitants in what manner and at what season this plant ought to be gathered, in order to preserve the qualities for which it is so much esteemed in China.

Michaux now wished to proceed northwards as far as Hudson’s Bay. This journey was the longest and the most difficult he had undertaken; but it was also of a nature to be the most useful. He departed on the 18th of April 1793, passed through New York, and proceeded by land to Quebec, where he arrived on the 10th of June. After a long course up the country by land and water, he entered on the 3d of August a small river, which leads into the Lake Mistassen, and on the 4th of September arrived at the lake itself, the borders of which he explored. He then descended a river, which empties itself into Hudson's Bay, and on the 1st of October reached Tadoussac, whence he returned to Philadelphia on the 8th of December, after an absence from Charlestown of about eight months. Soon after his return he presented to the society of Philadelphia the plan of an expedition, the object of which was to explore the vast countries to the west of the Mississippi, and to determine exactly the position of the ridge of mountains which runs across New Mexico. This plan was exceedingly well received by Mr. Jefferson, and arrangements were made for its execution, when Genest, minister of the French republic, arriving at Philadelphia, claimed the services of Michaux, and charged him with an important mission. As France was at that time at war with Spain, a design was formed by the French government to seize upon Louisiana, and Michaux was sent to the general who was to command the troops, to concert with him the means of carrying this plan into execution. Though a political mission was by no means suitable to Michaux’s disposition and pursuits, he could not refuse to his country the service it demanded.

Of his journeys and proceedings on this occasion, and his other excursions in America, we shall not lengthen this article by a particular narrative. He was occupied in these pursuits till the year 1797, when he embarked for Europe, and after encountering a violent storm on the coast of Holland, landed at Amsterdam, whence he proceeded to Paris, where he arrived on the 24th of December. He had not been long at home when it was proposed to him to accompany Captain Baudin, on an expedition to New Holland. His ardour for botanical research induced him to accept the proposal, and he departed with that commander in October 1801, and arrived at the Isle of France in March 1802. At the expiration of six months, when Captain Baudin was preparing to sail for New Holland, Michaux, who had made enquiries respecting Madagascar, felt an ardent desire to visit that island. He concluded, that as the number of botanists belonging to Baudin’s expedition was considerable, he might make himself more useful in exploring a country, the productions of which were as little known as those of New Holland; he therefore took leave of the Captain, and departed for Madagascar, towards the middle of June, and landed on the eastern coast of the
island, which he explored for the space of twenty leagues. A spot in the neighbourhood of Tamatada appearing favourable for the establishment of a garden, he began to clear it; but the inhabitants whom he employed in this labour proceeding too slowly for his arduous, he set them an example by beginning to work at the dawn of day, and never leaving off till after sunset. The soil being prepared, he planted it with whatever he could gather in his excursions. His friends, knowing the danger of the climate, wished to divert him from this project, and had recommended to him, above all things, to avoid too much fatigue, and not to reside in the plains near the sea; but being persuaded that he had acquired a constitution capable of resisting any climate, he would never subject himself to any precautions. The consequence was, that about the middle of November 1803, he was seized with the fever of the country, of which he expired on the second attack.

Michaux left few works, for being almost incessantly employed in travelling, he had little time to arrange his observations; and he thought it more useful to introduce new vegetable productions into Europe, than to describe them. He, however, wrote in French a "History of North American Oaks," preceded by an Introduction, containing curious remarks on the oak in general. It gives the description and figure of twenty species, and several varieties, arranged in a methodical manner, according to the form of the leaves, and the annual or biennial fructification. His other productions are, "A Memoir on the Date, with Observations on the Means of improving Agriculture in the Western Colonies, by introducing various Trees from the Old Continent," published in the Journal de Physique; and "A North-American Flora," published from his notes and herbal. This Flora, written in Latin, and enriched with fifty-one engravings, presents the characters of more than seventeen hundred plants, among which are about forty new species. What renders it extremely valuable, is the exact indication of all local circumstances. Informing the reader in what latitude, at what degree of elevation, and in what soil, the various plants are found, the author shows not only where they grow naturally, but in what climate and soil they may be cultivated with success. Annales du Muséeum d'Histoire Naturelle. — J.

MONNIER, Peter Charles Le, a celebrated French astronomer, was born at Paris, in November 1715. At a very early period of life he applied to astronomy, and made his first observation of the opposition of Saturn on the 23d of September 1731, when he was only sixteen. At the age of twenty he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences; and in 1735 was sent to Lapland, along with Maupertuis, to measure a degree of the earth near the polar circle. In 1741 he read in the Academy the plan of a new catalogue of the stars, and presented to it a new map of the zodiac, which he caused to be engraved in 1755. He was the first French astronomer who determined the changes of refraction in winter and summer; who undertook to reform the tables of the sun, and to correct the catalogue of the stars. He undertook to dissipate the prejudice which prevailed in regard to comets, and announced that the comet, which then appeared, was in retrograde movement. He gave also a translation of Halley's work on comets, with a method of calculating the orbit from three observations. In 1746 he proved that Saturn had considerable inequalities, occasioned by the attraction of Jupiter; and the Academy proposed these inequalities as the subject of a prize, in 1748. In that year he accompanied Lord Macclesfield to Scotland to observe the annular eclipse of the sun, which could be seen with most advantage in that country; and he was the first astronomer who had the pleasure of measuring the diameter of the moon on the sun's disk. Louis XV. who was fond of and patronised astronomy, shewed a great esteem for Le Monnier. When his majesty wished to observe any of the celestial phenomena, he always attended him; and it appears by the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, that the king observed, in this manner, at his country palace of St. Hubert, both the transits of Venus over the sun's disk, in the years 1761 and 1769. In 1742 His Majesty gave him a house in the Rue de la Paste, at Paris, where he resided and made observations till the period of the Revolution. In 1750 Le Monnier was requested by the king to draw a meridian line at the palace of Belle-vue, where he often made observations, and he received for this service a present of fifteen thousand livres. For the space of forty years Le Monnier observed the moon, with an unwearied attention, at all hours of the night, exposed to inconveniences which none but a diligent astronomer can know. He was Lalande's astronomical preceptor, and his discerning mind could readily foresee in his pupil, then only sixteen, what the course of a little time confirmed. Le Monnier was naturally of a very irritable dis-
position, and though warm in his friendships, was easily offended; in which case his enmity was irreconcilable. Lalande, as he says himself, had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of his preceptor, for whom he entertained the sincerest affection, and whose good graces he was never able to recover. In 1797 he wrote an eulogy on Le Monnier, for the "Connaissance des Tems," which displayed the utmost respect and attachment of the pupil, but Le Monnier would never read it. He was a particular friend of D'Alembert. He died at Herils, near Bayeux, in 1799, leaving behind him three daughters, all married; the second of them to the celebrated mathematician Le Grange.

Le Monnier possessed a great many valuable manuscripts, and a multitude of excellent observations, which he was very fond of keeping to himself, and which, in the latter period of his life, he never made known. Besides others, he had a series of important observations of the moon, and a great many observations of stars, made for a catalogue which he announced so early as the year 1741, and among which were two of the new planet Uranus. The more he was treated to communicate them to the public, the more obstinate he became in withholding them; and he even sometimes threatened to destroy them. When the Revolution broke out, Lalande, who was exceedingly anxious for the preservation of these papers, made an attempt to get them into his possession, but without success. He could only learn that Le Monnier had concealed them under the roof of his house. His principal published works are, "Institutions Astronomiques," Paris, 1748, 8vo; "Abregé de Pilotage," published by Conbert, hydrographer, of Brest, in 1762; with additions, ibid. 1766, 8vo; "Astronomie nautique lunaire, ou l'on traite de la latitude et de la longitude en mer," ibid. 1771, 8vo; "Exposition des moyens de resoudre plusieurs questions dans l'art de la navigation," ibid. 1772, 12mo.; "Traduction du Traité Suedois de la construction des vaisseaux par Chapman," ibid. 1779, fol.; "Essais sur les marées," 1774, 8vo; "Lois sur le magnetisme," ibid. 1776, 8vo; "Description des principaux instrumens d'astronomie," ibid. 1774, with 14 grandes planches; "Memoires concernant diverses questions d'astronomie, de navigation et de physique," ibid. 1781, 1784, 2 vols. 4to.; "Nouveau Zodiaque, reduit à l'année 1755, new edition," Versailles, 1773, 8vo; "Observations du Passage de Venus sur le Disque du Soleil," Paris, 1761, 4to. To the above must be added "A Translation of Maclaurin's Fluxions," ibid. 1765, 8vo. "Intellegenz-blatt der Allgem. Literatur Zutung. Dictionnaire Universelle." — J.

MONTAGU, ELIZABETH, a lady of literary distinction, born in 1721, was the daughter of Matthew Robinson, Esq. of Horton, Kent, two of whose sons were afterwards Lord Rokeby, and the Primate of Ireland. She received a liberal education, under the direction of the celebrated Dr. Middleton, who was related to her by marriage; and she distinguished herself from childhood by her successful application to letters. Her personal and mental accomplishments attracted, at an early period of her life, the attentions of Edward Montagu, Esq. of Denton, Northumberland, a gentleman of large fortune and a cultivated understanding, whom, notwithstanding a considerable disparity of age, she married, and at whose death she was left a childless widow, with an income of 10,000/. a-year. Her rank in life and turn of mind connected her with the best society among the patrons and votaries of literature; and she had a particular intimacy with Lord Lyttleton, and took a share in the composition of his "Dialogues of the Dead." In 1709 she published anonymously a work which placed her among the most admired writers of her time in the walk of elegant criticism. It was intitled "An Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakspeare, compared with the Grec and French Dramatic Poets. With some Remarks upon the Misrepresentations of Mons. de Voltaire," 8vo. The subjects of the different chapters are, On Dramatic Poetry; On the Historical Drama; On the first and second Parts of Henry IV.; On the Preternatural Beings; On the Tragedy of Macbeth; On the Cinna of Corneille; and On the Death of Julius Caesar. Upon all these topics Mrs. Montagu writes with taste and intelligence; and a spirited vindication of our favourite bard could not fail of being popular, especially when seasoned with a due share of ridicule of his French rivals. Perhaps an impartial critic would think that she has not always drawn the comparison fairly, her extracts being from the finest passages of the English poet, and generally from the most faulty and absurd of the French. She has, however, some very just strictures on the petulance and mistakes of Voltaire; and, upon the whole, her work may rank among the most pleasing and successful productions of which the genius of Shakespeare has been the inspirer. She passed a long life, at the head of a select

342
society, by whom she was greatly admired and revered; and her splendid mansion in Portman-
square was the resort of the most eminent per-
sons, of both sexes, for literature joined with
correct manners and principles. Her large
fortune was expended in acts of kindness and
bounty of various kinds; and it was a touch-
ing though somewhat singular display of her
beneficence, that on May-day she annually
gave, on her lawn, a treat to the poor chimney-
sweeping boys of the metropolis. She died in
August 1800, at the age of 79. After her
death there were published two volumes 8vo.
of her "Familiar Letters," in 1809, which
were so well received by the public, that they
were followed by two other volumes in 1813.
The strain of the earliest letters is remarkably
sprightly; the latter are replete with sound
sense and extensive knowledge. *Gent. and
Eurp. Magaz. Mrs. Montagu's Writings.—A.

MONTALEMBERT, Marc-René, a
French general, and member of the Academy
of Sciences at Paris, was born at Angouleme,
in July 1714. In 1732 young Montalembert
entered into the army, and was present at the
sieges of Kehl and Philipsburg, where he dis-
tinguished himself so much, that he was made
a captain in the Prince of Conti's guards.
After the peace, he applied to mathematics and
natural philosophy; and having read a me-
moir to the Academy of Sciences on the eva-
poration of the water in the salt-works at
Turcheim, in the Palatinate, which he had
examined, he was received into that learned
body as a free associate, in 1747, to whose
memories he furnished other papers. From
the years 1750 to 1755 he established forges,
in Angoumois, in which he cast cannon for the
navy; and during the war of seven years he
was employed, in 1757 and 1761, in the
Swedish and Russian armies. He was after-
wards sent to Brittany and the Isle of Oleron,
which he fortified according to a new system
he had formed; and, 1777, the correspondence
which he held with the generals and ministers,
in the course of these services, was printed in
three volumes. In 1776 he published the first
volume of a large work upon "Perpendicular
Fortification and the Art of Defence," in
which he demonstrates the inconveniences of
the old system, and substitutes a new one,
better calculated to answer the intended pur-
pose. This new system was attacked, but his
labours were much applauded by some military
men of the first merit; and Carnot, when
minister at war, directed the plan of a forti-
cication to be laid down, in which some of
Montalembert's ideas were adopted. His
treatise was extended to ten volumes in quarto,
and is illustrated with a great number of
plates. It comprises every part of the military
art, and contains the history of the most fa-
mous sieges, interspersed with new ideas in
regard to the wars in which he was either an
actor or spectator; plans of cities and har-
bours; and an account of their defects and sus-
sceptibility of improvement; with animadver-
sions on generals, engineers, and administra-
tors. This work, of which the last volume
was published in 1792, will carry the author's
name to posterity as a writer as well as a gen-
eral. In 1770 he married Marie de Coma-
rieu, who was an actress, and the owner of a
theatre, for which the general, in 1784 and
1786, composed three operatic pieces, "La
Statue," "La Bergere de qualité," and "La
Bohemienn," which were set to music by Cam-
bini and Tomeoni. He was, however, di-
vorced from this lady in the second year of the
Revolution, and married Rosalie Louise Gallet,
to whom he was under great obligation during
the reign of terror. It appears, by a memoir
which he published in 1790, that he was ar-
bitrarily dispossessed of his forges; and that
having a claim for six millions of livres due to
him, he was reduced to a pension, so ill paid,
that he was at last obliged to sell his estate in
Angoumois, for which he received only assig-
nants: he was not able, therefore, to extricate
himself from that distress which had accompa-
nied him throughout life. His activity,
however, was not subdued, either by misfor-
tunes or age; for he read to the Institute, a
short time before his death, a new memoir on
the mounting of ship guns, which was thought
to be of such importance, that the Institute re-
commended his improvement to the minister
of the marine, who sent orders to Brest for its
being adopted. He wrote also "Réflexions
sur le Siège de Saint-Jean d'Acre." He died
in March 1802. Monthly Magazine. Dic-
tionnaire Universelle.—J.

MULLER, John, an eminent Swiss his-
torian, was born at Schaffhausen, in 1756.
He acquired a taste for history, and particu-
larly that of Switzerland, from his maternal
grandfather, who possessed a very large col-
lection of ancient chronicles and similar works;
and in his twelfth year he had made uncom-
mon progress in that branch of study. The
subsequent perusal of the Latin classics ex-
cited in his breast a high admiration and re-
spect for great men, and an ardent attachment
to freedom. His father having destined him
for the church, he was sent to Göttingen, where he attended the lectures of the principal professors; but he soon conceived a dislike to theology, and turning his attention to history, undertook, by the advice of Schlötzer, a critical examination of the Cimbrian war. He next began to make collections for a history of Swisserland; and he became also an active labourer for the General German Bibliotheca, which at that time was published at Berlin. The government of his country was not indifferent to his merit, and in his twentieth year, as an encouragement to his diligence, he was made professor of the Greek language. As soon as his intention of writing a complete history of Swisserland was known, he received, for many years, the warmest support from Bodmer, Breitinger, Gottlob Emanuel Haller, and many other eminent men. In his researches on this subject he employed eight or nine years; and in 1774 he went to Geneva, where he undertook the education of the two sons of M. Tronchin. Here, in visiting Bonnet, he became acquainted with a young man from Carolina, named Kinloch, and an intimate friendship being formed between them, they agreed to employ two hours daily in reading Tacitus and Montesquieu, and in studying Blackstone, and other English works. He lived also on terms of intimacy with Voltaire, and with Alleyn Fitzherbert, who at that time showed indications of those diplomatic talents which he afterwards displayed as Lord St. Helens. In 1780 he published the first part of his History of Swisserland; and having been recommended to Gleim, he went to Berlin to view the monarchy which had been raised by the genius of Frederick the Great. He was received by that prince’s successor in the most flattering manner; but the disturbances of Geneva induced him soon to think of quitting Prussia, in order to assist his friends in that city. He had been a strenuous supporter of the existing government, though he did not always approve of its measures; but his work, intitled “Essais Historiques,” being disagreeable to the prevailing party, the present was not thought the most favourable time for his return. Having heard at Cassel the state of affairs at Geneva, he accepted there the place of professor in the Caroline College, offered to him by the prince, who, in 1782, made him a counsellor and under-librarian. In the next year, however, he returned with permission to his native country, and resided on an estate called Delices, belonging to M. Tronchin, in the neighbourhood of Geneva. In 1784 he began to revise his Swiss history, and in 1786 he was appointed by the Elector of Mentz aulic counsellor and librarian to the university. In the year 1793 the Emperor Leopold II. made him an aulic counsellor, and official in the imperial court and office of foreign affairs at Vienna. In 1800, on the death of Denis, he obtained the place of first keeper of the imperial library, one of the largest and richest in the world. In 1804 he removed to Berlin, as historiographer to the house of Brandenburg, and a member of the Academy of Sciences, with the title of privy counsellor. In 1807 he was invited by the King of Wurttemberg to be professor in the university of Tübingen, with permission to devote himself to his literary labours at pleasure; and soon after, he was nominated secretary of state in the ephemeral kingdom of Westphalia, and obtained the grand cross of Holland. He, however, did not long survive these honours, dying at Cassel on May 29th, 1809.

Muller may be justly reckoned among the classical writers of Germany. His historical models were Thucydides and Tacitus, whose manner he closely imitated. His reflections are judicious; and his style, though sometimes harsh, is strong and energetic. His principal works are, “The History of the Swiss Confederation,” a new and improved edition, Leipzig, 1806, five parts, 8vo.; “A View of the German Confederation,” second improved edition, ibid. 1788, 8vo.; “Letters from a young Literary Man to his Friend,” Tübingen, 1802, 8vo. He was the author also of a great many dissertations, published in journals and other periodical works; among which are the following: “On the History of Frederic II.” read before the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, on the 24th of January 1805; and “On the Decline of Liberty among ancient Nations,” read in the same on the 30th of January 1806. He left in manuscript “A general History of the World, in twenty-four Books,” which has been published by his brother in eight volumes 8vo., Tübingen, 1811. His whole works were printed at the same place, in fifteen vols. 8vo. 1810—1812. Lexicon Deutscher Dichter und Poeten von K. H. Förders.—J.

MUSÆUS, John Charles Augustus, an ingenious German writer, was born in 1735 at Jena, where his father was provincial judge, but removed afterwards to Eisenach, where he held the same situation. The son being of an open, lively disposition, ingratiated himself so much with Weissenborn, superintendent at Alstadt, who was related to the family, that he
took him under his protection, and carried him with him to Eisenach, to which he went to be superintendent-general. He was then nine years old, and remained in the house of his benefactor till he attained to the age of nineteen. Having received an excellent education under the care of this worthy friend, who treated him as his own son, he studied theology some time at Jena, took his degree there as master, and after being made a member of the German Society, returned to his parents, and lived some years at Eisenach, as a candidate for the ministry. About this time Richardson's celebrated novel of Sir Charles Grandison made a great noise in Germany, and as it was read with uncommon avidity, Musæus, in order to ridicule this prevailing taste, published, in the year 1760, a satirical parody on that work, intitled "Grandison the Second," which was received with a considerable degree of approbation. After this juvenile essay, Musæus laid aside his pen for some time, and in 1763 he was tutor to the pages at the court of Weimar, and was afterwards professor, for seven years, in the gymnasion. In order to improve his small income, he gave lessons in history and other branches of knowledge to young gentlemen and ladies of distinction; and during the first six or eight years of his wedded state, took into his house also boarders, whom he educated. At length, after a long interval, he again appeared as a writer, and applied the lash of satire with still more severity to the science of physiognomy, the abuse and misapplication of which he doubtless contributed to restrain. This work was read with great avidity; and as the author now disclosed his name, which modesty and diffidence had before induced him to conceal, he attained all at once to great celebrity. People hurried from all quarters to see the famed Musæus, and to pay him the tribute of their admiration. He, however, possessed too much good sense to be intoxicated by the praise bestowed upon his talents; and, as the father of a family, was satisfied with having found the means of improving his small income. As the way was now opened to the field of literature, he conceived the idea of writing "Popular Tales of the Germans," which he composed in the same original manner. He sometimes, it is said, collected a number of old women with their spinning wheels, placed himself in the middle of them, and caused them to relate to him old stories, which he afterwards clothed in so agreeable a dress. He often called children from the streets for the like purpose, and rewarded each with a small piece of money. It is mentioned likewise by his biographer, that his wife having returned one evening from a visit, found her husband seated by the fire-side, involved in clouds of tobacco smoke, and listening with great attention to an old soldier, who was occasionally smoking his pipe and narrating tales of ancient times. Musæus now became a favourite writer of the Germans; and his Popular Tales were much read and are still read with pleasure. The "Visions of Friend Heins," in Holbein's manner, which he published in 1786, abound in philosophical reflections, and display great wit and humour. He began afterwards a new series of tales, under the title of "Ostrich Feathers," the first volume of which only he lived to finish. He died in October 1787, of a disease of the heart, in the fifty-second year of his age. If Musæus was estimable as a writer, he was still more so as a man. The principal traits in his character were uninterrupted cheerfulness, universal benevolence, and so much modesty, that nothing but confined circumstances induced him to become a writer. His amusements were simple and innocent. In a word, he was one of those few fortunate beings who, in the course of their life, never have an enemy. He wrote satires, but they excited no animosity against him. In his manner, as a writer, he had something peculiar and characteristic; and being fully master of the German language, he sought out many expressive words, consigned to oblivion, and brought them again into circulation. He introduced also into his works many foreign words, but with so much propriety, that no room is left for criticism. His works, besides those already mentioned, are, "The Female Gardener," a comic opera in three acts, Weimar, 1781, 8vo. The idea of this piece is taken from the French romance, "La Jardiniere de Vincennes;" "Moral Amusements for Children," new edition, Göttingen, 1794, 8vo. This is an imitation of Monget's "Hochet's Moraux," which appeared at Paris in 1782. The posthumous works of Musæus were published by his pupil, Augustus von Kotzebue, Leipzig, 1791, 8vo. Lexicon Deutscher Dichter und Prosaisten von K. H. Jörden.—J.
NEANDER, Michael, a German philologist, was born at Sorau, in 1525. Though his parents were in poor circumstances, he received a good education in his native place, and made himself so familiar with the Greek language, that he could repeat from memory the greater part of the golden verses of Pythagoras, the sententiae of Theognis and Phocylides, and of the works of other Greek poets. He studied afterwards chiefly at Wittenberg, and having acquired an extensive knowledge of the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, he became rector of the school of Northhausen, and afterwards of the gymnasium of Ilefeld, which he raised to a flourishing condition. He died a bachelor, in the month of April 1595. He was the author or editor of various works, of which the greater part relate to Greek poetry. For the particulars we refer to our authorities. Jäger's Allg. gelehr. Lexicon. Teissier Elégies des Hommes Savans. — J.

NECKER, Noël Joseph, an eminent botanist, was born in Flanders, in 1729. At a very early period he devoted himself to the study of botany; and to enlarge his knowledge in that science, he undertook several tours through Germany, France, and other countries. He afterwards became botanist to the Elector Palatine, and historiographer of the Palatinate, and of the duchies of Berg and Juliers. He died at Mannheim, in the month of December 1793. He had obtained the degree of doctor of medicine from the university of Douay, and was an honorary member of the college of medicine at Nanci. He was a member also of the academies of Bavaria and Mannheim, as well as of other learned bodies. Necker was the author of several botanical works, among which were the following: "Deliciæ Gallo-Belgicæ Sylvestres, seu tractus generalis plantarum Gallo-Belgicarum ad genera relatarum, &c. secundum principia Linnæana," Argent. 1768, 2 vols. 12mo.; "Methodus Muscorum," Mannheim, 1771, 8vo. Necker had applied particularly to the study of mosses, of which he forms only one class; this he divides into three orders, the characters of which are taken from the effects of germination. All the mosses, according to his system, ought to be considered as perennial, but their germination is not always the same: in some it is foliaceous, in others plumous, and in some it is by simple buds; "Physiologia Muscorum," ibid. 1774, 8vo. cum fig. This work has been translated into French, under the title of "Physiologie des corps organisés," &c. Baillon, 1775, 8vo.; "Traité sur la Mycologie ou Discours historique sur les Champignons en général," Mannheim, 1788, 8vo. avec fig.; "Elementa Botanica," Novaeae, 1791, 3 vols. 8vo. This work was the result of twelve years study and research. Necker was the author also of several dissertations, published in the Transactions of the Theodoro-Palatine Academy. Dictionnaire Universel. Nekrolog für Freunde Deutscher Literatur von G. S. Röger. — J.

NERI, Antonio, an Italian priest and excellent chemist, a native of Florence, flourished about the beginning of the seventeenth century. He acquired great expertness in the art of glass making, and resided many years at Antwerp, but returned to Italy, where he spent the remainder of his days, sometimes at Pisa, and sometimes at Florence. He wrote, in the Italian language, a work on the art of glass making: "Dell' Arte vetraria, libri 7." Florence, 1612, 4to.; which was translated into Latin by Andrew Friso, and published at Amsterdam, with the notes of Christopher
Meretti, 1668, 12mo. A German translation was printed at Leipsic in 1678, and it was afterwards inserted by Kunkel, in his complete Art of Glass-making. A new edition of Neri's work appeared at Venice in 1782. The discoveries of this chemist tended greatly to improve the art on which he treated, and were of great service, in particular, to those who attempted to make artificial precious stones. Jücher's Allgem. gebr. Lexicon. Dictionnaire Universelle. Savretien Histoire des progres de l'Esprit Humain dans les Sciences Naturelles. — J.

NICOLAI, CHRISTOPHER FREDERICK, an ingenious German writer, was born in March 1733, at Berlin, where his father was a bookseller. He possessed a strong memory and ready comprehension; and after studying some time at Halle and Berlin, he was sent, about the year 1740, to Frankfurt on the Oder, to learn the business of bookselling. In this situation, unfavourable to the expansion of genius, he devoted his leisure time to literary improvement, and by diligence and perseverance acquired a competent knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and English languages. He made himself acquainted also with the mathematics, some parts of speculative philosophy, history, and particularly that of literature; and endeavoured to form his taste by reading the most approved poets, both ancient and modern. In 1752 he returned to Berlin to his father's shop, but still retained the same desire of indulging in literary pursuits, though the gratification of it was now attended with much greater difficulty. As the business of his father, which was very extensive, required his attendance during the greater part of the day, he employed the mornings and evenings in study. This consisted chiefly in reading old authors, especially the English poets, to which he had a peculiar attachment; and the first fruit of his researches was a dissertation, printed at Halle in 1753, on the question whether Milton borrowed any part of his Paradise Lost from some of the modern Italian poets, as has been asserted. About this time also he became acquainted with the best German poets; and as there were then two literary parties in Germany, one of which followed Gotschel, and the other Bodmer, both of whom he considered to be in the wrong, he wrote "Letters on the present State of Polite Literature," published in the beginning of the year 1755. This small work, which was written with great freedom, and in which he found fault both with Bodmer and Gotschel, but not without assigning his reasons, excited great attention, and made the author known to Lessing, who entertained opinions then very uncommon in Germany. This acquaintance was soon converted into the most intimate friendship; and through the means of Lessing he became known also to Mendelson, who conceived the warmest attachment for him. These three friends met several times a week to converse on literary subjects, and by these means contributed to each other's improvement. In the beginning of 1757, Nicolai, as soon as he had settled with his brothers in regard to their patrimony, carried into execution his design of renouncing trade altogether, and living on a very limited income, which, if managed with economy, he conceived would be sufficient for his support. Being now entirely at leisure to gratify his desire for study, he acquired a knowledge of the fine arts and architecture, for which he conceived a taste by reading the works of Winkelmann; and from his friend Marpurg he obtained instruction in the principles of musical composition. While living in this disengaged manner, indulging ideal schemes of future employment, a circumstance happened which recalled him to common cares. His elder brother, who had succeeded to the father's business, died a bachelor in the autumn of 1758, and he was under the necessity of undertaking the business himself, in order that he might conduct it for the benefit of the family. He was now placed in a situation exceeding difficult and laborious, as he had neither experience in the business, nor inclination for carrying it on. It was, therefore, a fortunate thing for him that he had acquired, by habit and reflection, a composure which enabled him to read and to think, without suffering his ideas to be deranged by any external events. At the end of the year 1758 he conceived, in conjunction with Lessing and Mendelson, the idea of "Letters respecting the newest State of Literature," which were published from 1759 to 1765, and which produced a great effect in Germany, in promoting bold and free discussion. Nicolai, however, was not able personally to take much share in these letters, because the business of his trade engaged so much of his time, that little remained for writing. Having afterwards disengaged himself from an annual journey on business to Danzig, which always occupied two months, and called in more assistance, he carried into execution, in 1765, his long meditated plan of a "General German Bibliotheca," for which he endeavoured to obtain writers in every part.
of Germany. This important undertaking was attended with success, because a great number of the most celebrated of the German professors and literati took a share in it. By means of this journal the German provinces were more closely connected together in a literary point of view; many prejudices were successfully combated, and a spirit of free examination was diffused. It may, therefore, with justice be said, that during an existence of more than forty years, it had a very beneficial influence on the progress of science in Germany. The care of editing this work, though laborious, proved of great service to Nicolai, as it obliged him to turn his attention to every branch of science, and afforded him an opportunity of gratifying his ardent desire for knowledge. He became connected also, by its means, with a great number of persons of eminence. When the arrangements for his Bibliotheca, which cost a great deal of trouble, were completed, and it began to have a considerable sale, he employed all his leisure time, after the year 1770, in making himself better acquainted with the state of Prussia, in regard to its finances and trade, and to study the character and commercial maxims of Frederick the Great, who at that time sat on the throne; which afforded him an opportunity of becoming known to some of the principal men in office, and others more immediately around the person of the king. By these means he was able, after the king's death, to publish some numbers of a work entitled, "Characteristic Anecdotes of that Prince," and to contradict or rectify various tales injurious to his character. In the year 1770 he became known to the celebrated minister of state Count Hertzberg, whose esteem he gained by his fondness for the history of Brandenburgh, to which the minister was greatly attached. He obtained permission, therefore, in the year 1777, to consult the royal records, from which he procured materials to rectify and improve his "Topographical and Historical Account of Berlin and Potsdam," printed for the first time in 1769. For four years, notwithstanding his other occupations, he laboured several hours daily in the record office, in order to collect curious information, not only for the history of the capital, which before had been so defective, but for the ancient history in general, and the state of cultivation, industry, and morals, in the electorate of Brandenburg. He received the like support from all the departments at Berlin, when he undertook, in the year 1791, to correct the misrepresentations of Dr. Zimmermann, in regard to the character of Frederick the Great. While endeavouring, however, to collect statistical, historical, and diplomatical knowledge, he was often engaged with ideas of a very different kind. From his earliest years he had displayed great acuteness, as well as a lively imagination; and when he began to travel and to mix more in society, it had always been one of his favourite objects to study mankind, and to observe their different dispositions. When he remarked singular characters, he immediately conceived the idea of a romance or a comedy, and such plans he retained in his mind some time, with a desire to carry them into execution, but they were often suppressed by the dry occupations of business. In the year 1773 he produced the first fruits of this inclination, in his "Life and Opinions of Sebaldus Nothanker," his object in which was to expose and ridicule persecution, and to recommend toleration and a free spirit of enquiry. In the year 1794 he printed his "History of a Fat Man," and in 1799 his "Familiar Letters from Adelaide to her Friend Julia S." He employed the greater part of the year 1781 in travelling through Germany and Switzerland, in the company of his eldest son; and he afterwards published a voluminous account of his tour, which contained not merely a dry journal, but observations on the industry, religion, and manners of the people in the different places he visited. In this work every thing is exhibited according to its real appearance, with the most scrupulous regard to truth, for which, from his earliest years, Nicolai had always shown the strongest attachment. The author, therefore, expressed his ideas with the utmost freedom, and on that account was involved in various disputes, which obliged him to write many polemical tracts, either to defend the truth, or to vindicate his own character. As no literary work escaped his notice, in consequence of his connection with the German Bibliotheca, it was naturally attracted, in the year 1781, by Kant's Criticism of Pure Reason; and though he always did justice to the author, he never could be convinced of the truth of some of the most essential principles of his philosophy, which was given out by its partisans as the only true system. He, therefore, declared openly against it, first in the eleventh volume of his travels; and he endeavoured afterwards to exhibit, in their natural ridiculous form, the childish conceits of many of its adherents, and the misapplication which they made of it, in his romance entitled,
"The Life and Opinions of Sempronius Gundibert, a German Philosopher." He read also, in the meetings of the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Berlin, essays on various philosophical subjects, some of which were printed. In the year 1794 he was elected a member of the academy. A similar honour had been conferred on him in 1781 by the Academy of Sciences at Munich. In 1799 the philosophical faculty at Helmstadt sent him the diploma of a doctor of philosophy and master of arts; and in 1804 he was appointed by the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg to be its correspondent. He enjoyed the friendship of many eminent men of letters, as well as of respectable persons of all ranks; and many who were at first his opponents became afterwards his friends, and did justice to the rectitude of his intentions. During his whole life he was never confined to his bed, and was always in a condition to manage his business, though it required considerable activity. A violent giddiness, however, in his head, occasioned by a sedentary life and overstrained exertion of his mental powers, added to some unexpected cause of chagrin, produced such an effect on his mind, that for some weeks, though in the full possession of consciousness, he imagined that he saw and heard apparitions or supernatural agents. This circumstance, very remarkable both in a psychological and medical point of view, he communicated to the Royal Academy of Sciences in a dissertation, which was printed in the New Berlin Monthly Journal. In 1804, when in his seventy-first year, he lost the use of his left eye, and did not long survive that misfortune. Nicolai, without dispute, rendered great service, in many respects, to the German literature. The critical journals, to which the General German Bibliotheca gave rise, promoted freedom of thinking, and tended in no small degree to diffuse more enlightened notions in theology and philosophy, as well as a more correct taste in polite literature among the Germans. He possessed a great fund of useful knowledge; sound and enlightened judgement; indefatigable industry, and many other excellent qualities, which entitle him to a place among the best German writers. His romances are not indeed distinguished by much animation of style; but his narrative is agreeable, and his characters, on the whole, are well drawn. One of his biographers remarks, that "he was considered at Berlin as a deist;" but he adds, that "he lived on an intimate footing with the pastors of his communion, and that the most learned among the clergy of the country where he was born spoke of him with esteem." His principal works have been noticed in the preceding sketch of his life. "Lexicon Deutscher Dichter und Prosaisoten von R. H. Jörden. La Prusse Littéraire par l'Abbé Demina."—J.
Oberlin, Jeremy James, a meritorious promoter of literature, was born in 1735, at Strasburg, where his father, John George, was master of the public school. He received his early education in that seminary, and in his 15th year was entered a student of the university of his native city, having previously passed some time at Montbéliard, in order to acquire a familiar use of the French language. He pursued with ardor all the branches of study taught in the university; and from the lectures of the celebrated Schoepflin imbibed a particular attachment to archeology. Having taken the degree of master of arts, he assiduously attended the theological schools, but rather with a philological than a doctrinal purpose. When Dr. Kennicott was procuring collations of the Hebrew text of the Bible from all parts of Europe, Oberlin undertook the task of collating four MSS. in the Strasburg library, of which he afterwards published a description. In 1755 he was made adjunct to his father in the school, and 15 years after was his successor. In the mean time his reputation as a man of learning was continually augmenting, and the kindness of Schoepflin had procured for him several private pupils among the young students of fortune in the university, to whom he explained the principal Latin classics. In 1763 he obtained the desirable post of keeper of the university library, and the permission of opening a course of lectures on Latin style, for which he was well qualified by his habits of writing and speaking that language with facility and purity. He became annexed to the professorial body in 1770 as adjunct to M. Loranz in the chair of Latin eloquence; and having undertaken courses of lectures on antiquities, ancient geography, diplomatics, and other subjects, he drew up for the use of his pupils elementary manuals in a tabular form, which were of great utility. In the capacity of professor he wrote several academical theses upon curious and uncommon subjects, which were published collectively. His fondness for literary antiquity was exemplified on a visit he made to a brother residing in the mountainous part of Lorraine. He amused himself with studying the dialect of the natives, and published the result in an "Essai sur le Patois Lorrain des environs du Comté du Ban de la Roche," 1775. In the following year the magistracy of Strasbourg indulged his propensity for travelling, by engaging him at the public expense in a tour through the south of France, during which he diligently surveyed everything which could attract the notice of an antiquary and man of letters. In 1778 he was released from the labours of the school, or gymnasium, by the appointment to a professorship extraordinary in the university; and in 1782 he was placed in the chair of logic and metaphysics, which he retained as long as the university existed in its ancient form. He was afterwards made director of the gymnasium, and a share was given him in the revenues of the chapter of St. Thomas. During these years he published editions of classical and other works, one of which was "Glossarium Germanicum mediæ ævi, potissimum dialecti Sueviae," from the papers of Professor Schertz, with several dissertations on subjects of German antiquity. Strasbourg having hitherto been destitute of one of those almanacks which are common local publications on the continent, he gave one in 1780, which comprehended the whole province of Alsace, and afterwards compiled one for the department of the Lower Rhine.

Oberlin was one of the numerous sufferers...
from the storms of the French Revolution. Having considerably exerted himself as a public character in the preservation of order and justice, he incurred the displeasure of the persons in power during the reign of terror, and in 1793 was arrested, with many of his fellow citizens, by two commissioners of the French Convention, and committed to prison at Metz. Their pretended crime was a design of delivering Strasburg to the enemy, and though it was void of foundation, they were treated with great severity and indignity. After three months of close confinement, he was allowed the city for his prison, where his known character caused him to be respectfully noticed. He was libe-

rated at the end of eleven months, and returning to Strasburg, resumed his office of instructing, though the students were now reduced to a small number. Under the first-consulship of Napoleon, he was created member of the municipal council of Strasburg, and president of its electoral college; and upon the organization of the central schools, he was made librarian to that of Strasburg. In 1800 he was gratified with a second visit to Paris, where he was kindly received by many of his old friends and pupils. He continued to give editions of classics, and in 1801 he published "Annals of the Life of John Gutemberg," in which he vindicated the claim of that printer to the invention of moveable types. When the university of Strasburg was, by an imperial decree in 1803, constituted the place of education for pastors of the Augsburg confession, Oberlin was deputed to pronounce the discourse on its entering upon its functions, which was afterwards printed. Though now in advanced years, he was meditating new learned labours, when he was carried off by a paralytic seizure in October 1806, at the age of 71. He was a man of great simplicity of character, cheerful, benevolent, rationally pious, and virtuous. Unworn industry and the spirit of order characterised the exertions in which his whole life was spent. He had been twice married, and left a son distinguished by his knowledge in mathematics and natural philosophy, and who is now a professor at Strasburg. The funeral of this valuable man was performed with great solemnity; and his high reputation among the learned in Germany was testified by a Latin and a German biography of him, besides numerous commemorative pieces in prose and verse. He was a member of many literary societies, and a correspondent of the French National Institute; and was one of the founders, and long presi-
dent, of the Free Society of Sciences, Arts, and Letters of Strasburg, to which he communicated several memoirs. Mem. of Oberlin by Theophil. Fret. Winckler. — A.

ODERIC DE PORTENAI, a Minorite of Pordenone in the Frioul, flourished in the first half of the fourteenth century. He was a great traveller, and having visited a considerable part of Asia, dictated, at Padua, in 1530, some time after his return, to a monk named William de Solone, or Solangna, an account of his travels, but without any order, according as the circumstances occurred to his memory. This account, entitled "De Mirabilibus Mundi," together with the author's life, may be seen in Bollandi Acta Sanctorum, and in the third volume of Wadding's Annales Minorum. Oderic travelled at the same time as Sir John Mandeville; but it appears that they never happened to meet. He set out from Constantinople as a missionary in 1318, and passing through Armenia, proceeded to Persia, where he continued some time. He then embarked at Ormus, and landed at Tana, in the island of Salsette, from which he went to the pepper-coast, that is, Malabar. He next visited the island of Sumatra, and returning to Indostan, travelled thence to China, where he resided three years, at the court of the great Chan, in the city of Pekin. On his return, he passed through Prester John's country, the capital of which was named Kosan. His relation terminates at Thibet, and neither he nor his editor tell by what route, or in what manner, he returned thence to Europe. It is worthy of remark, that Oderic often confirms, with an oath, such parts of his relation as appear incredible. He died at Udina in 1331. "La Vita e Viaggi del beato Oderico da Udine" was published at Udina, by the Barnabite Basiliius Asquini, in 1737, 8vo. An account of Oderic's travels is printed in Italian, in the second volume of Ramusia's Collection; and it is inserted also in the second volume of Haclevt, under the title of "Itinerarium fratris Oderici fratum minorum de mirabilibus orientalium Tartarorum." Another work, "De variis ritibus et conditionibus hujus mundi," is ascribed to him; but Vossius considers it to be the same as the preceding, under a different title. Jäcker's Allgem. Gelehr. Lexicon. Forster's Discoveries in the North. Geschichte der wächestgen geographischen Entdeckungen bis zur Ankunft der Portugiesen in Japan, 1542, von M. G. Sprengel. — J.

OEDER, George Christian, an eminent botanist, was born at Aquisch, in 1728. In his
In younger days he visited England, and acquired a great knowledge of the English language. He studied medicine at Gottingen under Haller, and while a student there, translated all the English treatises for an edition of Dr. Mead's works, which was published by Haller in two octavo volumes, in 1748. In the next year he took his degree as doctor of medicine, and on that occasion wrote a theses, which Haller calls “Docta Dissertatio de derivatione et revulsione per venæ sectionem.” In 1752 he went to Denmark, on the recommendation of Haller, and became professor of botany. In 1754 he made a tour into foreign countries, and paid a visit to the principal botanical gardens. In the same year he began his travels through Norway, and several of the Danish provinces, and continued them to the year 1760. In the course of that time, besides attending to botanical objects, he collected a great deal of statistical and agricultural knowledge; and in 1769 wrote an essay on the question, “How liberty and property could be procured to the peasantry in countries where they are wanting.” This production, with the additions printed two years after, which he considered as his best work, contained truths never before spoken in Denmark in so bold and open a manner. It did not fail, therefore, to excite against him the hatred and animosity of the landholders; but he gained the esteem of the celebrated Count Bernstorff, who afterwards consulted him on many objects of internal economy. In 1769 he was made a member of the Norwegian Society of Sciences and Agriculture; and in 1770 was released from his botanical office, with an intention that the King required his services in another department. His first appointment was to superintend the experiments made on inoculating the disease among the horse and cattle, of which he gave an account in the German Museum for the months of May and June 1776. He was afterwards a member of the agricultural college in Holstein. On the change of ministry, which took place soon after, he gained the confidence also of Count Struensee, and became a counsellor of finance, a deputy in the college of finance, and a director of the Norwegian chamber. But these important offices he held only about half a year, in consequence of Struensee's fall; after which he was removed from Copenhagen, and in the year 1773 appointed to be bailiff of Oldenburg, a place which he retained even after the cession of the duchy. At Copenhagen he had often conceived the idea of an improved windmills' fund, but as he could not carry his plan into execution in that city, he formed a similar establishment, first at Hamburg and then at Oldenburg. His last occupation was the superintendence of a general measurement and survey of the duchy, which he began, but did not live to finish. He died in January 1791. Some years before his death he was ennobled. His principal works, besides those above mentioned, were, “Flora Danica, seu icones plantarum quæ in reginis Daniae, Norvagiae, &c. sponte crescent.” Fasciculus i.—ix. cum indicibus lingua Danica, Germanica et Latina evolutis, tom. iii. Havni. 1763—1770, fol. Each fasciculus contains sixty plants, and three fasciculi form a volume. This work was continued by Otto Frederic Müller. “Nomenclator botanicus, inserviens Flore Danice, ibid. 1769, 8vo.;” “Enumeratio plantarum Flore Danice, sponte nascentium in reginis Daniae et Norvagiae, Ducatu Slesvici et Holstein, ibid. 1770, 8vo.” Forsog til et Lexicon over Danske Nøske og Islandske lærede Mænd af Jens Worm. Schlichtregolt's Necrology. Das gelehrte Teutschlande von J. G. Mennes. Les Progrés de l'Histoire naturelle en Danemark et Norvège par M. T. Brünich. — J.

OLAFSEN, EGGERT, an ingenious Islander, was born in 1726. He received the rudiments of his education under the care of his maternal uncle, who gave him every encouragement to prosecute his studies; and at his own expense sent him, in 1745, to Copenhagen, where he applied to the northern history and antiquities, as well as to ancient and modern poetry, to which he had a strong natural attachment. He devoted some part of his attention also to the mathematics, natural philosophy, and economics; and distinguished himself so much in these pursuits, that the Royal Academy of Sciences sent him to Iceland, along with his countryman Biarre Paulsen, to examine the state of the island, and to make observations in regard to its productions, and the manners and customs of its inhabitants. Having continued his researches till the autumn of the year 1757, he returned to Copenhagen; and some time after, at the desire of the Academy, drew up an account of his travels. In 1767 he was made an assistant judge in Iceland, but this place he did not long enjoy, as he was unfortunately drowned, together with his wife, on the 30th of May 1768, in consequence of a violent storm which took place while attempting to cross in a boat a small firth of his native island. A considerable collection of manuscripts, some of them written by him-
self, were lost, it is said, by this melancholy accident. His principal works are, "Enarrationes historiae de Islandia natura et constitutione," Haem. 1749, 8vo.; "Islandia expegefacta ad Jubileum," ibid. 1749, 4to.; "Disputationes duo de ortu et progressu superstitionis circa ignem Islandicæ subterraneum," ibid. 1751, 4to.; "A physical and economical Description of Iceland," 2 vols. 4to. 1772. This curious and interesting work, which was published in Danish, with a great number of plates, has been translated into German and into English. *Forsøg til et Lexicon over Danske, Norske og Islandske lære Mænd af Jens Worm.*

— J.

**OPIE, JOHN,** an eminent painter of the English school, was born in 1761, in the parish of St. Agnes, near Truro, Cornwall. His father was a carpenter, educated and living like other country mechanics, and his views for his son were merely to bring him up to his own trade. The boy, however, from early years, disclosed a superior understanding and strength of mind, and became distinguished at a village school by the rapidity with which he acquired all the instruction it afforded. We are told that at ten years of age he could solve many difficult problems of Euclid; and that in his twelfth year he set up an evening school at St. Agnes, in which he taught arithmetic and writing. For these acquisitions he probably was indebted to an uncle, who was a good arithmetician, and encouraged his literary progress. But before this period he had given strong tokens of a disposition for the arts of design, which appears in him to have been as nearly innate as in most of the artists of whom anecdotes to that purpose are recorded. His first experiment, about the age of ten, was to imitate a companion in drawing a butterfly. Soon after, being with his father, who was employed in the repair of a gentleman's house at Truro, he was so much struck with the picture of a farm-yard, that after attentively surveying it, he went home, procured canvas and colours, and by piece-meal produced from memory a tolerable resemblance of the work. He then made a bold attempt at portrait. When between ten and eleven, one Sunday, his mother being at church, and his father sitting in a little parlour reading the Bible, he placed himself in the kitchen opposite, and began to sketch his father's figure, frequently running in to get a nearer view of his face, till the old man was put quite in a passion at the interruption. This was what the young artist wanted. He instantly marked down his ani-

mated features, and finished his piece, the great resemblance of which excited no little pride both in his parent and himself. His bent was now decided, and pursuing this new object with great diligence, though at first against his father's approbation, as likely to spoil him for a carpenter, he furnished the house with portraits of all the family and of his companions. His rustic fame now reached the ear of Dr. Walcot, a person since well known by his poetical productions, who, possessing a taste for the fine arts, with a few tolerable pictures, undertook both the patronage and instruction of this rising genius. Through his assistance young Opie improved so much, that, while yet a boy, he commenced a portrait painter by profession, and obtained employment among the neighbouring families; and it is to the credit of his filial feelings that he brought to his mother the first twenty guineas he earned, and announced his intention of maintaining himself for the future. A bold pencil, copying with great spirit and exactness the stronger traits of nature, were his characteristics, and soon raised him to distinction as a country artist. At the age of 19 he came to the metropolis, stimulated by that ambition which is almost inseparable from superior talents. He was presently noticed as one of those phenomena termed self-taught geniuses; but he did not exhibit any specimens of his abilities at Somerset-house till 1786, when some historical performances obtained so much approbation, that he was nominated an associate in the academy, and soon after was enrolled among the academicians. As no man could be farther from vanity, his improvement in his art was the object nearest his heart, and his industry was unwearied. It was said of him by a brother of the profession, "Many artists may be said to paint to live, but he lived to paint;" and his progress corresponded with his diligence, so that it was remarked, by an eminent painter, "Others get forward by steps, but that man by strides."

His professional character is thus described by Mr. West, president of the Royal Academy: "Mr. Opie's conception of his subject was original, and his arrangement of it ideal: his execution depended, in great measure, on the character of the model which he placed before him for imitation in finishing the parts. He painted what he saw in the most masterly manner, and he varied little from it. He rather bent his subject to the figure, than the figure to his subject. That may be said of Opie, which can only be truly said of the
highest geniuses, that he saw nature in one point more distinctly and forcibly than any painter that ever lived. The truth of colour, as conveyed to the eye through the atmosphere, by which the distance of every object is ascertained, was never better expressed than by him. He distinctly represented local colour in all its various tones and proportions, whether in light or in shadow, with a perfect uniformity of imitation. For the expression of truth, which he was thus powerful in giving, it was requisite that he should see, or have seen, the object itself in the peculiar situation. He resigned himself unwillingly to fancy, yet examples are not wanting, both in historical subjects and in portraits, in which he added to the subject before him with felicity. His pictures possessed, in an eminent degree, what painters call breadth. They were deficient in some of the more refined distinctions which mark the highly polished works of Raphael, Titian, and Reynolds; but they displayed so invariable an appearance of truth, as seemed sufficient to make a full apology, if it had been wanted, for the absence of all the rest."

Opic, like almost all English painters, was obliged to look upon portrait as his staple, and was often very happy in it, though more in male than female figures, for the latter of which he was thought deficient in ideas of grace and beauty. His historical works, however, are not few, and many of them must always be highly valued for the powerful impressions they excite. He also possessed a literary character, which, though somewhat marked by original deficiency of education, bore the stamp of a powerful mind. He had made himself master of French, and read Latin and Italian; and he formed an English style, masculine, natural, and energetic. He gave lectures at the Royal Institution, which contained valuable and instructive matter, but were abrupt and immethodical, and not satisfying himself, he discontinued them. Being afterwards elected to the professorship of painting at the Royal Academy, his literary improvement was manifested in four lectures which he delivered, and which obtained great and just applause. The same manly, firm, and unaffected character appeared in his conversation, and in the commerce of life. With none of the artificial polish derived from early introduction to good company, and a certain bluntness and roughness of manner, he had just moral feelings. His remarks always dis-

played strong sense, and sometimes humour and keeness; but he was perfectly free from envy or malignity. He was unfortunate in his first marriage, but for his second partner obtained a lady distinguished by her literary endowments, with whom he lived in undeviating harmony. A singular and lingering disorder brought his life to an early close in April 1807, at the age of 46, and his remains were honoured with a funeral in St. Paul's cathedral. His "Lectures on Painting at the Royal Academy" were published after his death by his widow, in one vol. 4to., with a Memoir written by herself, and other accounts of his talents and character, from which the present article is compiled.—A.

OTBERTUS, or OBERTUS, a celebrated ecclesiastic, was first canon at St. Lambert, near Liege; but was banished, as is said, by the bishop, on account of his misconduct. He then repaired to the court of the Emperor Henry IV. where he was appointed to a place in the imperial chapel; and the episcopal chair becoming vacant, he obtained it from the emperor, either by money or promises, in the year 1691. Some writers, however, say nothing of these reproaches, and testify that he conducted himself in his episcopal quality in a very laudable manner. Otbert purchased from the celebrated Godfrey of Bouillon, when he went on his expedition to the Holy Land, the castle of Bouillon, together with the lands belonging to it; and on that account, in all probability, he has been styled by some Duke of Bouillon. Being strongly attached to the Emperor Henry IV. he left an account of his life and death, which seemed so hostile to the church of Rome, that its historian, Baronius, considered it to be a piece interpolated by Reinerus Reinecius. The oldest editions were printed without the name of the author, till it was added to it by Goldast. The first was published by John Aventinus, who found it in the monastery of St. Emeran, near Ratisbon. It is entitled "Henrici IV. Caesaris Augusti, ducis vero Boiorum VII. Vita. Ejusdem episcopi inventae a J. Aventino," Augustæ, 1518, 4to. It is printed also in "Ortuini Grati Fasiculorum rerum expetendarum et fugiendarum," Col. 1535; Lond. 1690, tom. i.; and in "Urstisii Germaniae Historiae illustres, tom. i." Francæf. 1670, fol. Zuverlässige Nachrichten von den vernehmsten Schriftstellern von Amfrange der Welt bis 1500.—J.
PALLAS, Peter-Simon, M.D. an eminent naturalist and traveller, was the son of Simon Pallas, a Prussian military surgeon, who settled at Berlin, where he was a professor of surgery. Peter-Simon was born at Berlin in 1741, and received the early part of his education at home under private tutors. In his 15th year he entered upon a course of medical lectures in that capital, and applied to anatomical dissections with so much assiduity, that in the beginning of 1758 he was qualified to deliver public lectures in anatomy. At the same time he continued to pursue the studies he had before commenced in entomology and other branches of zoology, for which he had formed an early predilection. He then, for farther improvement, visited the universities of Hall and Gottingen; at the latter of which he made many experiments on poisons and medicines of the violent class, and accurately examined the worms breeding in the human body, the fruit of which was a treatise "De Insectis Viventibus intra Viventia." In 1760 the medical reputation of Leyden attracted him to that university, where he took the degree of doctor, and in his inaugural dissertation induced new experiments to confirm the doctrines advanced by him in the treatise above mentioned. He visited England in 1761, where he pursued, with great ardour, his enquiries in natural history, now his ruling passion, and took several journeys to the seacoast for the purpose of examining marine productions. He returned to Berlin in the following year, where his father was desirous of settling him in the practice of his profession; but his inclination, and the patronage of the learned Gaubius, led him to Holland, as a country in which he might find peculiar advantages as a naturalist, and accordingly, with his father's permission, he took up his residence at the Hague. He there, in 1766, published "Elencus Zoophytorum, Generum adumbrationes, Species descriptiones, cum selectis synonymis," 8vo. a curious work, replete with new observations. It was followed in the same year by "Miscellanea Zoologica," 4to. containing descriptions and dissections of rare animals, and accurate remarks on those of the soft marine class—"opus (says Haller) quantivis pretii." In his dedication of this work to the Prince of Orange, he gave a plan for a philosophical voyage to the Cape of Good Hope and the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, which he offered to conduct in person, and the scheme was strongly recommended by Gaubius, and approved by the prince; but the execution was prevented by the father of Pallas, who not only refused his consent, but recalled him to Berlin.

Soon after his return he printed, in 1767, the first number of his "Spicilegia Zoologica, quibus novae imprimit & obscure Animalium Species illustratur," 4to. of which ten successive numbers appeared, the last in 1774. He had already, however, obtained so extensive a reputation, that he was invited by the Empress Catharine, in 1767, to occupy the professorship of natural history to the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Peters-burg, which, notwithstanding his father's opposition, he accepted, and immediately repaired to that capital. At this time the empress had given directions to her astronomers to prepare an expedition for observing the expected transit of Venus; and at the same time she resolved to obtain more accurate information concerning the geography and natural history of her wide
dominions, by annexing a number of academicians properly qualified in those departments of science. Pallas eagerly offered his services on this occasion, which were willingly accepted; and to him was assigned the conduct of the expedition to the east of the Volga, and towards the extreme parts of Siberia. In June 1768 he left Petersburg with his associates Falk, Lepekin, and Guldenstadt, and proceeding to the province of Kasan, he examined a great part of it, and wintered at Simbirsk. In the following year he penetrated to Gurief, a fortress at the mouth of the Yaik or Ural, whence he examined the neighbouring shores of the Caspian, and the borders of Calmuc Tartary, and returning through the province of Orenburg, passed that winter at Ufa. In 1770 he crossed the Uralian mountains to Catharinenburg, visited the mines of that district, and proceeded as far as Tobolsk. In the following year he traversed the Altaik chain, traced the course of the Iritsh to Kolyvan, inspected the silver mines, reached Tomsk, and concluded the year at Krasnoyarsk, on the Yenisei, where he witnessed the natural freezing of quicksilver. Leaving that place in March 1772, he proceeded by Ikutsk across the lake Baikal, as far as Kiatka, and having traced the lines which separate the Russian empire from the Mongol hordes dependent on China, he returned again to winter at Krasnoyarsk. In 1773 he visited Tara, Yaitks, and Astrakan, and finished the journey of that year at Tzaritzin, on the Volga; and in 1774 he returned to Petersburg, after an absence of six years. The treasure of observations collected by him, in this long and extensive tour, was given to the world in a publication in 5 vols. 4to. containing a great variety of curious and important matter in the different departments of geography, history, antiquities, commerce, manners and customs, and natural history, by which the name of Pallas was placed extremely high among those of philosophical travellers. In 1776 he published separately his collections relative to the history of the Mongol tribes, in which he proved them to be a different race from the Tartars, and traced their several revolutions and conquests. He continued to publish occasional works on different parts of natural history, of which those relating to zoology have afforded much useful information to Buffon and Pennant, the latter of whom frequently refers to him with due acknowledgments. To the science of botany he was a valuable contributor by his splendid "Flora Rossica," of which the first fasciculus appeared in 1784. He was soon after made a member of the board of mines, with an additional salary; and the empress became a purchaser of his ample collection of natural history, in a manner highly honourable to both of them. Her Majesty having desired him to make out a catalogue and fix the price, he obeyed, and gave 15,000 rubles as his estimate. The empress, on examining the catalogue, wrote with her own hand, "M. Pallas understands natural history much better than accounts: he ought to have charged 20,000 rubles instead of 15,000. She takes upon herself to rectify the mistake; and that he may not be deprived of a collection which he knows so well how to use for the benefit of mankind, it shall continue to be in his possession during his life." In 1784 he made the care of putting in order for the press the papers of Gmelin and Guldenstadt was committed to him. A journey to the Crimea, made by Pallas in 1794, produced from him an interesting account of that peninsula, under the title of "A physical and topographical Picture of Taurida." On his return, finding that the state of his health required residing in a warm climate, he laid before the empress a representation to that effect, who not only gave him permission to make choice of a settlement in any part of her dominions; but on his preference of Taurida, presented him with an estate in that country, and a sum of money to form his establishment. He there was visited in 1800 by the English traveller, Dr. Clarke, whom he received with great hospitality. From the relation of that gentleman it appears that the declining days of the philosopher were embittered by a variety of unmerited afflications, but of what kind we are not informed. His residence was splendid, but its bad air rendered a very careful regimen necessary to preserve his family from perpetual fevers. He seemed determined, however, to pass the remainder of his life there, in the cultivation of vineyards on the southern coast of the peninsula. No further biographical accounts of this eminent person have reached us, except that, about ten years afterwards, having determined once more to see his brother and native country, he took a journey to Berlin, where he died in Sept. 1811, in the 71st year of his age. Cox's Travels. Clarke's Travels. Tooke's Russian Empire. Halleri Bibl. Anatw. — A.

PEGGE, Samuel, the Reverend, an industrious antiquary, was the son of a person in trade, first at Derby, and then at Chester-
his native place, and in 1722 was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge. He became a fellow of his college, took the degree of A. M. in 1729, received priest's orders in the following year, and went to serve a curacy in Kent under Dr. Lynch, dean of Canterbury. Being presented in the following year to a vicarage, and possessing an independent property, he married; and he continued in that county twenty years, well respected by the best families in his neighbourhood. He had laid in a good stock of classical learning, and from an early period indulged a propensity to antiquarian studies, which at length became the principal literary pursuit of his life. The great number of papers he drew up on these subjects appeared chiefly in the "Archaeologia" of the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was a member; and more than 50 of his memoirs are found in that publication, a greater contribution than that of any other individual. After the death of his wife he was anxious to settle in his native county; and at length, by means of exchanges, he obtained in 1751 the rectory of Whittington, near Chesterfield, which was his residence during the remainder of his life. He also possessed, from the gift of the Devonshire family, another rectory, and held a prebend in the church of Lichfield, and another in that of Lincoln.

Mr. Pegge published a few pieces of the professional class, but he is here commemorated merely as an antiquary. In the list of his writings in this capacity, many will probably appear inconsiderable, but many others usefully illustrate points of history or biography; and though they possessed none of the advantages of style, they displayed diligent and accurate investigation. As a specimen, may be mentioned his refutation of the popular story of King John's death by poison. Several others are curious records of particulars relative to the way of life and manners of our ancestors. His most valuable biographical production is the life of Robert Grosstete, the celebrated bishop of Lincoln, published separately in 1793. To him also the curious were indebted for a new translation of "Fitz-Stephens's Description of the City of London," with a commentary and dissertation on the author. For a catalogue of all his writings we refer to the memoir whence this account is extracted.

On the celebration of the centenary of the Revolution in 1788, a kind of public procession was made from the parish of Whittington, which possesses the house at which some of the principal leaders in that great event held a consultation, to the town of Chesterfield; on which occasion the venerable rector, then in his 83rd year, preached an apposite sermon. In 1791 he received, what may be deemed a singular honour at his age, the degree of LL.D. from the university of Oxford. He survived, free from any distressing infirmity, to Feb. 1796, when he gently sunk under the burden of old age in his 92d year. The manners of Dr. Pegge were those of a man of liberal education accustomed to good company. As he avoided public business, he passed his latter years chiefly in retirement, performing his parochial duties with great punctuality, and devoting the rest of his time to study. He readily communicated the knowledge he possessed to all who applied to him, and was entirely disinterested in his communications to the works in which his writings were published. Nicholls's Liter. Anecd. — A.

PERCIVAL, THOMAS, M.D., an eminent physician and estimable moralist, born at Warrington, Lancashire, in 1740, was the son of Joseph Percival, a person of respectable family, and engaged in commercial life. Both his parents dying in his infancy, the care of his education chiefly devolved upon his eldest sister, who conducted it with true parental attention. He received his classical instruction chiefly at the free-school of his native place, and was afterwards the first enrolled student at the newly founded dissenting academy of Warrington. At that seminary he particularly attended to ethical studies, and imbibed those theological tenets which fixed him as a conscientious separatist from the established church. Having made choice of the profession of physic, he commenced his medical studies at the university of Edinburgh in his 21st year, and pursued them with that serious diligence which had marked his earliest introduction to learning and science. It was his characteristic, from the dawn of manhood, to seek the society of his superiors in age and attainments, and especially of persons of literary eminence, whence he reckoned many distinguished names among his friends and correspondents. One of these, Lord Willoughby of Parham, vice-president of the Royal Society, was his particular patron, and shortly before his death proposed him for admission to that learned body, of which he was elected a Fellow in his 25th year. In that year, 1765, he took the degree of M.D. at Leyden, and visited Paris and other parts of France on his return. He then married, and after residing two years
upon his property at Warrington, he removed, in 1767, to Manchester, where he almost immediately fell into extensive practice. Having during his former leisure engaged in various philosophical and experimental researches, chiefly relative to medical science, and drawn up papers on the results, he published them collectively in that year in one volume, under the title of "Essays Medical and Experimental." The favourable reception of this work induced him to follow it in 1773, which was as soon as his increasing avocations would admit, by a second volume; to which some papers of the philosophical and miscellaneous classes were added. In this many subjects of utility were touched upon; and though Dr. Percival's professional engagements, and the delicate state of his health, frequently suffering from severe headaches, did not allow him to pursue his enquiries to their farthest extent, he deserves the praise of having brought before the public several important topics which engaged the attention of others who enjoyed more leisure. A third volume of these "Essays" appeared in 1776.

Being the father of a rising young family, he employed some of his hours in a country retreat during the summer of 1775, in composing for their benefit a small collection of "Moral Tales, Fables, and Reflections," adapted to their ages, which he published, and thus became distinguished in that class of highly meritorious writers, who have exercised, for the instruction of youth, powers of composition, practised in efforts of a superior, but perhaps not a more useful kind. This little volume was very favourably received, both at home and abroad, where it was translated into the French and German languages, and it was followed by two other parts, successively adapted to readers of more advanced years. A "Socratic Discourse on Truth and Faithfulness," was a farther contribution to the plan of moral instructions, by which it was his purpose to teach his elder children the most important branches of ethics by examples. The elegance of his language, the purity of his moral precepts, and the agreeable manner in which they were conveyed, justly caused him to be regarded as a great benefactor to parents in the discharge of one of their most essential duties.

Dr. Percival was a zealous promoter of all designs for mental improvement and the advancement of knowledge; and it was from weekly meetings for conversation held at his house that the Literary and Philosophical Societies of Manchester took its origin. He was one of the first joint presidents, and afterwards, for many years, sole president of that institution; and he contributed several valuable papers to its memoirs. The abolition of the slave trade, the repeal of the test laws, and in general every attempt in favour of just and liberal policy, were assisted by his co-operation; whilst at the same time his mildness and moderation, his gentlemanlike demeanour, and the strict propriety of his conduct, preserved him from all angry contention. Steadily adhering to the religious sentiments which he had from conviction adopted, he however felt no alienation from those who followed different systems; and he manifested a great respect for the establishment, with many distinguished members of which he was upon terms of intimacy. Of his remaining literary productions the principal were a volume of "Moral and Literary Dissertations," 8vo. 1788, and "Medical Jurisprudence," first privately circulated in 1794, and afterwards published in an improved form, under the title of "Medical Ethics," 1803. This was the latest of his publications; and worthily terminated, by a tribute of valuable counsel to the members of a profession which he admired, a course of authorship uniformly devoted to the best interests of his fellow-creatures. It should be added, that although in the character of a writer he is chiefly entitled to biographical commemoration, that which he sustained as a physician of large experience, great sagacity, and manners singularly adapted to inspire confidence, was at least as conducive to the high reputation he enjoyed. This truly estimable person was carried off by an acute disease in August 1804, in the 64th year of his age, universally respected and regretted, and deeply lamented by a family with which he always lived in the most affectionate and confidential intercourse. His works were edited collectively by one of his sons in 1807, with a Memoir of his Life prefixed, from which the preceding narrative is extracted. — A.

PERELLI, Thomas, a very able Italian mathematician, was born in 1704, at Florence, where his father was an advocate. He received the early part of his education at his native place, under the Jesuits; and being destined by his father for the law, was sent to Pisa, where he attended the celebrated Averani, but without neglecting other branches of study, for which he seemed to be better fitted, and particularly the mathematics. In this department he made so great progress, without any
assistance, that he attracted the notice of the celebrated Guido Grandi, who received him into his monastery of St. Michael, and communicated to him his writings on algebra. Having abandoned the law, he applied to philosophy and medicine; and, at length, succeeded Zambeccari in the chair of anatomy. The death of his father having obliged him to return to Florence, he had an opportunity not only of prosecuting his mathematical researches, but of applying to botany, Greek and Roman literature, ancient and modern history, and the examination of the monuments of antiquity in the Medicean collection. He frequently travelled with the celebrated Micheli, then considered as the Tournefort of Italy, and participated with him in the discovery of many new plants. He then removed to Bologna, where he formed an acquaintance with Manfredi, Beccari, Zanotti, and other eminent men. After various literary tours, he offered his services to the president of the University of Pisa, and in 1739 was made lecturer on astronomy. At this time astronomy was in a very neglected state in that institution; and though a new observatory had been erected by the munificence of the Duke of Tuscany, little progress had been made in the study of that science. Perelli, therefore, in his inaugural discourse, written in elegant Latin, shewed with great force and energy the necessity of restoring astronomy to its former dignity. He also endeavoured to procure for the observatory the best instruments, made by the most eminent English artists, and his zeal was well seconded by the liberality of Francis II. who refused no expense which could contribute to the benefit of his states. But Perelli had too fervid an imagination to be a laborious and patient observer. A few observations of eclipses, a part of Ptolemy’s Almagest, translated by him into elegant Latin; and a second preface to observations made by his assistant, containing a History of the Observatory of Pisa; were his only writings of the astronomical class. His fame, however, was soon spread beyond the boundaries of Italy. The solution of an optical problem, “To find a curve of such a nature, that the rays of light which fall upon it shall always proceed, after two reflections, to one point in the middle,” transmitted to the Academy of Sciences at Paris by the French minister at Florence, convinced Clairault, Bouguer, and Lalande, that he was fit to be associated with mathematicians of the first class. The approbation of these eminent judges incited him to apply with greater diligence to geometry; and besides other discoveries, he gave a solution of that curious problem, “To find the point of greatest illumination in a plane, supposing that there are placed at any distance from it a certain number of lights.” How well Perelli was acquainted with synthesis, may be seen by the solution of that problem, in which it is required “To find the radius of a circle that shall touch externally three other circles, the centres and radii of which are known;” a problem which Newton thought worthy of a place in his Universal Arithmetic, and which, after many solutions, both ancient and modern, was solved by our author with masterly and elegant simplicity. One of the great services rendered by Perelli to his country, was the happy application which he made of his mathematical knowledge to hydrostatics, hydraulics, and hydraulic architecture. Unfortunately for Italy, it has often need of some superior genius to regulate the abundance of its waters, and provide for the security of its inhabitants, particularly where the natural courses of the rivers have been so changed, either by the different interests of the princes who rule in it, or the operations undertaken according to their caprice, that, without the application of artificial means, they cannot be prevented from inundating whole provinces. This necessity has produced a science which the Italians exclusively claim as their own; and in which, from the opportunities they have of acquiring practical knowledge, they are undoubtedly superior to the mathematicians of other countries. Perelli, formed in the school of a Grandi and a Manfredi, to whom this science was so much indebted, is entitled to the honour of having greatly contributed to improve it; and it may be said, that after the death of these two eminent men, there was no affair of consequence relating to it, in which he was not either employed or consulted. His great merit, in this respect, is fully proved by the various treatises which he wrote on that subject; such as, “Il Raggioamento sopra la Campagna Pisana;” “La Relazione sopra il modo de liberare la Campagna del Valdarno inferiore dall’ inondazioni dall’ Usciana;” and “Relazione della maniera di dare scolo alle acque stagnante del pian del Lago,” which form a part of the ninth volume of the “Raccolta” of the author in regard to the motion of running water, published at Florence in 1774. It would be tedious to mention all the advantages which were the happy consequence of carrying Perelli’s ideas into execution; and
which he explains in the works above mentioned, or in others never published. In the course of his different tours he collected remains of antiquity, and productions of the best artists, but particularly painters, sculptors, and architects, of which he was an excellent judge; also rare manuscripts and books. He exercised his ingenuity in restoring ancient inscriptions, for which he possessed a wonderful talent; and amused himself sometimes in composing Greek and Latin verses, in which he endeavoured, and not without success, to imitate the ease and elegant simplicity of the ancients. Perelli was well versed, likewise, in theology, and had read the works of many of the ancient fathers, but particularly those written in Greek; and was thoroughly acquainted with the various theological disputes which have taken place in the Christian church. In the course of his reading he seldom made extracts of remarkable passages, trusting entirely to his memory, which was exceedingly retentive; but during the last three years of his life, his faculties became greatly impaired. In the year 1779, finding himself unfit to discharge the duties of his office in the university of Pisa, he requested leave to resign, and died of apoplexy in October 1783. Elogi d'illustri Itali. — J.

PETRÆUS, THEODORÉ, a learned Dane, was the son of a poor inhabitant of Flensborg. After going through the usual course of education at the school of his native place, he paid a visit to Leyden, and other academies, where he took his degree as master; and having acquired an extensive knowledge of the oriental languages, obtained a pension from the King to enable him to travel for improvement. He visited Greece, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt, where he resided some years, and made great progress in the Arabic, Ethiopic, Coptic, Persian, and Armenian languages. He then returned to Europe, bringing with him a great many oriental manuscripts, which he began to publish at Leyden, in conjunction with George Nisselius, in 1654. In 1669 he went to London, where he remained two years; and he was afterwards invited to be professor of the oriental languages at Leyden, Kiel, Copenhagen, and other places; but all these offers he declined, and lived in great poverty, as a private individual, sometimes at Amsterdam, and sometimes at Copenhagen, from the year 1669 to 1673, in which last year he died. He married a Dutch woman, by whom he had two children. His publications chiefly consist of Ethiopic, Arabic, Coptic, and Armenian translations of parts of Scripture, with Latin versions annexed. He also published "Doctorina Christiana Armenice, cum versione Latina," 1667, 8vo.; "Dissertatio Guelphica de Linguarum Orientalium studio," 1669, 8vo.; "Mensa Solis, seu Animæ dapes salutiferæ, ab Ethiopibus supra Egyptum petita," 1669, 4to. Forsog til et Lexicon over Danske, Norske, og Ílandske lærede Mand, af Jens Worm. — J.

PIPER, CHARLES, COUNT, the well-known favourite of Charles XII. King of Sweden, was born in 1647, at Stockholm, where his father had a place in the College of War. After studying at the Academy, he entered into the Royal Chancery, where he soon distinguished himself so much by his abilities, that he was appointed to accompany Count Gustavus Oxenstierna, as secretary of legation, to Russia. He afterwards attended Charles XI. in his campaign against Denmark, in 1676; and in 1679 he was ennobled as secretary to the Board of Public Revenue. After various other degrees of promotion, he was made chancellor of the university of Upsal, in 1702; and in 1705 obtained the place of chief marshal. On the death of Charles XI. he became the favourite minister of his successor, whom he followed, first in the Danish war, and then in all his other campaigns, till the unfortunate battle of Pultawa. After that disastrous event, Count Piper, having retired to the baggage with several others, was taken prisoner by the Russians, and carried to Moscow, where, in consequence of his high rank, he was subjected to a much more rigorous confinement than the other Swedes who had fallen into their hands. It even appears that he was in great danger, at one time, of being sacrificed to the vengeance of the Czar. A parasite, who wished to ingratiate himself with the Russian monarch, having said, over his wine, at an entertainment given at Petersburgh, that he had certain information that the Swedes maintained a correspondence with the King at Bender, Peter was so incensed, that he immediately sent orders to Moscow for Piper and the Swedish generals to be beheaded. Mentzikoff, however, gave secret orders to suspend the execution, till the Czar should have time to cool and to reflect on what he had done; and he caused the prisoners to be removed from the city during the night, that, in case the Czar persisted in his resolution, they might with more convenience be sent out of the way. These unfortunate victims, after being kept some weeks in a state of cruel suspense, were conveyed back to Moscow, and allowed to enjoy a little more freedom. During his captivity, Count Piper translated
from the German all the prayers belonging to Arndt’s “True Christianity,” which, together with the book itself, were printed, at the desire of the countess-dowager, and sold at a low price. Some attempts were made to procure his release; but as it could not be obtained, except by means disagreeable to his feelings, he chose rather to remain in the power of the enemy. Though removed from place to place, which exposed him to severe hardships, he supported his sufferings with the utmost patience, and died at the castle of Schlusselburg, in 1716. It was at the house of this minister that Charles XII. gave all his audiences, and that all public solemnities were celebrated. The King was always worse lodged and worse attended. His Majesty used to say, that “Count Piper’s quarters were his palace.” Though a great favourite with Charles, there is reason to think that he did not always approve the rash and desperate measures which that king pursued after the battle of Narva. When the King convoked the diet of Poland, which he entered as a conqueror, Count Piper advised him to assume the Polish crown himself, instead of giving it to another. But Charles replied, that “it afforded him more pleasure to give away kingdoms than to conquer them.”

PIRCKHEIMER, BILIBALD, a German writer, was born at Eickstadt, where his father, who practised the law, was a counsellor to the bishop. Having an excellent genius, great care was bestowed on his education; and at the age of eighteen he entered among the troops of the bishop, where he continued two years. He afterwards went to Padua, and for three years studied jurisprudence, but applied also to the belles-lettres, and particularly the Greek language, in which he made a very great progress. As his father, however, wished him to devote himself entirely to the law, he proceeded to Pisa, where he remained four years, and in the course of that time made himself completely master of the Italian. He studied also the mathematics, theology, and medicine; and, after spending seven years in Italy, where he gained universal esteem by his prudence and good conduct, he was recalled by his father to his native place. He was subsequently in the service of the Duke of Bavaria, and Sigismund Archduke of Austria, both of whom nominated him their counsellor; and he resided sometimes at Munich, and sometimes at Inspruck. But, becoming tired of a court-life, and the frequent journies he was obliged to undertake for the service of two masters, he retired to Nuremberg, to enjoy tranquility, and contribute to the comfort of his father, who was still alive, but in a very advanced age. He married, in 1497, a lady of a noble family in that city; and being created a senator, in consequence of his abilities and address, he was deputed to various princes to negotiate affairs of importance. Three years after, war being declared between the Emperor and the Swiss, Pirckheimer was entrusted with the command of the troops sent by the city of Nuremberg to assist the Emperor; on which occasion he conducted himself with so much courage and prudence, that he acquired the esteem of that prince, who appointed him to be one of his counsellors. When peace was concluded, the city of Nuremberg, as a testimony of its approbation, made him liberal presents, which excited the jealousy of envious persons so much, that they did every thing in their power to obscure his reputation. At length, in disgust, he requested leave to resign, which he obtained with some difficulty, and devoted himself to letters, to which he had always retained a strong attachment, and which he cultivated as much as his occupations would permit. After the death of his wife, he returned to public life, and was employed by the republic of Nuremberg in important negotiations, and was often sent to the diets of the empire, to take care of its interest. The gout, with which he was attacked, made it necessary for him to renounce travelling, and even to resign once more his office of senator, which the senate permitted him to do only on condition that he would continue to assist it by his counsels, and agree to receive a pension. He consented to the former, but absolutely refused the latter, and died in December 1530, at the age of sixty.

When Pirckheimer resigned, for the first time, his office of senator, he began to apply seriously to study, to collect a library of printed books and manuscripts, and to translate Greek authors into Latin, of which versions a considerable number were published. The celebrated Huet, however, had no high opinion of his translations; since he says, in his treatise “De Claris Interpretibus,” that he was so scrupulous in observing the cadence and measure which he thought he found in the originals, that he often, without any hesitation, perverted their meaning and truth. There was published after his death, “Pirckheimeri Opera Politica, Historica, Philologica, et Epistolica, cum Alberti Dureri figuris reneis. Adjectis Opusculis Pirckheimeri auspicio concinnatis: Clara Pirck-
Res mundi gestas, et coeh sidera noram:
Ima simul debent et suprema alta mibi.
heimerec Abbatissæ, Conradis Celtis, Joannis Stabii, Christophori Scheurlli, Eobani Hessi, Epistole variae variorum ejus xxi doctissimorum virorum ad Pirckheimerum; una cum Conradi Rittershuii Commentario de Vita et Scriptis Pirckheimeri. Omnia nunc primum edita ac digesta à Melchiori Goldasto Haininsfeldio," Francisci. 1619, fol. It must not be omitted, that Pirckheimer was an intimate and much esteemed correspondent of Erasmus. *Niceron Memoires des Hommes Illustres.—J.

**PORSON, RICHARD**, a very distinguished modern philologist, was born in December 1759, at the village of East Ruston, in Norfolk. His father, though in the humble situation of parish-clerk, appears to have possessed a strong understanding, for he was attentive to exercise the minds of his children from the first dawning of reason, and he taught his eldest son Richard to work all the common rules of arithmetic, up to extracting the cube-root, by the memory alone, before he was nine years of age. This practice of intense thinking and regular arrangement was probably the foundation on which were built all those powers of retention and acute investigation which rendered him so celebrated in after-life. It is worthy of remark also, that his father, anticipating some later methods of instruction, taught him to read and write at the same time, by drawing the letter either with chalk on a board, or the finger in sand, and making him sound and copy it: the result was, an extraordinary neatness and accuracy in imitating any kind of writing. Being sent when nine years old to a village-school, which pretended to no more than reading English, writing, and arithmetic, his father, still intent on his improvement, obliged him to repeat to him by heart in the evening all the lessons of the day, in the exact order in which he had performed them. A boy with uncommon natural parts, so educated, was likely to become a phenomenon in a country village; and the clergyman having heard of his singular capacity for study, took both him and his younger brother under his care, and instructed them in the classics. His fame now spread throughout the whole district; and Mr. Norris, a neighbouring gentleman of wealth and liberality, after a strict examination, determined upon sending him to Eton. This circumstance took place in his fifteenth year, and almost immediately upon admission into that distinguished seminary, he displayed a facility of acquisition, a quickness of perception, and a readiness of applying what he had read, which gave him a decided supe-

riority among those of the same age, and introduced him to the society of the upper scholars. He was their resource in the performance of their tasks, and their adviser both on playful and serious occasions. The death of Mr. Norris was the cause of severe mortification to him, though he was enabled by other liberal patrons to continue at Eton. In 1777 he was entered of Trinity-college, Cambridge. The first pursuit in which he was engaged at the university was mathematics, which he was at length induced to change for the classics, and in this branch he soon acquired undisputed pre-eminence. He gained the prize-medal as a matric of course, and in 1781 was elected a fellow of his college. He took the degree of M.A. in 1785. From this time he began to employ his critical abilities in contributions to various publications, but anonymously. In 1786 he gave some notes to an edition of Xenophon's *Anabasis*, published by Nicholson, a bookseller at Cambridge. In 1787 he communicated to the delegates of the Clarendon-press some notes upon Toup's emendations of Suidas, which were printed with that work in 1790. He sent various articles of criticism to different periodical works, among which were Maty's and the *Monthly Review*, and the Gentleman's Magazine. In the latter first appeared some letters on the contested text of 1 John, v. 7., concerning the three witnesses, which he afterwards enlarged, and published separately, as "Letters to Archdeacon Travis;" and it is now generally allowed among the learned, that by his unrivalled combination of wit, argument, and profound erudition, he has finally decided the question of its authenticity in the negative. As in this controversy he took the side opposite to that adopted by the strictly orthodox, and in other cases showed a propensity to freedom of opinion, it may be supposed that he regarded as an unpleasant shackles the obligation imposed by his fellowship of taking orders in the church; accordingly, in 1791, when the time was come for making his election, he chose to surrender the fellowship rather than assume an office for which he knew himself unfitted, though at the same time he had no other dependence for support than qualifications the profit of which is the smallest possible in proportion to their credit in the world. He received in some degree a compensation for this sacrifice by his unanimous election some time after to the Greek professorship at Cambridge, the salary of which indeed was only 40l. a year; but it conferred a respectable title, and gave him an opportunity, of which it is
said that he meant to avail himself, of advancing his own reputation and that of the university by lectures in his department, but his intention was never fulfilled.

In fact, Porson, either from nature or the operation of circumstances, possessed a disposition wholly adverse to that mental excitement which calls talents into full action. A kind of misanthropical apathy, which rendered him indifferent to fame, and careless of applause, limited his exertions to the suggestions of humour or caprice; and perhaps no man, with the power to do so much, exerted so little. That he was capable of the closest application, and the most sedulous attention, he undeniably proved by his actual performances; but his labour was often wasted upon trifling objects, and his attention was desultory. It must be added, that his habits of life at length became such as were altogether unsuitable to the regular occupations of a scholar. For some time longer, however, he continued to favour the learned with the fruits of his extraordinary critical abilities. In 1797, was published in London the "Hecuba" of Euripides, as the precursor of a meditated edition of all the works of that tragedian, under his inspection. It was followed by the "Orestes" and the "Phæmisæ," all separately, and without his name. In 1801 the "Medea" appeared at Cambridge, with his name prefixed; and in 1802, a second edition of the "Hecuba," with valuable additions. In the mean time, he had been engaged in some other tasks, among which was the collation of the Harleian manuscript of the "Odyssey," for the Grenville "Homer." He had at an early period projected an improved edition of "Æschylus," but various impediments had occurred in the execution of this design. At length, in 1806, an edition of this dramatist "stole into the world" without his name, and deprived of many of its proposed advantages, yet containing many valuable fruits of his labour, particularly corrections of the text in more than 200 places. Before this period, however, he had ceased to be the man he once was. He had married in 1795, which circumstance might have claimed him to regular life, but he had the misfortune of losing his wife two years after. On the establishment of the London Institution, his friends procured him the post of its principal librarian, with a salary of 200l. a year; but it may be affirmed that, besides the credit of his name, the Institution reaped no advantage from the appointment. His constitution now gave way rapidly, and his mental faculties underwent a cor-respondent decay. It is painful to dwell upon the last period of his life, which was terminated by an apoplectic attack in November 1808, the 49th year of his age.

The distinguishing intellectual qualities of Porson were, a most tenacious memory, united to extraordinary acuteness of discernment, and solidity of judgment; an union which enabled him to become, in the opinion not only of his friends, but of the learned public in general, a verbal critic of the very first rank. "In him were conspicuous (says an intelligent panegyrist) boundless extent of reading; a most exact and well-ordered memory; unwearied patience in unravelling the sense of an author, and exploring the perplexities of a manuscript; perspicacity in discovering the corruptions of a text; and acuteness, almost intuitive, in restoring the true reading." With these qualities were joined that honesty and regard to truth (less common among critics) which made him scrupulously attentive to the claims of his author and his critical predecessors, and careful not to admit emendations of a text without a decisive preponderance of evidence in its favour. His want of sensibility rendered him apparently indifferent to the higher beauties of literature; and his own taste seems to have pointed almost exclusively to the ludicrous, of which he sometimes indulged his friends with specimens of his own, too often with those of other people. His name will survive among scholars on account of the excellence of what he has performed, though their obligations to him might reasonably have been expected to be much greater. Mem. of Prof. Porson in Athenæum.

PUTTER, John Stephen, a celebrated German jurist, was born in 1725, at Iserlohn, in the county of Mark, in Westphalia. He studied law at Marburg, and afterwards at Halle; and having become a licentiate at the age of nineteen, soon distinguished himself, not only by giving public lectures, but by his success in pleading, as he gained several causes in the two upper chambers of Wetzlar. In 1747 he went to Gottingen, with permission of the juridical faculty at Marburg, and took his degree there as doctor of laws. In consequence of his great learning and abilities, he was made professor extraordinary of jurisprudence; and two years after, professor. During many years he taught in that celebrated university, not only public and feudal law, but also history, and published various useful works, relating to his profession. His history of the German constitution, written for the use of some of the
branches of the royal family of England, was received with much approbation, and found readers among all classes. Though the greater part of his works relate to the history and law of Germany, he wrote also on particular points of political economy, interesting to all governments; such as lotteries, money of convention, the regale of saltpetre, turf, &c. Having also turned his attention to theology, he composed a work on the Christian religion, considered in all its parts. He wrote likewise a history of the city and university of Gottingen. He was made a member of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin in 1787, and died in the year 1807, at the age of eighty-three. His works are exceedingly numerous; among them are "Elementa juris Germanici privati hodierni," Gottingen, 1748, 8vo.; "Elementa juris naturæ, juncto suo et G. Achenwallii studio," 1750, 8vo.; "Elementa juris publici Germanici," 1754, 8vo.; "An Essay towards a literary History of the University of Gottingen," 1765, 8vo. 2 parts, 1788; "Tabulæ genealogicae ad illustrandam historiam Imperii Germaniamque principem," 1768, fol.; "Commentationes vi. de instauracione imperii per Ottonem I." 1770, 1775, 4to.; "The History of the German Empire illustrated in its principal Branches," new edition, Gottingen, 1783, 8vo.; "Historical Development of the Constitution of the German Empire," second edition, 1788, 3 parts. La Prusse Litteraire par l'Abbé Denina. Das gelehrte Deutschland von J. G. Meusel. — J.
Reitz, Frederick Wolfgang, professor of poetry at Leipsic, and director of the library, was born in 1733, at Windsheim, in Franconia, where his father was a clergyman. He received the principles of education at the gymnasion of his native place, and afterwards prosecuted his studies at Leipsic, under Christ and Ernesti. Having applied with great ardour to the ancient classics, and taken his degree in 1757, he lived as private tutor in several families, and superintended the printing of various books in Breitkopf's typographical establishment. For some years his promotion was retarded by the narrowness of his circumstances; but he afterwards succeeded Morus, as professor of the Greek and Latin languages; and on the death of Clodius, in 1785, he obtained the chair of poetry. Several offers were made to him from foreign countries, but all these he declined in consequence of his great attachment to Leipsic. In 1771 a proposal was made to him by the Academy of Sciences at Petersburgh, of undertaking an antiquarian tour to Greece and the islands in the Aegean Sea, to which he agreed; but the design seems to have been dropped, as he heard no more from Count Orlof, who was then president. Two years after, he went to Vienna, where he resided some time to arrange the cabinet of Franckish coins and antiquities belonging to Von Hess, the imperial counsellor of state. Reitz was undoubtedly one of the best Greek and Latin scholars that Germany ever produced; as is proved by the works published by him in these languages, which, though few in number, are wonderfully accurate. To his skill in this department he united a knowledge of the modern languages, chronology, history, antiquities, the theory of the fine arts, and other branches of science. He was familiar also with the literature of his native country; and intimately acquainted with speculative philosophy. His Latin poem, intitled "Soculum ab inventis clarum," which gives an account of the most important inventions and discoveries of the age, shews that application to his principal study had not prevented him from attending to the great and general progress made in the arts and sciences during the century, and forming a proper estimate of it. He possessed great openness of character, accompanied with modesty. The poverty of his earlier years had softened his heart to the wants of others; and though his property was small, he would not receive his salary as librarian, but expended it in purchasing books to enlarge the library. He died in July 1790. His publications are, "Aristotelis Rhetorica Graece," Lipstia, 1772, 8vo.; "Herodoti Historiarum, libri ix." vol. i. pars 1. ibid. 1778, 8vo.; "Chrestomathia Graecae poetica et prosaica," ibid. 1780, 8vo.; "Carmen solenne Soculum ab inventis clarum," ibid. 1785, 4to.; "Aristotelis de arte poetica liber," ibid. 1786, 8vo.; "M. Acci Plauti Rudens. Accessit Richardi Bentleii de Metris Terentiani Schediasma, item Gabrieli Fieri de versibus comicis liber imperfectus," ibid. 1789, 8vo.; "A Persii Flacci Satirarum liber cum glossis veteribus," ibid. 1789, 8vo.; "De Prosodio Graecae accentus inclinatione. Edito repetita curante F. A. Wolfio," ibid. 1791, 8vo. He corrected also a part of Lippert's Dactylithoea, particularly in regard to the passages translated from the Greek and Latin writers, published in 1767; and improved, in regard to the style, Shröck's edition of Overhause's Compendium of Universal History. Schlichtegroll's Nahrung. Das gelehrte Deutschland von J. G. Meusel. — J.
REWITZKY, Count CHARLES EMERICK ALEXANDER von REWISCHNY, commander of the order of St. Stephen, &c. was born in Hungary, in the month of November 1737. He studied at Vienna, and afterwards travelled through various parts of Asia, Italy, and other countries. He had a wonderful facility in acquiring languages, and spoke and wrote with equal readiness the Latin, Greek, German, Hungarian, Polish, Italian, French, and English. He first made himself known to the public by translating some Persian poems into Latin verse; and soon after, he composed, in French, an essay on the military tactics of the Turks. He was a long time envoy extraordinary from the empress-queen to the court of Warsaw; and he afterwards held a similar situation at Berlin, in the reign of Joseph II. At this time a jealousy prevailed between the two courts, and the Austrian ministers were not viewed with a very favourable eye in Prussia; but Rewitzky, who had then only the title of Baron, conducted himself with so much prudence, as to make the courtiers forget that he was the representative of a rival power. The literary men who were the greatest favourites of Frederick II. frequented his house, to which they were often invited, and where they could spend their time in an agreeable and profitable manner. Rewitzky possessed a choice library, which contained many rare and valuable editions of the ancient classics and other works, and which contributed to introduce into the Prussian states a better typographical taste. The first specimen of elegant printing that appeared at Berlin was an edition of Petronius, printed under the Count's inspection, the proof sheets of which were revised either by himself or his chaplain, the Abbé Gruber. He afterwards printed a catalogue of his Greek and Latin classics, with notes, which was so much sought after, that it went through a second edition. In the year 1786 he was sent as envoy to the court of London; but on account of his health, or some other motive, he was appointed to the same office at the court of Naples, and on this occasion, the Abbé Denina says, that "being tired of carrying with him by sea and land his valuable library, he sold it to Lord Spencer." His destination, however, was afterwards changed; and having resided some time at London in a private capacity, he returned to Vienna, and died in the month of August 1793. His works are, "Specimen poesos Persicæ, seu Muhammadis Schemseddini, notorius agnomine Haphyzi, Ghazela sive Odæ sexdecim ex initio Diwani depromtæ, nunc primum Latinitate donatus, cum metaphrasi ligata et soluta, paraphrasi item et notis," Vindob. 1771, 8vo. Translated into English with the title of "A Specimen of Persian Poetry, or Odes of Hafiz, with an English Translation and Paraphrase, chiefly from the Specimen Poësos Persicæ. &c. By J. Richardson," London, 1774, 4to. Also in German, with notes, and the life of the Persian poet Saadi, by J. Friedel, Vienna, 1782, 8vo.; "Turkish Tactics, in French," ibid. 8vo.; "Titi Petronii Arbitri Satyricon et Fragmenta," Berol. 1785, 8vo.; "Bibliotheca Graeca et Latina," being the catalogue of his own library, ibid. 1784, 8vo. Edito altera, cum emendationibus auctoris, ibid. 1794, 8vo., published after his death. La Prusse Litteraire par l'Abbé Denina. Nekrolog für Freunde Deutscher Litteratur von G. S. Röger. — J.

REYGER, JOHN GODREY, a worthy and ingenious burgomaster of Dantzic, was born in that city, of an ancient and respectable family, in 1725. He received the early part of his education at his native place; and being destined for the law, was sent, in 1747, to Leyden, where he remained two years. He then undertook a tour through Holland, England, France, and Germany; and towards the end of the year 1751 returned to his own country, with an augmented store of knowledge. In 1762 he was chosen one of the hundred representatives of the general body of the citizens; in 1771 he became a member of the senate; and in 1780, contrary to his wish or expectation, he was raised to the dignity of burgomaster. In this situation he conducted himself with the true spirit of an ancient Greek or Roman, especially when president of the city, an office which he held three times. When Dantzic was blockaded by Prussian troops, and negotiations were carried on with the court of Berlin, he not only held the place of war-president, but was also at the head of the deputations established for public affairs. On the entrance of the Prussian troops into the suburbs of the city, he was exposed to much trouble and fatigue; and when a change took place in the government, in 1793, he wished to retire from all public business, and to spend the remainder of his days in the country, in tranquillity. He obtained leave for that purpose from the royal commission, but did not long survive this change, as he died in the month of May in the same year. Reyger was fond of literary and philosophical pursuits; but directed his attention, in a particular manner, to statistics and natural history. His merit was known to and
rewarded by the two sovereigns of Sweden and Poland. Reyger was a member of the society of the searchers into nature at Dantzic, and after Hanov's death continued the Dantzic Observations. His works are, "Klein's improved and complete History of Birds, with a Preface and Additions," 1759, 4to.; "Klein's Arrangement and enlarged History of Quadrupeds," ibid. 1760, 4to.; "Kleini Ova Avium plurimarum ad naturalem magnitudinem delineata, with a German translation," Leipsic, 1766, 4to.; "Tentamen Floræ Gedanensis, methodo sexuali accommodato," Dantzic 1764, 8vo.; Pars ii. ibid. 1766, 8vo.; "Nature of the Weather in Dantzic, from the year 1722 to 1769," ibid. 1770, 8vo.; "Nature of the Weather in Dantzic, from 1770 to 1786, Part ii. with Additions to the Dantzic Flora," ibid. 1788, 8vo. He furnished also various papers to the Transactions of the Society of the Searchers into Nature, at Dantzic. Schlichtegroll's Necrology. Das gelehrte Deutschland von J. G. Meusel. — J.

RHODES, ALEXANDER DE, a celebrated missionary, was born at Avignon, in 1591. Having entered into the society of the Jesuits in 1612, he embarked in 1618 for Macao, where he applied to the study of the Chinese and other Eastern languages, and then proceeded to Tonquin, in order to preach the Christian religion. In that country he baptised more than five thousand of the inhabitants, several of whom were mandarins, who had been exiled from China. He then went to Cochinchina, where his preaching was at first attended with the same success; but he was afterwards imprisoned, and banished from the kingdom, and his principal catechist, named André, was put to death. Being sent by his superiors to Rome, he requested leave to establish a new mission in Persia, which was granted; and proceeding thither, he died there, after encountering great difficulties, in the year 1666. His works are, "Dictionarium Annaemicicum, or a Dictionary of the Language used in Tonquin and the neighbouring Provinces," Rome, 1651; "Catechismus Latino-Turchinensis," ibid. 1652; "An Account of the Propagation of the Gospel in Tonquin," written in Italian, ibid. 1650, 4to.; also in French and in Latin, Lyons, 1651 and 1652; "Relatio de Morte Andræ Cocincinensis;" "Relatio de Morte Ant. Rubini et sociorium in Japonia;" "Compendium itinerum suorum ab anno 1618 ad 1653;" "Relatio Actiorum a Patribus Societatis Jesu in Japonia, anno 1649;" "Relatio novæ missionis in Perside." Jucker's Allgem. gelehrte Lexicon. Dictionnaires Universelle. — J.

RIEDESEL, JOHN HERMANN, BARON VON, was born in 1740, of an illustrious family, who possessed some estates near Franckfort on the Mainy. His father, a general in the Prussian service, had signalised himself in the Turkish wars, when Frederick William sent troops to assist Charles VI., but the son preferred literature and philosophy to the military profession, and for improvement travelled through Italy, Sicily, Greece, and various parts of Asia. His attachment to the arts induced him to stay some time in Switzerland, and particularly at Zurich, where he formed an acquaintance with John Caspar Fuseli, and the principal men of letters and artists. Having visited Sicily and Greece, with some parts of the Levant, he was desirous of seeing the North, and with that view went to Berlin, from which he proposed to proceed to Petersburgh; but Frederick II., to whom he was presented, being informed respecting his family, and finding him to be a man of character, talents, and knowledge, offered him the place of chamberlain, with a pension of two thousand crowns, if he would remain at Potsdam. This offer Baron Riedesel accepted, and married a lady, who was one of the maids of honour to the Princess of Prussia. In 1777 he was appointed ambassador to the court of Vienna; and after the death of the elector of Bavaria, had a great share in those negotiations which produced the treaty of Teschen. He was in that city also when it was visited by the Pope, and being a friend of the nuncio, afterwards Cardinal Garabaldi, he formed a part of the council belonging to the papal court. In consequence of the German confederation, concluded in 1785, Baron Riedesel incurred the displeasure of Joseph II., but he died in the same year. His works are, "Travels through Sicily and Greece," Zurich, 1771, 8vo.; "Remarks of a modern Traveller in the Levant," written in French, Amsterdam, (Stuttgart,) 1773, 8vo. La Praise Littéraire par l'Abbé Denina. Das gelehrte Deutschblande von J. G. Meusel. — J.

RIEGGER, JOSEPH ANTHONY STEPHEN VON, a learned German, was born in the month of February 1742, at Inspruck, where his father was professor of public law, and the history of the empire, in the university, but was afterwards invited to Vienna by the Empress Maria Theresa, to be professor of canon law. He received the rudiments of education partly at home and partly among the Piarists, in the Savoyan Academy, and the Jesuits at
Vienna. At the early age of fifteen he commenced writer, and composed an historical and critical essay on the comic writers, Plautus and Terence, which he dedicated to the Empress. He applied to philosophy in the university of Vienna, chiefly under the Jesuit Rogenberger, and took his degree as master in 1761. Being destined for the law, he directed his chief attention to that department, and particularly canon law; and published several works on that subject, which he dedicated to his patron, the cardinal-archbishop Migazzi. He gave a new edition also of the French canonist Cironius. Having now acquired a high reputation, he was appointed, in 1764, private teacher of law, and soon after, professor of ecclesiastical law in the Theresianum. In 1765 he was invited to be professor of jurisprudence in the university of Freyburg, in the Brisgov, where he spent his time in a very agreeable manner, and exerted himself for the good of the institution. In 1767 he obtained the more profitable situation of professor of the law of nature and nations; and in the year following he was made book-censor, in the department of jurisprudence, along with Von Greiffenegg. He now continued his literary labours, and met with so much patronage among the great, that the feudal record office was opened to him, in order that he might obtain from it such materials as he might think necessary for the works on which he was engaged. In 1768 the empress appointed him director of the Academic Gymnasium, at Freyburg, and the year after, an aulic counsellor of government, in Hither Austria, with permission to retain his juridical situation in the university. In 1772 he was made director of the philosophical faculty, and three years after, manager of the Jesuits' property at Freyburg. About this time his activity as a writer was uncommon; and his academic dissertation on the right of the princes of the empire to tax the clergy, published in 1769, excited great attention. He undertook also a new Collection of the Decretals, from manuscripts never before published, compared with the Gregorian Decretals; and accompanied with critical notes, which would have been the most important of all his works; but after giving a specimen, "Bernardi brevium extravagantium," he abandoned the plan for want of encouragement. In April 1778 the empress appointed him to be professor of public law at Prague, and a counsellor of the government of Bohemia. A short time before the accession of Joseph II. to the government of his hereditary states, in 1781, the censureship was taken from the Commission of Studies, and entrusted to a particular Board of Revision. Rieger having become a member of it, rendered essential service to literature in Bohemia. Before this period, all works published in foreign countries, whatever might be the subject, were prohibited, and those who wished to obtain any of them were obliged to procure them by secret means. Rieger, however, knew how to make a distinction between the wants of the learned, and the spreading of pernicious doctrines among the people; and by these means opened a way for the introduction of many useful productions into Bohemia. He did much good also as inspector of schools, a place which he held along with his other offices; but his activity for Bohemia was interrupted by his being appointed, in consequence of his great knowledge in every department of the law, an aulic counsellor to the reigning prince of Schwarzenberg, under very advantageous circumstances. He, therefore, quitted his situation at Prague, and having gone to Vienna in June 1782, soon gained the full confidence of his employer. The payment of the debts of his father, who died insolvent, and of a brother who became a bankrupt, having much reduced his fortune, a delicate sense of honour would not permit him to remain at Vienna, where his family had once lived in a very respectable manner; and he solicited for and obtained the place of a counsellor of government at Prague. At this period the Emperor Joseph was occupied in a system of reform in regard to education, and a new field was thus opened for the active and indefatigable mind of Rieger. The money appropriated for supporting poor students, who distinguished themselves by their talents and progress, was distributed by him in such a manner as proved highly beneficial to the state. He revived also more than fifty establishments, which had been suffered to fall into decline, and rendered them useful according to the intention of their founders. In a meeting of the Literary Society of Bohemia, soon after the coronation of Leopold II. as king of that country, at which the emperor was present, Rieger, as a member, read a very free historical dissertation, "On the relation between the States of Bohemia and their Sovereign," which was considered as a master-piece of historical knowledge and eloquence. It gave so much satisfaction to the monarch, that, at a subsequent audience, he assured him of his favour; adding that "he had observed the wry faces of many
persons in consequence of his dissertation, but that he might make himself perfectly easy, as he should be certain of his friendship and protection." Leopold died too early for the expectations of literature, and with him vanished Riegger's last ray of hope. Nothing, therefore, was left for him but to console himself with philosophy, for which indeed he soon had sufficient occasion. In 1792, at the time of the coronation of Francis II., a fire broke out in his house, which, that he might enjoy more tranquillity, stood in a small garden, adjacent to a hermitage where he kept all his papers, either literary or relating to business. Of this misfortune, from which he was able to save all papers of a public nature, he gives an account himself, written the following morning, in his "Rieggeriana." After this period he seldom went abroad, devoting his labour to the service of the state and of mankind in general; and died of apoplexy, in the month of August 1795, in the fifty-third year of his age. Riegger was deeply versed in canon law, as well as in other branches of jurisprudence, and possessed great merit as a writer. Classical literature was a favourite object of his study, and he was intimately acquainted with the beauties of the most esteemed classical authors. After his return to Bohemia, he considered that land as his new country, and conceived a decided taste for the Bohemian history and statistics. Everything that he published during the last ten years of his life relates to these two departments. His materials for the ancient and modern statistics of Bohemia contain a rich store of important observations, collated from sources little known, and to which private literary men could not have had access. This useful work was afterwards continued by Walther of Dresden. In 1793 he undertook with a friend to edit a new journal, destined entirely for Bohemia, under the title, "For and Of Bohemia." A short time before his death, he published another excellent work, "A Sketch of a statistical Account of Bohemia," which is undoubtedly the best of his statistical productions, and, in regard to that country, may be called classical. It was the result of all his observations, collections, and labours on this subject. His Latin style was pure and harmonious. He had acquired an early readiness in writing that language, as may be seen by some parts of his "Rieggeriana," and his latter works may be placed in competition with those of the best writers of modern Latin. In his private life he was benevolent, upright, and amiable. All his activity was devoted to the state, and to science: he forgot nothing but himself. After his death the following words were found written with chalk, by his own hand, on his picture: "Nunquam vixit sibi; nunquam suis." Of his works a list may be found in the books which are our authority. Schilich- tegoll's Necrology. Das gelehrte Teutschland von J. G. Meusel.—

RUDOLPH, John Christopher, professor of law at Erlangen, was born in November 1723, at Marburg, where his father was overseer of the hospital of St. Elizabeth. At the university of Marburg he applied with great diligence to the Wolsian philosophy, under Spangenberg, the professor of mathematics; and in 1743 removed to Halle, where, by the advice of Ludwig, he turned his attention to the study of the law. He then went to Bayreuth, to be editor of the Literary Gazette, published under the sanction of the university; but as the academic senate were desirous that the Gazette should be printed at Erlangen itself, he repaired thither in 1748. Here, besides editing this journal, he delivered lectures on jurisprudence, and reviewed a great many new publications. At this time the houses of Brunswick and Wurtemberg were involved in disputes with some of the immediate nobility of the empire. At first the defence of the house of Brandenburgh was referred to the jur judicial faculty at Erlangen; but as the members of that body declined, on certain grounds, to undertake it, the Chancellor Lauterbach committed it to Rudolph, who, having collected all the writings relating to the subject, published them in 1753, under the title of "Vindicia territoriales potestatis imperii Romani Germanici adversus exemtiones nobilium." By this piece he gave great offence to the whole of the judicial faculty; but on the other hand he gained the friendship of the prince and his ministers, and thereby paved the way for future advancement. In 1753 he obtained the place of extraordinary professor of jurisprudence and philosophy, and in 1756 took his degree as doctor of laws. He now resigned the editorship of the Literary Gazette, in order that he might devote himself entirely to his new occupation, which embraced every part of jurisprudence. In 1750 he was appointed ordinary professor, and became a member of the College of Arbitration. As the territory of Bayreuth now fell to Anspach, and this change was advantageous for Erlangen, he was made an aulic counsellor, and in 1769 resumed the editorship of the Erlangen Literary Gazette, which he retained ten years. He was
exceedingly laborious, and employed not only the day, but great part of the night in study. By these means, and the help of an excellent memory, which he retained to the latest moment, he acquired an astonishing fund of knowledge in almost every department. Besides the civil, penal, and feudal law, he was well versed in history, both ancient and modern. He had carefully studied the historians of the middle ages, as being the sources of the canon, German, and feudal law, and also the best writers on church history, heraldry, and diplomatics. He was a proficient also in antiquities and the Roman and Byzantine laws, so necessary for explaining the civil law used in Germany. He died in consequence of an apoplectic attack, in February 1792, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His juridical works are: "Vindiciae territorialis potestatis Imperii Romani Germanici adversus exemptiones Nobilium," Erlang. 1753, 4to.; "Programma de Codice canonum quem Hadrianus I. Carolo Magno dono dedit," ibid. 1754, 4to.; "Repetitae Vindicatae territorialis potestatis adversus exemptiones Nobilium Gottingensibus vindiciae libertatis opposita," ibid. 1754, 4to.; "Observationes de jure emigrandi et transmigrandi subditorum, eorumque expulsione et transplatione in genere," ibid. 1754, 4to.; "De veteri legum collectione vulgo jus Cesareum dicta succincta commentatio," ibid. 1759, 8vo.; "De effectu metus in pactis et contractibus," ibid. 1760, 4to.; "Nova commentatio de Codice canonum quam Hadrianus I. P. R. Carolo Magno dono dedit," ibid. 1777, 8vo. Schlichtegroll's Necrology. Das gelehrte Deutschland von J. G. Meusel. Necrology für Freunde Deutscher Literatur von G. S. Reuter. — J.

RUMFORD, See THOMPSON.
SAADI, or SADEE, a celebrated Persian writer, was born in the year of the Hegira 571, or of the Christian æra 1193, at Shiraz, the capital of Persia, properly so called, and hence he is commonly named Scheikh Mosleheedin Saadi Al Shirazi. He was educated by Abubekir, king of Damascus; became very pious, and performed fourteen pilgrimages; but being taken prisoner, and made a slave by the Franks in the Holy-Land, he was compelled, in that quality, to work on the fortifications of Tripoli. While in this situation, he was redeemed by a merchant of Aleppo, who gave him his daughter in marriage, with a considerable dowry; but his wife proved a scold, which rendered his life very unhappy; and to this he makes frequent allusions in his works. He lived to the great age of one hundred and twenty, and died in the year of the Hegira 691; that is, of the Christian æra 1312. In the year of the Hegira 656, Saadi composed, partly in prose and partly in verse, a work entitled "Gulistan;" and some time after he published his "Bostan," which is entirely in verse, as well as another, entitled, "Molamâat." The word Gulistan signifies, A Garden of Flowers; Bostan, A Garden of Fruits; and Molamâat, in Arabic, Sparks, Rays, or Specimens. A late traveller in Persia says, that "Saadi may be considered as the great moral preceptor of the Persians; for although most of the poets have composed sententious maxims of morality, none of them seem to have written exclusively on the subject. The precepts of morality are inculcated by Saadi with energy and with truth; and he has not failed to recommend and illustrate his doctrine with the beauties and graces of poetry; but, owing to the flexible disposition of a Persian, the morality of Saadi will either support the spirit of suffering virtue, or justify the crimes of successful vice. It either inculcates the ferocious rudeness of sullen independence, or glosses over the accommodating disposition of servile subjection." The same writer, in another place, remarks, that Saadi has acquired the epithet of moral; but, considering the impurities to be found in some of his works, he appears to be undeserving of that appellation. "His Gulistan is a book universally and deservedly read; but it is likewise a book which would not bear a translation into the English language: his stories are excellent and instructive, and are adapted to almost every situation and exigency of life. Some of the stories in the Gulistan and Bostan, however, prove him not only to have been very credulous, but also very willing to impose on others. His account of a man crossing a broad river on a holy carpet, and which he declares he saw, is a strong proof of the latter." The tomb of Saadi is still to be seen at a small village in the neighbourhood of Shiraz. It was repaired and embellished by Kureem Khan, at a very considerable expense; but since his time it has fallen to decay, and is now only worthy of notice for possessing, or rather having possessed, the remains of this celebrated poet. Saadi composed for himself the following epitaph, which may be found in his Bostan, but the Persians wanted taste to inscribe it on his tomb. "O passenger, who workout over my grave! think of the virtuous persons who have gone before me. What has Saadi to apprehend from being turned into dust? He was but earth when alive. He humbled himself to the ground, and, like the wind, he encompassed the whole world. He will not continue dust long, for the winds will scatter him over the whole universe; yet as long as the
garden of science bloomed, not a nightingale has warbled so sweetly in it. It would be strange if such a nightingale should die, and not a rose grow upon its grave." Sade's Gulistan was published, in Latin and Persian, with notes, and a life of the author, by Gen-
tius, under the title of "Gulistan vel Rosarium politicum seu amicum sortis humanae," Am-
tterdam, 1651 and 1656, folio. There is also a French translation by Du Ryer, 1634, and an-
er by an anonymous writer, 1704; and a German translation by Adam Olearius, 1634
and 1666. Schecher's Algem. gelebtr. Lexicon. Herbelot's Bibliotheque Orientale. A Tour to
Schiraz by Edward Scott Waring, Esq. — J.

SAINTE CROIX, GUILLAUME-EMMANUEL-
Joseph-Chuilem de Clermont Lodge, Bar-
on de, a French man of letters, was born
in January 1746, at Mourmoin, in the Comtat
Venaissin, of an ancient and noble family.
He was educated at the Jesuits' college of
Grenoble, and in 1761 accompanied, as aide-
de-camp, his uncle, the chevalier de Sainte
Croix, who, after his brave defence of Belfishe,
had been nominated commandant-general of
the French troops in the Windward Islands.
The chevalier died at St. Domingo in 1762,
on which event his nephew returned to
France, where he was immediately made a
captain of grenadiers. He had already imbibe-
d a passion for literature, which the succeeding
years of peace enabled him to indulge; but
finding at length that a military life subjected
him to many privations and restraints, he re-
signed his commission in 1770. The Academy
of Belles Lettres having, in 1772, given as a
prize-subject the Critical Examination of the
Historians of Alexander the Great," the prize
was obtained by Sainte Croix; and the same
success attended his competition in 1775 for
the Academy's prize for an "Enquiry into the
Names and Attributes of Minerva" and in
1777, for an "Enquiry into the Names and
different Attributes of Ceres and Proserpine
among the different People of Greece and Italy."
In studying antiquity, it had been his prin-
cipal object to obtain such information as
might enable him to fill the chasms in early
history; and the latter of these prize-subjects
was the parent of his "Recherches historiques
sur les Mysteres du Paganisme," published in
1784, a performance replete with profound
erudition. He had, however, after his admis-
sion into the Academy as associe libre stranger
in 1777, previously published two works; the
first of which was entitled "L'Histoire de la
Puisse navale d'Angleterre," 1779; and the
second, "Sur l'Etat et le Sort des Colonies des
anciens Peuples." These subjects were become
particularly interesting on account of the con-
test now prevailing between Great Britain and
her colonies, and the part taken in it by France.
In the latter work, it was his object to shew,
contrary to the opinions propagated in England,
that the states of antiquity, in founding colonies,
aimed at obtaining allies, and not subjects, and
that each colony carried with it the right of
self-government. His enquiries on these sub-
jects furnished him with the materials of the
greater part of the memoirs with which he
enriched the collection of the Academy of
Belles Lettres. Among these were several on
the legislation of Magna Grecia, in which he
treated on the republic of the Locrians and the
laws of Zaleucus; on the laws given to Thuri-
rion by Charondas; on the constitution of
Crotona, with the Pythagorean philosophy;
and passing thence to Sicily, he gave an ac-
count of the legislation of that island, and
particularly of the laws and revolutions of Sy-
racuse. Another learned and important work
was his "Recherches philosophiques sur la
Population de quelques Cités, sur les Droits
politiques des Citoyens, sur les Classes privi-
egiées, sur les Distinctions établies entre les
Habitans, sur les Inégalités politiques, et sur
les Effets qui en resultoient." This course of
enquiry naturally led him to be a friend of
liberty, and an advocate for the political changes
which were taking place during that period;
but he is characterised as being of the small
number of men of letters who were guilty of
no extremes in their principles, nor false or
illusory applications of them.

After M. Sainte Croix had withdrawn from
the service, he went to inhabit his paternal
domain in the Comtat Venaissin, where he
married, and brought up a family, in general
respect and credit. But the interest he always
took in the welfare of his neighbours involved
him in trouble on the following occasion.
Some poor people in his vicinity complaining
to him of vexations they had undergone from
a subaltern agent of the pontifical govern-
ment, (to which the Comtat then belonged,) he carried
their cause before the states of the country, of
which he was a member in the order of nobles,
and pleaded for them with so much energy,
that the states voted a remonstrance on the
subject, and commissioned Sainte Croix to
draw it up. This conduct of his was regarded
by the papal court as an act of rebellion, and
an order was given to arrest and convey him
to the castle of St. Angelo. Through a timely
notice he was able to escape to the French territory; but his property in the Comtat was sequestered, and was restored to him only after a long negotiation under the protection of the French government, and upon the condition that he should not again appear at the assembly of the states. Not long after his restoration, the French revolution commenced, and was attended with scenes of peculiar horror in the Comtat and at Avignon. In this dreadful confusion his possessions were devastated; his houses were burnt and destroyed; his fine library was pillaged; he lost two sons, the hope of his family, both in the flower of their age, and bearing arms; and himself arrested by the banditti, he would have perished but for the heroic exertions of his wife, who by intertreaties and bribes rescued him from their hands. He fled on foot in the middle of the night, and sought an asylum at Paris, where he was joined by Mad. Sainte Croix, and a daughter, their only surviving child. Thenceforth he lived in tranquillity, alleviating his misfortunes by sentiments of religion and literary occupations. He gave an entire edition of his "Histoire des Gouvernemens federatifs," to which he prefixed an eloquent preface. When in 1802 a new organization was given to the Institute, and the Academy of Beaux-Lettres was revived, under the title of Classe d'Histoire et de Litterature ancienne, he took his place in it as a former member. He presented to it several memoirs which have not yet been printed, among which were Observations on the Periplus of Scylax, a Notice on the Ruins of Persepolis, and a Dissertation on the Chronology of the Dynasties of Caria, and on the Tomb of Mausolus. At the expense of much time and labour, he gave a new edition of his "Examen critique des Historiens d'Alexandrie," or rather, as he said, composed a new work on the subject. In this performance, besides an exact comparison of the text of different original authors relative to the facts in the life of that conqueror, he compared their chronology and geography, so as to render it a complete critical survey of the history of that period. The form of this work having prevented the class to which he was associated, in their judgment respecting the distribution of prizes, from arranging it among historical productions, they recommended it to the imperial munificence, as at the head of works in historical and philosophical criticism. His mature enquires having convinced him that he had been too precipitate in the publication of some of his earlier pieces, he projected a new and greatly improved edition of his "Recherches sur les Mysteres du Paganisme," but a disorder under which he had for some time laboured now began to put on a formidable appearance, and to be attended with a complication of maladies which his constitution was manifestly unable to resist. The loss of his only remaining child concurred with his religious feelings to loosen all his attachments to the world; and to the friends who surrounded his bed he mournfully said, "I have served only to people the tomb; I ought to have preceded my children thither: I have suffered enough; it is time I should rejoin them." He died in March 1809, in his 64th year, not less esteemed for his moral qualities, than admired for his erudition and literary talents. Besides the works above-mentioned, he was the author of various eulogies, and a number of articles in the "Journal des Savans," the "Archives litteraires," the "Magasin Encyclopedique," and other periodical publications; and took a share in, or edited, several works of different writers. Notice Hist. sur la Vie et les Oeuvres de M. de Sainte Croix par M. Dacier.—A.

SCHAEFFER, JAMES CHRISTIAN, honorary professor at Altona, an ingenious naturalist, was born in May 1718, at Querfurt in Thueringia. Having lost his father, who was arch-deacon of that place, at the age of ten, his early years were spent in great poverty. In his nineteenth year he was sent to the university of Halle, where he met with great attention from the professors. He acted for some time as a private tutor at Ratisbon, occasionally preaching; and in 1741 he obtained the place of a preacher, which was then vacant. He now began to employ his leisure-hours in the study of natural history, and to communicate his discoveries to the public every year. By these means his reputation was soon spread so much, that he became known to many foreigners of distinction, and entered into an epistolary correspondence with princes and men of letters. He was made a member of the principal learned societies in Europe, and in 1763 he obtained the degree of doctor of theology from the university of Tubingen. In 1779, when superintendent at Ratisbon, he published some theological works and sermons, and rendered great service to education by giving improved editions of various school-books. He enjoyed good health to the last week of his life, and died of apoplexy in January 1790. The variety of objects on which he displayed his ingenuity was astonishing. He had acquired great dexterity in polishing optical
glasses; he constructed burning mirrors, microscopes, camera obscura, &c., and many of his glasses were sent to Portugal and Spain, and sold at a dear rate. He had learned the art of turning almost without instruction, and was so expert in it, that he made an artificial eye of ivory, according to the strict rules of anatomy. He undertook also inlaying, and constructed very neat tables, and even large cabinets, ornamented with flowers and foliage. This uncommon turn for mechanical operations was combined with great philosophical acuteness, which enabled him to make discoveries or improvements in every thing to which his attention was directed. His activity in his favourite pursuits, natural history and experimental philosophy, is shown by the great number of works which he communicated to the public after the year 1753, and of which one appeared almost annually. At first he printed short essays, containing researches in regard to scarce insects, which were distinguished by anatomical accuracy, and observations made with glasses, and always accompanied by correct engravings. In one of these he gave a description of the saddle-fly, an insect exceedingly rare, which he found in one of his walks, and of which he sent the description to Reaumur. But what gave him the greatest title to be placed among inventors of the second class, were his celebrated experiments in regard to paper. In consequence of the immense consumption of rags in the hospitals, at the end of the seven years' war, as there was a great want of that article in the paper manufactories, Schaeffer recollecting some hints thrown out by various naturalists, conceived that paper might be made from many vegetable productions. Having found in great abundance, in one of his walks, the pappus or down of the black poplar and cotton-grass, he thought that these substances might be employed for the making of paper. After some experiments in a hand paper-mill, which he erected in his house, he found that not only these, but many other vegetables, some without, and others with a small admixture of rags, gave paper of greater or less strength. In 1765 he printed an essay on this subject, with specimens, and the public was astonished to see paper made of beach and willow chips, different kinds of moss, hops, vine-twigs, the leaves of trees, and cabbage-stocks. He even carried his researches farther; and made thread of the down of the poplar-tree, and employed it in sewing and weaving. Schaeffer published all his works at his own expense. Many of them indeed consist only of a few sheets in quarto, but some of them are large and magnificent. Those relative to natural history comprise many descriptions of particular insects, the elements of entomology, and various works on ichthyology, ornithology, and botany, several of these illustrated by coloured plates. Schleichert's 'Nerology.' *Das gelehrte Teutschland von J. G. Meusel.—J.

SCHMIDEL, Casimir Christopher, M.D., an eminent naturalist, president of the college of medicine at Anspach, was born at Bayreuth, in November 1748. He was educated at the universities of Jena and Halle; and in 1740, having taken his degree as doctor of physic, he was invited to be professor of medicine in the university established by the Margrave at Bayreuth. In 1743, this institution being transferred to Erlangen, he accompanied it thither, and obtained the chair of anatomy and botany. In the years 1756 and 1758 he undertook a tour through Saxony and Holland, which he twice visited. He also travelled through Switzerland for the purpose of improving himself in botany and mineralogy; and in 1774 he accompanied the Duchess of Wirtemburg as her physician on a tour through the same country and France. In 1776 he again visited France, and also Italy, with the Margrave of Anspach, after which he continued his practice till the year 1788, when an apoplectic attack deprived him of his speech, and reduced him to a state of debility which brought his life to a termination, in November 1792, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Schmidel was a man above the common size, and possessed extraordinary bodily strength. Having no children, he employed a great part of his income in enlarging his library, which contained valuable French, English, and German works, to be found only in public collections. He had also a curious cabinet of natural history, and a collection of old engravings. Researches in the vegetable kingdom formed one of his favourite occupations throughout life. He examined all the plants, not only in his native country, but in Franconia and Swabia, on the banks of the Rhine, and in the more remote districts, with great diligence and acuteness. The result of his labour was, complete descriptions of the most remarkable, accompanied with drawings, either by himself or others. Of many, he anatomised the parts of fructification as well as the flowers and fruit, in a more accurate manner than had ever been done before. He made the cryptogamia class a particular object of his attention; and his discoveries in regard to the parts of fructification in these,
form an epoch in the science of botany. His dissertations "de Buchbaumia," "de Blasia," "de Jungermanniae characteri," were, on their appearance, eagerly received by botanists. In 1747 he began to publish his scattered descriptions and anatomy of plants with critical observations, under the title of "Icones Plantarum et Analyses partium," in single sheets; but the publication was twice interrupted, through the fault of the publisher, and the author lived only to see the conclusion of the first part, and half the copper-plates of the second. Many of the plants, therefore, first examined by him, were made known and described by others. In the year 1752 he began to publish figures and notices of plants, intended by Conrad Gesner for a General History of Plants, which he proposed to give to the world, and which were preserved in Trew's library. The first part contained a life of that eminent Swiss naturalist, written by Schmidel; a history of the botanical collections left by him; a catalogue of the wood-engravings of plants, executed under the inspection of Gesner and Joachim Camerarius, published in various old works; new impressions of those original blocks which were remaining, and copper-plate copies of some plants which were drawn upon wood, but not cut out; and a coloured plate, with an explanation, as a specimen of the second part. This was to have been followed by figures of the individual parts of flowers and fruit, with explanations by Schmidel; but no more than two such parts were published. Another work undertaken by Schmidel, "A History of the Fungi in the Principality of Bayreuth," was suspended, in all probability, for the want of time, although he had prepared more than seventy drawings, executed by himself, in large folio, some of which were introduced into the Icones Plantarum. Schmidel endeavoured also to render service to mineralogy by a collection of coloured drawings of the most remarkable metallic stones, which he began to publish in 1753, but did not carry to any great length. About the same time he furnished contributions to Knorr's work on Petrifications, (see Knorr). Some ridicule thrown out against him on that occasion induced him, in 1781, to give an account of some very rare petrified bodies, which he found in the course of his last tours, and of which elegant figures are added. Schmidel composed, in Latin, accounts of his tours, the most interesting of which was that made with the Duchess of Wirtemburg, daughter of the Margrave of Ansach, through France and Italy.


SCHMIDT, CHRISTOPHER VON, surnamed Phiseldeck, keeper of the records at Wolfenbuttel, was born in 1740, at Nordheim, where his father was a shopkeeper. Having studied the law at Gottingen, he went as private tutor into the family of Count von Munnich, who was then in exile at Wologda, and whom he accompanied, in 1762, to Petersburg; but he quitted Russia soon after, and returned to his own country, where he attended some of the lectures at Gottingen, and obtained the degree of doctor of laws. He then repaired to Helmstadt, where he read private lectures in 1764, and soon after was invited to be professor in the Caroline college at Brunswick. Here he taught history, public law, and statistics, till 1779, when he was appointed a counsellor and keeper of the records in the principal record-office at Wolfenbuttel. In 1783 he was nominated an aulic counsellor, and continued to discharge his official duties with unabating diligence till the time of his death, which occurred in 1801. Having spent a part of his early years in Russia, he had always an attachment to that country. Hence his resolution to devote his first literary labours to the history of that empire. Familiarised with the language, as well as with the national writers, so little known in other countries, and better informed in regard to various important points by a personal acquaintance with many of the leading men, he was enabled greatly to surpass his predecessors in that department. Besides two collections of "Letters respecting Russia," printed in 1770, he published the following works, which met with a very favourable reception: "Contributions towards a Knowledge of the Constitution of Russia," Riga, 1772, 8vo.; "Essay towards a new Introduction to the History of Russia," 1773, 1774, 2 parts, 8vo.; "Materials towards the History of Russia, since the Death of Peter the Great," Part I. Riga, 1777, 8vo., Part II. ibid. 1784, 8vo., Part III. 1788, 8vo. After his removal to Wolfenbuttel, he applied with great diligence to diplomacy, which he studied practically in the valuable collection placed under his care, that he might be better qualified to discharge the duties of his office; and with what success his efforts were attended may be seen by his "Historical Miscellanies," 1783, 1784, 2 parts, 8vo., and his "Hermes," Leipsic, 1786, 8vo. with cuts. His multiplied studies and continued exertion had already weakened his
health, and he was attacked by hypochondriasis, the formidable disease of literary men, so that he lost his spirits, and shewed an indifference to every thing not connected with his office. He, therefore, withdrew himself more and more from literary labours; and nothing but the great similarity of the work to his daily occupations could induce him to undertake the completion of his " Repertory of the History and Constitution of Germany," Holles, 1789—1794. 8 parts, 8vo. Intelligenz-blatt der Allgen. Litteratur Zeitung. Das gelehrte Teutschland von J. G. Meisel. — J.

SCHOPF, JOHN DAVID, an ingenious German naturalist, was born in 1752, at Wunsiedel, in the principality of Bayreuth, where his father had a considerable woollen manufactory. In 1770 he was entered at the university of Erlangen, where he devoted himself to medicine, and to every department of natural history, but turned his chief attention to mineralogy and botany. He spent several subsequent years in his studies, and in travels for improvement in the mountainous parts of Germany, Switzerland, and Italy; and returning to his native country, in 1776, he obtained at Erlangen the highest degree in medicine. In the year following, through the interest of some medical friends, he was appointed surgeon to the Anspach-Bayreuth troops, taken into British pay in order to be sent to North America. He arrived at New York in June; but being attached, according to his destination, to the military hospitals, he was obliged to remain stationary in garrison at that place, Philadelphia, and Rhode Island, during the whole time of the war, till the restoration of peace, in 1783, allowed him the long-wished-for leisure to undertake a tour through some of the middle and southern provinces of the United States, and to proceed as far as the Bahamas islands. He returned to his own country in 1784, and in 1785 was made physician to the army, and second provincial physician of Bayreuth. In 1789 he was appointed by the Margrave Alexander to be his body physician, with the title of aulic counsellor, in consequence of which he removed from Bayreuth to Anspach. When the margrave sold his territories to Frederick-William, King of Prussia, Schöpf retained his situation till May 1795, when he was made president of the college of medicine, with the title of privy counsellor. Notwithstanding a strong constitution, which seemed to promise long life, the fatigues he had undergone in various climates laid the seeds of a disorder which put a period to his life in 1809. His works are, "On the Effects of Opium in Syphilis, with other Observations in regard to Natural History and Medicine as connected with North America," Erlangen, 1781, 8vo.; "Materia Medica Americana," ibid. 1786, 8vo.; "Contributions towards a Mineralogical Knowledge of the eastern Part of North America and its Mountains, ibid. 1787, 8vo.; "Travels through some of the middle and southern Parts of North America to East Florida and the Bahamas Islands, in the years 1783 and 1784," ibid. 1788, two parts, 8vo.; "Historia Testudinum iconibus illustrata, Particula I—IV," ibid. 1792—1793, 4to, with twenty copper-plates; "Description of some North American Fish," in the Transactions of the Searchers into Nature at Berlin, Vol. viii. 1788; "Observationes circa Electricitatis spontanea, in corpore humano indicia," in the Nova Acta Academiae Curiosorum Nature, Vol. viii. Das gelehrte Teutschland von J. G. Meisel. Neuen Schriften der Berliner Ges. Naturforschenden Freunde. — J.

SCOPOLI, JOHN ANTHONY, M. D. an eminent naturalist, was born at Freimshala, in the Tyrol, in the month of June 1723. He was brought up to medicine, and pursued with great diligence the study of chemistry, and the various branches of natural history, both at home and abroad. After having been professor of chemistry in the Academy of Mines at Chemnitz, in 1777 he was appointed professor of natural history and chemistry in the university of Pavia. In this situation he rendered himself celebrated both as a teacher and a writer, till his death, in May 1788. His principal works are, "Dissertatio de affectibus animi," Tridenti, 1753, 4to.; "Methodus plantarum enumerandis stiripibus ab eo repertis destinata," Vindob. 1754, 4to.; "Flora Carniolica," 1760, 8vo. editio secunda, multo auctior T. H. Lipt. 1772, 8vo.; "Tentamina physico-chemica," Venet. 1761, 8vo.; "Entomologia Carniolica," Vindob. 1763, 8vo.; "Annum historico-naturalis," T. i—iii. Lipt. 1765, T. iv. 1770, T. v. 1771, 8vo.; "Introduc- tio ad dignosin et usum Fossilium," Vindob. 1769, 8vo.; "De hydrargyro Idriensi, tentamina physico-chymico-medica," Venet. 1771, 8vo.; "Dissertationes ad scientiam naturalem pertinentes," P. iii. Praga, 1772, 8vo.; "Principia mineralogiae systematice et practico," ibid. 1772, 8vo.; "Crystallographia Hungarica, Pars i." ibid. 1776, 4to.; "Introduc- tio ad historiam naturalem, sistens genera lapidum, plantarum et animalium, laicenus
Poems with these in the edition of 1742. The leges Supplemen Crell's Treatises be age. that 1790. The was perfectum, monument medal Papi, e., vols. 2. 8vo. phical contained Dante, Pietro MafFei, enquiries on historical works, besides his native city, was 1721. continued his education at Rome. His life was published in 1749. In 1749 he rendered to his native place the service of reviving its academy degli E scritti, of which he was appointed perpetual secretary.

In 1754 his reputation caused him to be invited to Rome by his townsman Cardinal Funi erri. In that capital he continued to exercise his pen in works which successively augmented the lustre of his literary character. The first of these was the "Life of Baldassarre Castiglione," with the republication of some of his works, and the addition of others yet inedited: these appeared in separate volumes from 1760 to 1766. In 1763 he gave an edition of the "Poetry of Lorenzo de' Medici," containing, besides illustrations, all the variations of the manuscripts. An edition of the "Poems of some ancient Tuscan Poets," was printed by him in 1774: these were in number, some of whom, though celebrated literary characters, were not before known to have attempted poetry. Two other biographical works were the consummation of Serassi's fame as a writer in that branch of literature. The first of these was the "Life of Torquato Tasso," published in 2 vols. 4to. 1785, with a dedication to Maria Beatrice, of Este, Archduchess of Austria. It had employed the author's attention during twenty years, as well in collecting original documents, as in arranging his materials and polishing his style; and the result was universally acknowledged to be a monument worthy of the great national poet to whom it was dedicated. The second performance was the "Life of Jacopo Mazzoni, Patrician of Cesena," 4to. 1790. This person was an eminent literary character of the 16th century, who likewise acted an important part in the political and ecclesiastical affairs of the time, and Serassi was engaged in his commemoration by Pius VI., a townsman of Mazzoni. Though not a subject comparable to Tasso, the author employed so much erudition and elegance in his work, that it was received with high applause. In the interval of these writings he had published several smaller pieces, of which were "Treatises of the Vestals, and on the Bacchanals of the Ancients;" his "Epistolario, or Correspondence," and a "Collection of Epitaphs of Learned Men who died at Rome." At this time he filled several literary offices under the papal government, and was finally entrusted with some posts of importance in the college of Propaganda. At the beginning of 1791, whilst indulging expectations of some substantial reward for his Life of Mazzoni, he was seized with an illness which carried him off at Rome, on Feb. 19th, in the 70th year of his age. A monument was erected to his memory in the church of St. Maria, in Via lata, where he was interred, and the city of Bergamo ordered a medal to be struck to his honour, with the inscription Propagator Patr. L. His literary merits were attested by some of the most learned of his contemporaries, of whom Fabroni has characterised his writings as being those "in quibus nil nisi elegant, bene moraturum, perpetum et perfectum, videre licet." Mem. by M. Damiani in Athenaeum. — A.

SEWARD, Anna, a distinguished modern poetess, was born in 1747, at Eyam, in Derbyshire. Her father, the Rev. Thomas Seward,
rector of that parish, was himself a poet, and published an edition of the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher. The infant mind of Anna was nurtured by early introduction to Shakespear and Milton, whilst her natural enthusiasm of feeling and warmth of imagination were fed by familiarity with the wild and romantic alpine scenery with which she was surrounded. In her seventh year, her father being made canon-residentiary of Lichfield cathedral, he removed to that city, which thenceforth became her residence for life. She had about this time made some efforts at versification, which were much superior to her years; and Dr. Darwin, to whom they were shown, thought the talents she displayed worthy of attentive cultivation; but her mother, alarmed with the idea of a literary young lady, declared her disapprobation of such a plan, and even her father was induced to join in its discouragement. The time of her youth was therefore passed in the usual female employments and amusements, and the prohibition of study was so strict, that she never learned any language but her own. Yet the earliest letters in her correspondence show, that she had both read and thought, and had formed a taste in literature, and a style in writing, which would have done credit to the most liberal education. As she advanced to womanhood, she more freely indulged the bent of her disposition; she was, however, long known only as one of the ornaments of Lichfield, as well by her person as her conversation, till an acquaintance with Lady Miller, at Bath-Easton, induced her to become a contributor to her poetical vase; and the publication of the crowned pieces first ushered Miss Seward’s muse to the world. In 1780 she published her “Elegy on Captain Cook,” a piece of great merit, uniting harmony of versification with much beautiful and appropriate description, and a vein of delicate sentiment. It was followed in the next year by a “Monody on Major André,” with which lamented officer she was intimately acquainted, through his attachment to her amiable friend, Miss Honora Sneyd. The keenness of her feelings on this occasion caused her to mix, with the tender pathetic, some impatient invective against General Washington, as the supposed author of her hero’s death; but she was afterwards made sensible that her friendly warmth had betrayed her into injustice. Her success in these two pieces produced the compliment from Dr. Darwin, that she was the inventress of epic elegy. In 1782 she published a poem on the death of Lady Miller, in the style of rich and florid imagery which in general marks her compositions. Her next work, in 1784, was a poetical novel, entitled, “Louisa,” which, through its union of sentiment with description, was much read, and passed through several editions. On the return to England of the victorious defender of Gibraltar, Gen. Elliot, she congratulated his arrival by an Ode, in the animated strain of epic poetry.

In 1790 Miss Seward lost her aged father, whose decline she had solaced with the most affectionate assiduity. Her muse had been long silent, when in 1796 she published “Llangollen Vale, with other poems.” Among these were some sonnets; and three years afterwards she published a hundred compositions of this species, all of the legitimate form, and many of them beautifully descriptive and sentimental. To these were subjoined, “Odes paraphrased from Horace,” in composing which she had availed herself of a literal prose version by a friend. A classical reader will doubtless find the spirit of the original much diluted by this amplification. Soon after the death of Dr. Darwin she published, in 1804, “Memoirs of the Life” of this distinguished philosopher and poet. The work is desultory, and deficient in correctness and good taste, but full of entertaining anecdote, and containing some judicious criticism on the doctor’s poetical character. It is proper to mention that she lays claim, upon good evidence, to some admired lines in the exordium of the “Botanic Garden,” though unacknowledged by him. This lady, who chose a single life, and was in easy and independent circumstances, died at Lichfield in March 1809. By her will she bequeathed to Walter Scott, Esq. the copy-right of those compositions in verse and prose which were to constitute a miscellaneous edition of her works; and to Mr. Constable, bookseller in Edinburgh, twelve manuscript volumes of her Letters. The result has been a publication of three vols. 8vo. by the former, and of six vols. 8vo. by the latter.

The name of Anna Seward is entitled to no mean, place among English poets. Educated in the school of Dryden, Pope, and Prior, she was attached to splendour of diction and richness of versification, and did not readily admit that sublimity of conception, allied with poverty, or even simplicity of expression, could satisfy the requisites of the poetic art. Hence in her own poems the lofty and magnificent, or the highly cultivated, is generally aimed at; and if occasionally this leads to redundancy of
ornament, it frequently produces what alike gratifies the ear and the imagination. Her sentiments upon various subjects, moral, literary, and political, were mostly of her own formation, and displayed a strong and liberal mind. Her friendships were ardent, her dislikes perhaps equally so. She seems to have been fond of the commerce of reciprocal complim-
ent, but to have been a sincere and unenvious admirer of kindred excellence. *Bisgr. Preface to Works. Atheneaum.* — A.

SHARP, Granville, Esq. a distinguished philanthropist and friend of liberty, born in 1734, was the youngest son of Dr. Thomas Sharp, a prebendary of Durham, and arch-deacon of Northumberland, and the grandson of Dr. J. Sharp, archbishop of York. Granville was educated for the bar, but he never practised as a lawyer. He had afterwards a place in the ordnance-office; but possessing a genteel competency, he resigned this situation at the commencement of the American war, the principles of which he disapproved, and taking chambers in the Temple, devoted himself to a life of study and public utility. He first became known as a philanthropist by the remarkable case of Somerset, a poor negro. This person, having been brought from the West Indies to England by his master, on falling into a bad state of health, was abandoned by him, and turned into the streets of London. Mr. Sharp, struck with his deplorable condition, caused him to be admitted into St. Bartholomew's hospital, attended personally to his wants, and after his cure, provided him with a respectable service. His inhuman master, finding him in this situation, seized upon him as his property, and committed him to prison as a runaway slave. The poor negro made his case known to his former benefactor, who instantly applied to the Lord Mayor, by whom the parties were summoned before him. On hearing the cause, the magistrate pronounced Somerset perfectly free, but the master immediately seizing him by the collar, insisted upon keeping him. Mr. Sharp claimed the protection of the English law for the slave, instituted a prosecution against the master for an assault, and in fine, after various legal proceedings, supported by him with the most determined spirit, the twelve judges unanimously concurred in an opinion that the master had acted criminally; and thus, by Mr. Sharp's means, the state of slavery was for ever banished from Great Britain. Such an incident could not fail deeply to impress a benevolent mind, and slavery in every shape became the object of his unceasing hostility. In 1769 he published a work entitled, "A Representation of the Injustice and dangerous Tendency of tolerating Slavery, or of admitting the least Claim of private Property in the Persons of Men in England." His exertions in favour of one negro interested him in the condition of the many others who are seen deserted and begging about the streets of London; and at his own expence he collected a number of them whom he sent back to Africa, where they formed a colony on the river Sierra Leone, which was the precursor of the later negro establishment in the same quarter. He performed a much more essential service to humanity, by becoming the institutor of that Society for the abolition of the Slave Trade, which, after contending against a vast mass of prejudiced and interested opposition, at length gloriously succeeded, as far as this country is concerned in the traffic. Similar principles led him to use his endeavours to restrain the arbitrary practice of marine impressment; and a citizen of London having been carried off by a press warrant, Mr. Sharp took the pains of procuring a habeas corpus from the King's Bench to bring him back from a vessel at the Nore, and by his arguments obliged that court to liberate him. In his political conduct he always appeared as an advocate of popular rights, and he zealously pleaded the cause of parliamentary reform, and drew up a plan for the purpose. His education and connections strongly attached him to the theological system of the established church, but without illiberality towards dissenters. He had, it is true, early imbibed a great dread of popery, and his dislike of that communion was enforced by ideas drawn from the book of Revelations, of which he was a close student; hence he was an opposer of the attempts of the Roman Catholics to gain admission to all the privileges of the constitution. But this instance of bigotry, as many will think it, as well as the opinions he adopted, in his advanced years, of the personal agency of the devil in human affairs, and the near approach of the millennium, will be excused by those who know from experience, that neither sense, learning, nor the best dispositions, are a security from the excesses of misguided zeal, or the delusions of an exalted imagination. Mr. Sharp was an able linguist, deeply read in divinity, and well acquainted with the scriptures in the original tongues. He was pious and devout without gloom, strictly moral and temperate, a great lover of music, and cheerful in conversation. His
services to humanity were distinguished, and not many persons in private life have more deserved honourable commemoration. He died in July 1813, in the 79th year of his age. 

Gent. and Monthly Magazine. — A.

SIGORGNE, Peter, a French mathematician, doctor of the Sorbonne, vicar-general of the diocese of Macon, and member of the Academy of Sciences, &c. was born at Rambecourt-aux-Bois, in Lorraine, in October 1719. He had the honour of first introducing the Newtonian philosophy in the course of public instruction at the university of Paris; and in 1741 he published an examination of the "Leçons de Physique" of Privat de Molières, who at that time held the first rank both in the Academy of Sciences and in the University. This work involved him in a dispute with the author; and the result was, the entire overthrow of Descartes's system of vortices. In 1747 he gave to the public "An Introduction to the Newtonian Philosophy," 2 vols. 8vo., a learned and profound work, which completed the revolution in philosophy begun in the French schools. About the same time he composed various memoirs, one of which, on the cause of the ascent and suspension of liquors in capillary tubes, was crowned at Rouen in 1748. A work which raised him to a level with the first metaphysicians of the age, was his "Institutions Leibnitiennes, ou Precis de la Monadologie," Lyon et Paris, 1767, 4to. and 8vo. When he became vicar-general of Macon he discharged his official duties, for half a century, with great prudence and zeal; and composed several works on subjects relating to his station. In the last years of his life, the Abbé Sigorgne opposed, with great violence, the new system of chemistry, and attacked it in various dissertations. His last production was entitled "Essai de chimie mechanique," and though written at the age of almost ninety, it displays astonishing vigour of intellect. This philosophical veteran died in 1809, after having seen seventy years elapse between his first and last publication. His Latin works are, "Astronomiae physicae juxta Newtoni principia brevissimum, ad usum studiose juventutis," 1749, 12mo.; "Praelectiones Astronomicæ Newtonianæ," 1769, 8vo. Dictionnaire Universel.

— J.

SPANGENBERG, Augustus Gottlieb, the celebrated bishop of the Moravian brethren, was born at Klettenberg, in the county of Hohenstein, in July 1701. He studied at Jena, where he took his degree as master; and in 1730 went to Halle, where he resided some time. In 1732 he became adjunct of the theological faculty, and overseer of the Orphanage at Halle. In 1733, however, he resigned that situation, and returned to Halle, where he was made an assistant in the society. In 1734 he undertook, with another of the brethren, a voyage to Georgia, in North America, where he resided till 1739. On his return he joined the society known afterwards by the name of the Pilgrim Community, which was established at Marienburg; and in 1741 he was made overseer of a Moravian congregation at London, and also deacon-general of all the congregations. In 1742 he resided in Yorkshire, as overseer of a new congregation established in that county, whence he made some tours to Holland and Germany; but in 1744 he quitted these congregations, and became overseer of the Pilgrim Community at Burau in Silesia. In the same year he was consecrated bishop of the Moravian church, and undertook a new voyage to America, in order to assume the general inspection of all the congregations of the brotherhood in that country. Here he continued till 1749, when he returned to London, and in 1750 proceeded to Germany; but in the same year he went back to London, and soon after was made director of the seminary at Barley. In 1751 he set out as a missionary for Greenland; but, on his arrival at Copenhagen, finding that the ship destined to carry him thither had sailed, he returned to Barley, and in the same year was recalled to America, where he resided till 1753. He then paid a third visit to London; and in 1754 took another voyage to America, where he prolonged his stay till the year 1762, when he proceeded to Halle, and became director of the unity. In 1764 he obtained the so-called canonicate, or general inspection of all the congregations in Upper Lusatia, and lived with the other members of the Direction chiefly at Zelbst, making several excursions to Holland and various parts of Germany, till the year 1769, when he accompanied his brother-directors to Halle, and soon after to Gross-Hemmersdorf. In 1771 he returned to Barley, which from that period till 1784 he made his chief place of residence. In 1784 he celebrated the jubilee of his service among the United Brethren; and in 1789 became president of the Direction, with which he removed in 1791 to Berthelsdorf, where he died in September 1792.

Spangenberg was the author of various works in defence of his community, and explanatory of their principles and discipline, which were much esteemed by the brethren, and were
translated into different languages. **Nebrtag für Freunde Deutscher Literatur** von G. S. Röllger. — J.

**SPENER, Philip James,** a celebrated German Lutheran divine, was born at Rappolswiller, in Upper Alsace, in the month of January 1635. In his youth he was remarkable for the regularity of his conduct, and in 1651 he was entered at the Academy of Strasburg, where he took his degree as master in the eighteenth year of his age. In 1654 he became private tutor to the two brothers, Christian and John Charles, Count Palatine of Birkenfeld, whom however he quitted two years after, on their going to France; and in 1659 proceeded to Basle, in order to hear Buxtorf, and to make himself acquainted with rabbinical learning. He afterwards frequented the Academies of Freyburg, Geneva, and Tubingen, and in 1660 made a tour to Lyons. In 1663 he was appointed to the place of second free preacher at Strasburg, and in 1664 took his degree as doctor of theology. In 1666 he was invited to be pastor and senior clergyman at Frankfort on the Main, where he began in 1670 to establish societies, called Colleges of Piety, which afterwards involved him in great trouble. In 1686 he accepted the place of court preacher to the Elector of Saxony; but in 1691 went to Berlin on an invitation from the Elector of Brandenburg, to be provost-inspector and a counsellor of the consistory. He died there in the month of February 1705, in the seventy-first year of his age. Spener is considered as the founder of a religious sect in Germany, called the Pietists. This sect arose from the societies or colleges of piety already mentioned, which he founded at Frankfort, for the purpose of promoting vital religion, and rousing the lukewarm from their indifference. The remarkable effect of these meetings was augmented by a book published by this well-meaning man, under the title of "Pia Desideria, or a sincere Desire for an Improvement of the Church," in which he exhibited a striking view of the disorders of the church, and proposed the remedies that were proper to heal them. Many persons of good intentions were highly pleased both with the proceedings and writings of Spener, though an apprehension of abuses restrained numbers from encouraging them openly. These abuses indeed took place. The religious meetings or colleges of piety tended in some places to kindle in the breasts of the multitude the flames of a blind and intemperate zeal, which produced the most violent effects. Hence complaints were made against these institutions of Pietism, as if, under an imposing appearance of sanctity, they led the people into false notions of religion, and fomented in those who were of a turbulent character the principles of tumult and sedition. These first complaints would have been silenced, and the ferment they occasioned would have subsided, had not the contests which arose at Leipsic, in the year 1689, added fuel to the flame. Certain pious and learned professors of philosophy, and particularly Francke, John Caspar Schalde, and Paul Antonius, the disciples of Spener, who at that time was preacher to the court of Saxony, began to consider with attention the defects that prevailed in the ordinary method of instructing the candidates for the ministry, and this review persuaded them of the necessity of using their best endeavours to supply what was deficient, and to correct what was amiss. For this purpose they undertook to explain in their colleges certain books of Scripture, in order to render these sources of religious knowledge better understood, and to promote a spirit of practical piety and vital religion in the minds of their hearers. This method, though approved by many, gave rise to various animosities, so that the matter was at length brought to a public trial, in which the pious and learned men above mentioned were declared free from the errors and heresies ascribed to them; but, at the same time, were prohibited from carrying on the plan of religious instruction they had undertaken with so much zeal. This contest was by no means confined to Leipsic, but diffused its contagion with incredible celerity through all the Lutheran churches in Europe. In all cities, towns, and villages where Lutheranism was professed, there suddenly started up persons of various ranks and professions, of both sexes, learned and illiterate, who declared that they were called by divine impulse to pluck up iniquity by the root, to restore to their primitive lustre true piety and virtue, and to govern the church of Christ by wiser rules than those by which it had been before directed. Several religious assemblies were accordingly formed, in various places, but as the pious and well-meaning persons who composed them had indiscreetly admitted into their community a number of hot-headed fanatics, who terrified the populace with pretended visions, and assumed the character of prophets, which gave rise to great disorders, severe laws were at length enacted against the Pietists. Spener's works are numerous, but as a great part of them are of a polemic nature, and now forgotten, it is needless to particu-

SPENER, JAMES CHARLES, son of the preceding, was born at Frankfort on the Main, in the month of February 1683. He conceived an early attachment to history, in which he was instructed by his father; and after studying at Halle, Gotha, and Helmstadt, he turned his chief attention to jurisprudence. To improve himself in that branch of knowledge, he went to Leyden, where he attended the lectures of Vitriarius, Noord, Gronovius, and Pemizas. He then paid a visit to London and Oxford, at which he resided some time, and on his return was made professor extraordinary of law at Halle. Some years after, he removed to Wittenberg, to be professor of history and the Digests, and assessor of the faculty of jurisprudence; but too close application to study and business brought on a lingering and severe illness, of which he died, in June 1730. His principal works are, "Historia Germaniae universalis et pragmatica," Lipsiae et Hales, 1716, 2 vols. 8vo. Montigny, the author of a good history of Germany, says, that he took Spener as his model. Though brief, he is instructive, and always quotes with great accuracy the originals which he employed. "Notitia Germaniae antiquae cum conspectu Germaniae medii," Hales, 1717, 4to. Also various legal tracts. Jöcher's Allgem. gelehr. Lexicon. La Prusse Litteraire par l'Abbe Deuni. Dictionnaire Universelle. — J.

STAHL, JOHN FREDERICK, distinguished as a writer on the science termed Forestry, was born in September 1718, at Heimsheim, a town in Wurtemberg. Having lost his father, a schoolmaster at that place, when very young, he was sent by his father-in-law to school, where he made a rapid progress, and in 1738 was entered at the university of Tubingen. Here he first applied to theology; but as that branch of study was little suited to his active disposition, he began to read works on political economy, and at length conceived an exclusive taste for forestry, or every thing relating to the care and management of woods and forests. Being very expert in delineating coins, and taking impressions of leaves, which he afterwards coloured, he attracted the notice of the Duke of Wurtemberg, who appointed him to accompany some young men on their travels, for the purpose of improving themselves in numismatics, the art of mining, and every branch of political economy. In the spring of 1733 he began his travels, and proceeded to Saxony, where he resided some time, to make himself acquainted with the process of smelting and refining, and in all metallurgic operations. Having examined the Freyberg and Bohemian mines, he was on the point of visiting those in Hungary, when he was recalled, in 1755, to be a counsellor of mines, and chief inspector of mines, in his native country. By his extensive and multifarious knowledge he gained the full confidence of his superiors, and was entrusted with many important occupations. He obtained a vote in the Chamber of Finance, the Board of Architecture, and the Deputation of Health, and was appointed assay-master, with the title of aulic counsellor. He was named also an assessor in the committee entrusted with the secrets of the porcelain manufactory. In 1773 the Duke appointed him to a chair in the Caroline Academy, with a considerable pension, that he might instruct in the necessary branches of knowledge such young men as were destined to be foresters and hunters. In the Harz and Black Forests he had enjoyed the best opportunity of improving himself in forestry, and he rendered essential service to that department of political economy. He was the first person who introduced into Germany, and at a great expense, North American and other foreign trees, suited to the climate. He died, after a short illness, in February 1790, leaving behind him a select library in regard to political economy, forestry, and mining, with a valuable collection of minerals, models of mining machines, coins, and specimens of wood; also several valuable manuscripts, written by himself. His principal works are, "The Experienced Gamekeeper and Huntsman," Tubingen, 1752, 8vo.; "General Magazine in regard to the Management of Forests," Frankfort and Leipsic, 1763—1769, 12 vols. 8vo.; "The Principles of practical Forestry, with an Appendix on burning Charcoal and Potash," Frankfort, 1764, 8vo.; "Miscellaneous Observations in regard to Forestry and Political Economy," Stuttgart, 1777, 4to.; "Miscellaneous Observations in regard to the Management of Mines and Political Economy," ibid. 1777, 4to.; "Miscellaneous Observations in regard to the Science of Finance," ibid. 1778, 8vo. Schlebregen's Necrology. Das gelehrte Deutschland von J. G. MeuseL. — J.

SUHLM, PETER FREDERICK, an eminent Danish writer, was born at Copenhagen, in the month of February 1728. He devoted his early years to the study of jurisprudence, and in 1751 was appointed a counsellor of justice. Soon after he accompanied Schoning to Nor-
TASSIE, James, a very ingenious modeller, was born of obscure parents in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, and began life in the humble condition of a country stone-mason. On a visit to Glasgow upon a fair day, he obtained a sight of the collection of paintings made by those eminent printers the Foulises, for the purpose of establishing an academy for the fine arts, and was inspired with an irresistible desire of becoming an artist. He removed to Glasgow, and obtained a knowledge of drawing at the infant academy, though still obliged to follow stone-cutting for a maintenance. Repairing to Dublin for employment, he became known to Dr. Quin, a physician, who was amusing his leisure with an attempt to imitate precious stones by coloured pastes, and to take off impressions of the antique sculptured gems upon them, an art practised in Italy and France, but carefully kept secret. The doctor, finding in Tassie the qualities of modesty, patience, integrity, and a fine natural taste, took him as his assistant, and employed him in the experiments of his laboratory. The associates were fully successful; and when the discovery was completed, Dr. Q. generously urged Tassie to go to London, and adopt as a profession for his own benefit the business of making these paste gems. Tassie arrived in 1766 in the metropolis, well furnished for his art, but through diffidence and unacquaintance with the world, little fitted to push into notice in such a place. He long struggled with difficulties, which by patience and perseverance he finally surmounted. He emerged from obscurity, acquired money and reputation, gradually enlarged his collection, and improved his art. His name became so much respected, that the first cabinets in Europe were open for his use. The first catalogue of his gems was published in 1775, 8vo.; but such was his progress, that a new edition was published in 2 vols. 4to. under the following title: "A Descriptive Catalogue of a General Collection of Ancient and Modern Engraved Gems, Cameos as well as Intaglias, taken from the most celebrated Cabinets in Europe; cast in coloured Pastes, white Enamel and Sulphur, by James Tassie, Modeller; arranged and described by R. E. Raspe, and illustrated by Copper-plates." Many of his pastes were sold on the continent for real gems; for nothing could be more perfect than their execution, as his true love for art induced him to destroy all the impressions in which he discerned the least flaw. The number and variety of his pieces greatly exceeded those of any former artist. Many years before his death he executed a commission for the Empress of Russia, consisting of about 15,000 different engravings, and at length they amounted to near 20,000. Tassie likewise practised the modeling of portraits in wax, which he afterwards moulded and cast in paste; and he was in general very happy in in taking likenesses. In private life he was universally esteemed for the simplicity, modesty, benevolence, and piety of his character. He died in 1799. Encyclop. Britan.—A.

TAUBMAN, Frederick, an eminent German man of letters, was born at Wonseich, a village in Franconia, in 1565 or 1566. He lost his father, who was a tradesman, at an early period, and his mother having again married, his father-in-law sent him to study at Culmbach. Here he remained four years, and made great progress notwithstanding the oppression of poverty; for his parents not being able to afford him any assistance, he was obliged to beg his bread from door to door,
chanting out, "Da panem propter Deum." In 1582 George Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg, having established a college at Heilbrun, in Swabia, Taubman became one of the students, and exhibited proofs of extraordinary poetical talents. After a residence of ten years at Heilbrun, he removed, in 1592, to Wittenberg, where he continued his studies three years longer, and made himself so well known by his writings, that Frederick William, Elector of Saxony, conceived the highest esteem for him, and often took pleasure in his conversation. The chair of poetry and the belles-lettres in that city becoming vacant, the academy recommended Taubman, who accordingly obtained it, and entered on his new office in October 1795. Soon after, he married, and had several children; but too close application injured his health, and he died of a malignant fever in March 1613. Taubman was a man of that generous character which excites love and admiration. His profound erudition procured him the esteem of the learned; and his wit and the liveliness of his conversation caused his company to be sought for by many of the German princes, who honoured him with their friendship. He was naturally inclined to raillery, but knew how to confine it within just bounds. His works are, "Commentarius in Plautum," Francfurti, 1605, 4to.; Cum secundus curis, ibid. 1612, 4to.; Editio tertia, ibid. 1621, 4to.; "Virgilii Opera cum F. Taubmanni Commentario," Casavec, 1618, 4to.; "De Lingua Latina Dissertatio," Witteberge, 1602, 8vo.; "Melodiae, sive Epulum Museum," Lipsie, 1597, 1616, et 1622, 8vo. Taubman has always been considered as one of the best Latin poets of Germany; but, according to Borrichius, he gained most honour by his lyric verses. He has been censured on account of the liberty he has taken to coin new words, never used by Latin writers; but this, in humorous pieces, written merely to excite mirth and afford amusement, may be readily pardoned. "Schediasma Poetica, Witteberge, 1604, 1610, 1619, 8vo.; Posthuma Schediasmata, prosa et versu," ibid. 1616 et 1624, 8vo.; "Taubmanniana," 1717, 8vo. Jöcher's Allgen. Gelehr. Lexicon. Nicetoz Memoires des Hommes Illustres.—J.

TELLER, William Abraham, an eminent German divine, was born in 1734, at Leipsic, where his father was professor of theology. He received his first instruction from domestic tutors, and in 1749 was sent to the university, where he applied chiefly to theology, in which he made so great progress, that at the age of nineteen, after taking his degree as master in philosophy, he was appointed to be catechist and lecturer on the Bible in one of the churches. At this time he began to manifest a strong spirit of independence in regard to theological opinions, combined with much moderation; on which topic he composed an inaugural dissertation, "De studio religionis pace religiosa temperato." In 1756 he published a Latin translation, with a preface, of Dr. Kennicot's Dissertation on the Hebrew text of the Bible; the first work by which he acquired reputation in the theological world. He had the courage to open a new career to his fellow-students, who applied to the Hebrew language, and to free them from the yoke imposed on them by some eminent professors. In 1758 he was offered, through the friendship of Michaelis, the place of second preacher in the university of Gottingen; but this he declined, and the same year became evening preacher in the church of St. Nicholas, at Leipsic. In 1761 he was invited by the Duke of Brunswick, on the recommendation of the Abbot Jerusalem, to be superintendent-general and public professor of theology at Helmstadt. Here he applied with great diligence to biblical criticism, as well as ecclesiastical history; and having formed a theological system of his own, he published a work "On the Principles of the Christian Faith," which made a great noise in the theological world at the time, and gave rise to much dispute, because the author, with more boldness than any of his predecessors, had deviated in some points from the doctrines generally received. A number of dissertations, therefore, written against it, issued from the universities of Jena, Leipsic, Rostock, Tubingen, and Wittenberg; and a general clamour was raised against the author as an innovator; but Teller remained tranquil, being assured of the approbation of his friend Jerusalem, and of the protection of the prince, on whom he depended. The persecution to which he was afterwards exposed induced him, in 1767, to accept a call to be a counsellor of the consistory at Magdeburg, and first pastor of the church of St. Peter, at Berlin. At this flourishing period of the reign of Frederick II. the most active exertions were made to improve every department; and Teller had no inconsiderable share in the useful reforms introduced into the state of the church and of schools in Prussia. As he now enjoyed greater freedom, and had less dread of persecution under the royal protection, he resumed his
literary labours, and published various works, the most important of which was his "Dictionary of the New Testament." He also rendered considerable service to pulpit eloquence. In his delivery, indeed, he had many difficulties to conquer; but his printed sermons are patterns of purity and clearness; free from all false ornaments; suited to the meanest capacities, and yet precise and expressive. He contributed likewise to the improvement of the German language, which he studied with critical attention. When the minister Herzberg founded a particular class in the Academy of Berlin for the native tongue, Teller was admitted a member of it in 1786; and several essays by him, respecting the German language, were printed in the Transactions of the Academy, and also in the contributions towards a knowledge of that language published by a deputation of the members. He died in December 1804, at the age of more than seventy. "Teller," says Nicolai, in his eulogy on him, "was a man of great learning in the proper sense of the word. He possessed a profound knowledge not only of the two learned languages, but also of the oriental; and he had studied history in all its parts, but particularly those relating to literature and the church. He devoted his whole life to the noble occupation of enlightening the human mind, as far as his sphere of action extended. On that account he was twice exposed to persecution, and became still more respectable to the unprejudiced observer, by the firmness and tranquillity with which he withstood oppression, without betraying the cause of truth." His works form a numerous catalogue. Lexikon Deutscher Dichter und Prosaisten von K.H. Jörden. La Prusse Littéraire par l'Abbé Denin. — J.

TERREROS Y PANDO, Stephen, a learned Spanish Jesuit, was born in the province of Biscay, in 1708. While professor of mathematics in the college of the nobility at Madrid, he undertook to give to his countrymen a translation of the Abbé Pluche's "Spectacle de la Nature," which he enriched with more than fifteen hundred learned notes. As this work cost him a great deal of labour, the Spanish language being at that time deficient in words corresponding to the terms of art employed in the original, he was obliged to create a great many new terms, by which means he enriched his native tongue with expressions before unknown in it. He was thence led to the idea of a Spanish Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences, with an explanation of the terms in three languages, Latin, French, and Italian, which was published at Madrid, in 1786 and 1787, 2 vols. folio. This laborious work he composed without any assistance; but scarcely had he completed the first volume, and half of the second, when the decree was issued for the expulsion of his order. The manuscript was therefore a long time lost; but at length Count Florida Blanca, the prime minister, being informed that it had been found, ordered it to be printed. This learned Jesuit was the author also of a Spanish Paleography, the idea of which was taken from the "Paleographie Française," but it was ascribed to Father Burriel, because he had furnished the materials. He died at Forlì, in Italy, in the month of July 1782. Dictionnaire Universelle. — J.

THOMPSON, Benjamin, Count of Rumford, an eminent natural philosopher and experimentalist, was born in 1722, in the small town of Rumford, in New England; of parents in the middle rank of life, who apparently possessed little means of conferring upon him the advantages of early instruction. He displayed however a thirst of knowledge, and a degree of intelligence, which attracted the notice of a professor of natural philosophy in the American university of Cambridge, who gave him assistance in his education; and his proficiency enabled him to become an instructor of others, at an age when most young men are still under tuition. He contracted an advantageous marriage early in life, and obtained the rank of major in the militia of his provincial district. When the differences broke out which terminated in the separation of the colonies from the mother-country, he took part with the latter, and by his local knowledge and extensive information rendered himself useful to the British generals in America. The events of the war, however, drove him to England, where he acquired the confidence and friendship of Lord George Germaine, the chief minister in the American department, who gave him a post in his office. Near the close of the war, the same nobleman, with a view of making a permanent provision for him, sent him to New York, where he raised a regiment of dragoons, and obtained the rank of a provincial lieutenant-colonel, which entitled him to half-pay. He returned to England, and in 1784 received the honour of knighthood, and was for some time one of the under-secretaries of state. On making a tour to the continent, he became acquainted with the present King of Bavaria, at that time Prince of Deux-Ponts, who recommended him so warmly to his relation, the reigning Elector Palatine and Duke
of Bavaria, that he was received into his service in an eminent station. He there rendered himself distinguished by the introduction of various useful reforms in the civil and military departments of government; and especially by a plan for the employment and maintenance of the numerous mendicants by whom the city of Munich was overrun, which he personally put in execution, with equal firmness and address. His services were so acceptable to the Bavarian sovereign, that he decorated him with several orders, promoted him to the rank of lieutenant-general, and created him a count, by the title of his native place, Rumford. It was at Munich that he began his experiments upon the improvement of fire-places with respect to the economy of fuel, and the convenience of cooking, and also his plans for a cheaper and more nutritive mode of feeding the poor, for which he became particularly celebrated. He visited England in 1793 and 1796, and finally quitting Bavaria in 1799, took up his residence for some time in this country. Here he pursued with great assiduity his experiments relative to the nature and application of heat, and the construction of chimney-stones, grates, and fire-places; and with so much success and reputation, that his contrivances gave a new form and appearance to the mechanism belonging to the domestic use of fire throughout the three kingdoms, and his name has been added words to the mechanic's vocabulary. Nor did he neglect the advancement of science in a more general form. He had transferred, in 1796, to the Royal Society of London, of which he was a member, 1000l. 3 per cent. stock, the interest of which was to be applied every second year as a premium to the author of the most important discovery on the subjects of heat and light made public in any part of Europe during the preceding two years; the preference always to be given to such discoveries as, in the opinion of the president and council, tend most to the benefit of mankind — the leading object of all his researches. He also suggested the plan, and zealously assisted in the formation, of the Royal Institution in Albemarle Street, the parent of many others of the like kind.

In 1802 Count Rumford left England for Paris, which was thenceforth his fixed residence. In the summer of the following year he made a tour in Switzerland and Bavaria, in company with the widow of the celebrated chemist Lavoisier, herself a votary of science. This lady, on his return to Paris, he married; but the union was unhappy, and was soon terminated by a separation. The Count then retired to a country-house at Auteuil, about four miles from Paris, formerly the residence of the famous Helvétius, and afterwards of the physician Cabanius, a delightful habitation, which he amused himself in decorating; the laying out of grounds having always been one of his tastes. Here he passed his time in philosophical studies and experiments, nearly secluded from society, and seeing only a next-door neighbour, one old American friend, and the person who assisted him in his laboratory. He also ceased to attend the meetings of the National Institute, of which he was a member. Mechanical improvements were still his favourite objects. He published a paper in the "Moniteur" on the advantages of broad wheels, and drove about Paris in a charette upon that construction. He likewise rendered himself remarkable by his winter dress, which was entirely white, even to his hat; following in this point a theory deduced from his experimental proof, that more heated rays are thrown out from a dark body than a light one, whence the animal heat will escape faster in cold air through black than white clothing. These peculiarities, and a peremptory unyielding disposition, which involved him in contentions with most of the French men of science, were the causes that set him apart from social intercourse, and in all his connections in life seem to have rendered him less the object of personal attachment, than of esteem for his talents and activity. Though by no means fond of the French character or politics, he chose to continue in that country on account of his preference of its climate; for which he received permission from the King of Bavaria, who caused his pension of 1200l. sterling a year to be regularly paid him. When that sovereign joined the coalition against France, it was in agitation in the council of Buonaparte to send him away; but it being proved that he scarcely ever stirred from home, he was suffered to remain. His only domestic recreations were walking in his garden, and the solitary amusement of playing at billiards against himself. In his mode of living he was latterly so abstemious, that his constitution was unable to resist an attack of low fever, by which he was carried off, in August 1814, in his 63d year. By his first wife he left one daughter, now resident at Boston.

Count Rumford, as a man of science, was distinguished by great facility and ingenuity in contriving instruments and devising experiments, of which striking examples are given in his experiments to determine the force exerted
in the explosion of gunpowder, and in those on the subject of heat. His education and course of life did not permit him to become profoundly learned in the different branches of scientific philosophy, but his mind was of a frame that led him to deep speculation, and his researches have been serviceable as well to science as to the arts of life. He was well acquainted with the French and German languages, and had improved himself in general knowledge by the literary company to which he was introduced during his residence in London and Paris. In person he was above the middle size, with a dignified and pleasing expression of countenance, and a mildness in his manner and tone of voice. He was ambitious of fame and distinction, and had too great a propensity to dictate in all matters in which he was concerned with other persons.

The only separate publication of Count Rumford was a series of "Essays, Experimental, Political, Economical, and Philosophical," which appeared at different times from the year 1766, till they amounted to eighteen in number, occupying 4 volumes 8vo. Their novelty and utility caused them to be much read, and they were translated into various languages. He also communicated several papers to the Royal Society and the French Institute, which have been published in the transactions of those learned bodies. Gent. Magaz. Philos. Magaz. — A.

TIEDEMAN, DIETERICH, an eminent philosophical writer, was born in the month of April 1748, at Bremervorde, a village in the duchy of Bremen, of which his father was burgomaster. He was instructed in the school of his native place in the principles of the Greek and Latin languages, and made such proficiency, that he could compose a Latin thesis with great elegance. His father allowed him to make choice of whatever profession he thought proper, and having determined for the church, he was sent to the school of Verden, where he was placed in the highest class. After two years, he was removed to the Athenæum at Bremen, which was then in a very flourishing condition, on account of the diligence and good morals of the pupils, and therefore had a very beneficial influence on the formation of his mind. Philosophy, and the history of it, formed part of the course at Bremen, and Tiedeman found great pleasure in pursuing the most approved works on these subjects. He derived great benefit, according to his own acknowledgment, from an intimacy with his friend and fellow-pupil, Meiners, afterwards professor at Gottingen, with whom he was closely united by a similarity of disposition and pursuits. After a stay of a year and a half at Bremen, he went in 1767 to Gottingen, where he applied to the mathematics, classical literature, and the study of philosophy and its history. At first he devoted himself to theology, but being dissatisfied with the system as then taught, he at length renounced that study entirely. After an agreeable residence of three years and a half at Gottingen, Professor Eyring, from whom he and Meiners had received private instruction in Greek, proposed to him the situation of tutor to a Livonian nobleman, which he accepted. In the winter of 1769 he went to Livonia, where he spent nearly four years, amidst the greatest scarcity of books, and without making much progress in his own studies. He, however, published at Riga, in 1772, his "Essay on the Origin of Language," and next year returned to his native place, where he remained till the spring following, in order to make himself acquainted with the modern literature of his own country, to which, by his residence in Livonia, he was now a stranger. He then went a second time to Gottingen, where he formed an acquaintance with the celebrated Heyne, by whom he was admitted a member of the philological seminary. Heyne, who conceived a very high idea of his talents, encouraged him to publish his excellent work, intitled "System of the Stoic Philosophy," and wrote a preface for it. After this time he devoted his whole attention to speculative philosophy, and he would have prolonged his stay at Gottingen, had not Heyne recommended him as professor of ancient literature in the Caroline-college at Cassel, to which he was accordingly appointed, and in the autumn of 1766 he took possession of his new office. In his leisure hours, Tiedeman applied with renewed zeal to the study of philosophy and its history; and he published his "Investigation of Man," "The First Philosophers of Greece," &c. and commenced his "Spirit of Speculative Philosophy." On the dissolution of the Caroline-college, in the spring of 1786, he was removed with the other teachers to Marburg, where he was appointed to the chair of philosophy. Besides metaphysics, ethics, and the law of nature, he taught, with great applause, the history of philosophy and man, and explained occasionally the Greek and Latin classics. In his lectures, which were exceedingly popular, he united profound knowledge with precision. He was an opponent of Kant's philosophy from conviction; and he afterwards
attacked the modern philosophy in various critiques, which he furnished to the German Bibliothèque. He even indulged sometimes in the keenest ridicule, when the extravagant pretensions or pious arrogance of the founders of sects disturbed his philosophical tranquillity, or made him forget the rules of moderation. His exterior appearance and robust constitution seemed to promise many years of life, but he was carried off by a fever, accompanied with a violent inflammation of the lungs, in May 1803, at the age of fifty-five. As a literary character, Tiedeman possessed uncommon merit. Familiar with the literature of Greece and Rome, and thoroughly acquainted with all the systems both of ancient and modern philosophy, he had the dead and living languages at command, and was perfectly conversant with the manners and customs of ancient and modern times. In voyages and travels his reading was most extensive; and at one period he entered the idea of publishing an ample History of Man, for which he had been collecting materials from the time of his leaving the university. He was completely master of the Greek language, in all its dialects; and in Latin he expressed himself with elegance and energy, as may be seen in his "Argumenta Platonis," annexed to the edition of Plato printed at Deux-Ponts; in his admirable preface, "Disputatio de Questione que fuerit magiccarum artium origo," and in various dissertations. In his system of philosophy he was, in his earlier years, too much of a dogmatist, and in the latter period of his life inclined to scepticism, but chiefly in regard to the method. He was the author of various works, besides those above mentioned, principally relative to the history of philosophy, and its different systems. Lexikon Deutscher Dichter und Prosaisten von K. H. Jördens. Monthly Magazine.

TORRE, JOHN MARIA DE LA, a celebrated Italian philosopher, was born at Rome, in 1710, of a family originally from Genoa. He studied at the Clementina-college of his native place, embraced the ecclesiastical state, and was elected professor of mathematics and philosophy in the college of Ciudad, in the Friel; but afterwards removed to Naples, where he taught the physical and mathematical sciences in the archiepiscopal seminary. Charles de Bourbon, who was then King of Naples, appointed him in 1754 to be his librarian, superintendant of the royal printing-house, and conservator of his museum. He turned his attention to the construction of microscopes, in which he is said to have made considerable improvements. He was a member of the principal academies in Italy; and a correspondent of those of Paris and Berlin, and of the Royal Society of London. He died in March 1782. His works, besides a treatise of arithmetic, are, "The Science of Nature," Naples, 1749, 2 vols. 4to., Venice, 1750, 4to. "Elementa Physica," Naples, 1767, 8vo.; "History of the Phenomena of Vesuvius," ibid. 1755, 4to. "Microscopic Observations," ibid. 1776. Dictionnaire Universelle. — J.

TORSTENSON, LEONARD, a distinguished Swedish general, was born at Forstena, an estate belonging to his father, in 1603. In 1618 he became a page to Gustavus Adolphus, whom he accompanied to Livonia, and was present at the taking of Riga and various other places. He afterwards went to Holland along with General Horn; and on his return was appointed to an ensign's commission in the King's life-guards. In 1626 he was promoted to a captain, and attended the King to Prussia. In consequence of his good conduct, he was thought worthy of a higher command, and soon after was made colonel, first of a regiment of the line, and then in the artillery. In the latter capacity he was employed by Gustavus on his incursion into Germany, and under his command he signalised himself on various occasions, particularly at the sieges of Griefenhagen, Franckfort on the Oder, and Landsberg. He rendered essential service also at the famous battle of Leipsic, where he contributed, by a well-directed and continued cannonade, to the success of the day. During the sharp skirmish which took place at the river Lech, he cannoned the enemy with such effect, that the imperialists were obliged to retire, and General Tilly himself received a wound from a cannon-ball, of which he died some days after. In the attack made by the Swedes upon Nuremberg, in 1632, Torstenson, after a severe engagement, was taken prisoner, and carried to Ingolstadt, in Bavaria; a circumstance which gave great uneasiness to the King, especially as he had a little before appointed him to be a general of artillery, and expected to derive great benefit from his talents and experience. Here he was detained a prisoner nine months, and was not set at liberty till after the battle of Lutzen. On his return, he received some troops from the Chancellor Oxenstierna, and proceeded to Landsberg, which he took after a bombardment of three days. In 1634 he joined the army in Germany, which was now commanded by General Baner, and acquired fresh
laurels on various occasions. In 1641 he returned to Sweden, and took his seat in the senate, of which he had been appointed a member, before he quitted Germany. He, however, was not suffered to remain long inactive. Baner was dead, and the army being without a leader, Torstenson, notwithstanding the declining state of his health, was obliged to assume the chief command of all the Swedish forces in Germany, with the rank of Field-Marshal, and the title of Governor-General of Pomerania. When he joined the army, he found it in some disorder, in consequence of Baner's death; but Torstenson soon restored good discipline by the prudent means which he adopted. In March 1642 he entered Silesia at the head of his troops, penetrated to the emperor's hereditary possessions, and made himself master of various important places. In the same year he laid siege to Leipsic, which was obliged to receive a strong garrison of Swedes. He then directed his march to Bohemia, and having entered Moravia, established a camp there during the whole summer. As a war with Denmark was now found to be unavoidable, Torstenson received orders to withdraw his troops from the emperor's hereditary states, which he accordingly did, and proceeded to Holstein, Jutland, and Wendysse. He then marched against Gallus, who had fastened from Germany to the assistance of Denmark; obliged him to retire to Magdeburg, and entirely defeated his army. In another engagement soon after with the imperialists, near Janovitz, he took about 4000 prisoners, among whom were Field-Marshal Hatzfeld himself and five other generals. After this victory, he entered Moravia, and made farther conquests. In May 1646, when in Misnia, he quitted the army in consequence of bad health, by permission of his sovereign, Queen Christina, who wrote to him a highly commendatory letter on the occasion. In 1647, he was raised to the rank of Count, and received as a present an estate from the crown lands in Upland and Roslagen. To these were afterwards added other estates belonging to the crown in Elfsborgs-Län, and none of these donations were recalled in the time of Charles Gustavus, when many of the gifts of the crown were revoked. Though Torstenson, after his return, was seldom free from indisposition, the queen, still wishing to take advantage of his talents, entrusted him with the governorship of West Gothland, Dalecarlia, Wärmland, and Halland. He therefore fixed his residence at Gottenburg, and remained in this situation till the year 1659, when he was called to Stockholm to attend the diet, and be present at the queen's coronation. His bad health arose from the severe treatment he had experienced when in prison at Ingolstadt, where he was confined in a narrow dungeon, the walls of which were covered with a nitrous incrustation. He died in the month of April 1651. \textit{Gazetli Biographiska Lexicon}.—J.

TOURRETTE, MARK ANTHONY LOUIS CLARET, de la, secretary to the Academy of Lyons, was born in that city in 1729. After studying some time among the Jesuits in his native place, he was sent to the College de Harcourt at Paris; and on his return, filled with great honour, for twenty years, an important office in the magistracy. He had a strong attachment to the study of natural history, and in 1763 formed a very considerable collection of insects, and a numerous series of mineralogical specimens, from the mines in the Lyonnais, Dauphiné, and Auvergne. In 1766 he introduced into a large park, near the town of Arbesle, all the foreign trees and shrubs that could be naturalised in that climate; and he had a garden at Lyons, in which he cultivated more than three thousand species of rare plants. He employed some time in travelling through Sicily and Italy, and he afterwards accompanied his friend J. J. Rousseau on a botanical excursion to the Grande Chartreuse. By the mildness of his character and the impartiality of his opinions he gained many friends; and he maintained a correspondence with Linnaeus, Haller, Adanson, Jussieu, and the most celebrated botanists of Europe. The fatigue and anxiety to which he was exposed during the siege of Lyons, in the autumn of the year 1793, brought on a disorder on his lungs, which occasioned his death, soon after, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. His principal works are, \textit{"Demonstrations Elementaires de Botanique"}, 1766, 2 vols. 8vo. Bourgelat having established the first veterinary school at Lyons, and it being necessary that the pupils should be made acquainted with the most common plants, Tourrette, and his friend the Abbé Rozier, composed this work for their use. The former traced out the plan and wrote the introduction, which is a master-piece of perspicuity and conciseness. \textit{"Voyage a Mont Pila"}, 1770, 8vo. The author here shews himself an attentive observer, as well as a profound naturalist. In the first part he determines the situation of the mountains, their elevation, &c.
and gives an account of the woods, streams, minerals, animals, and insects found in them. The second is devoted to botany. On these mountains he discovered a great many new plants. "Chloris Lugdunensis," 1785, 8vo. This small work excited the astonishment of botanists, on account of the great number of species which it contains, and particularly in the cryptogamia class. Tourette wrote also "Conjectures sur l'origine des Belemnites," inserted in Bertrand's Dictionnaire de Fossiles; "Memoire sur les Monstres vegetaux," published in the Journal Economique for July 1761, and "Memoire sur l'Helminthocorton, or Corsican Moss," inserted in the Journal de Physique. Dictionnaire Universelle. — J.
VAHL, Martin, a celebrated Danish botanist, born at Bergen, in Norway, in 1749, was the son of a merchant of that town. He received the early part of his education at the school of his native place, and in 1766 was entered at the university of Copenhagen. In 1769 he went to Upsal, where he enjoyed for five years the instruction, conversation, and friendship of Linnaeus, and afterwards acquired a distinguished rank among the disciples of the Swedish school. About the year 1774 he returned to Copenhagen, and in 1779 was appointed by the King to be lecturer in the botanical garden. In consequence of a royal order, he set out in the beginning of 1783 on a tour through a great part of Europe. On his return, about the latter end of the year 1789, he was honoured with the title of professor, and appointed to be editor of the Flora Danica, begun by Oeder, and afterwards continued by Otto Frederick Müller. To collect materials for this work, he immediately went to Norway, and pursued his researches with great diligence through the most considerable mountains and wastes of that country, as far as Wardoe. In 1789 he was nominated by the Society of Natural History at Copenhagen to be its first professor; and in this situation he formed many young botanists by his excellent lectures and instructive conversation. In 1799 and 1800 he undertook another tour, at the expence of government, to Paris and Holland, where he was treated with every mark of esteem. Being appointed, after his return, professor of botany at the botanical garden, its plants were classed under his superintendance, and a catalogue of them was printed. Ever after the death of Linnaeus, he had been sensible that the System of Plants stood in much need of improvement; that many species were not described at all, or imperfectly; that many genera were either to be formed or transformed; and that the characters were often found to be vague, and the synonimes inconstant. At an early period, therefore, he had conceived the idea of dispelling this confusion, and after his return from his last journey he employed himself with increased and persevering application to arrange, for this purpose, his extracts, notes, and botanical collections. In 1804 he began the execution of his plan, in a work intitled "Enumeratio Plantarum," a part of which only he lived to see printed, as he died at Copenhagen in December 1804, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. Though botany was the chief object of his scientific labours, he did not neglect other branches of natural history. His lectures, his different treatises on that subject, and his valuable collections, afford a sufficient proof that his knowledge of zoology was very extensive. Cuvier received from him many contributions to his Natural History of Quadrupeds, and Fabricius to his work on insects. By his botanical researches from the extremity of Norway to Portugal, in several islands of the Mediterranean, and in Barbary, he had collected a considerable herbarium, which was greatly augmented by the liberality of his friends. His works, besides the "Flora Danica," which he edited after Müller's death, and a great many papers in the Memoirs of the Society of Natural History, are "Symbolae Botanicae, sive plantarum tam earum quas in itinere imprisonis orientali collegit P. Forskal, quam aliarum recentem detectarum descriptiones," Hofniae, 1790 and 1794; three Parts in one vol. folio, with seventy-five plates; "Eclogæ Americæ, seu descriptiones plantarum, presented Americae meridionalis nondum cogni-
tarum," *ibid.* 1796, fol. with twenty plates; "Icones illustrationi planitarum Americanarum in eologis descriptarum inserviant," *ibid.* 1798, fol. with thirty plates; and last of all his principal work, the result of his researches during life; "Enumeratio planitarum vel ab aliis vel ab ipso observatarum, cum earum differentiis specificis, synonymis selectis et descriptionibus succintis," *Hafniae*, 1804—1807, 2 vols. 8vo. The second volume was published after the author's death. His great Herbarium, with his botanical library, comprehending nearly three thousand volumes, and his manuscripts, were purchased by the Danish government for the sum of three thousand dollars, besides an annual pension of four hundred to his widow, and an annuity of a hundred dollars to each of his six children.


VALMONT DE BOMARE, James Christopher, a celebrated French naturalist, member of several academies, was born at Rouen, in the month of September 1731. His father, who was an advocate in the parliament of Normandy, destined him for the bar, but a strong attachment to natural history induced him to devote himself entirely to that pursuit; and having obtained an order from the Duke d'Argenson, the minister at war, to travel for the improvement of science, with sufficient funds for that purpose, he employed several years in visiting the principal cities of Europe, and examining the most celebrated collections of natural history. He directed his attention, in an especial manner, to mines and the different metallurgic establishments; paid a visit to Lapland and Iceland, the volcanoes of which he described; and after collecting a great number of curious objects, returned to Paris, in the month of July 1756. He then began a course of lectures on natural history, which were continued till 1788. By these he acquired so much reputation, that his name became known in almost every part of Europe, and he had advantageous offers made to him by the courts of Russia and Portugal, which however he declined. His first work, intitled "Catalogue d'un Cabinet d'Histoire Naturelle," was published in 1758, 12mo. Next year he gave "Extrait Nomenclateur du System complet de Mineralogie," 12mo.; and two years after, a larger work, on the same subject, intitled "Nouvelle Exposition du Regne Mineral," 1761, 1762, 2 vols. 8vo. The work, however, which gained him the greatest share of reputation was his "Dictionnaire raisonné universel d'Histoire Naturelle," first published at Paris, in six volumes octavo. This work, which has since gone through several editions, both in octavo and quarto, was the first of its kind, and served as a foundation for all the Dictionaries of Natural History composed since that time. *One of the latest editions was published at Lyons, 1800, 17 vols. 8vo.* This eminent naturalist died at Paris, in August 1807. *Dictionnaire Universelle.* — J.

VIEN, Joseph-Marie, an eminent French painter, was born in June 1716, at Montpellier, of respectable parents, but in humble circumstances. Without the advantage of instruction, he was led by natural taste to practise the art of design at an early age, in which he succeeded so well, that a painter took him as a pupil. He remained, however, only a year with this master, and, returning to his father's house, was placed by him as clerk to an attorney. In that office he served a year, when he quitted it, declaring his determination to become a painter. Obstacles still thwarted his inclination, and he was obliged to pass two years with a manufacturer of earthen-ware in the suburbs of Montpellier; but at length he obtained admission to the school of Giral, a painter of reputation in that city, who was capable of duly initiating him in the art to which he was so much attached. With Giral he spent four years, treated by him like a son; and for some months afterwards he practised in the profession on his own account at Montpellier, during which he executed three large pieces for the hotel-de-ville. His conduct and promising talents had induced his master to destine him his only daughter, who was young and handsome, and likely to inherit a good fortune; but Vien, when informed by his mother of this intention, said that he would not accept so desirable a treasure till he should have merited it by excellence in his art. He then went to Paris, and for a time studied in the school of Natoire, one of the most eminent painters of the Academy; and being indefatigable at his work, he employed a great part of the day in painting at a low rate for a picture-dealer on the Pont Neuf. In the third year of his residence at the capital he gained the Academy's great prize for painting, leaving his competitors at a vast distance behind; and in the following year, 1734, he entered the French school at Rome.

At this time it was the custom for the scholars to study only the works of Pietro da Cortona, and Carlo Maratti, and to neglect the great eminent painters of the Roman
school. Vien had the good taste to avoid this error, and during his five years residence at the metropolis of the arts, he employed himself with so much diligence and success in copying the works of great masters, and composing in their style, that his progress in the art was astonishing. Among the pieces which he executed there were nine large church pictures, and a Sleeping Hermit, which last was particularly admired, and is said by his biographer to have been the first picture which marked the return of the French school to nature and simplicity. In reality, nothing could be a greater deviation from those qualities than the manner of the French artists at that period. After his return to Paris in 1759, while he was in competition for the academic prizes, his comrades said to him, “What you do is not difficult—you copy nature.” “And what would you have me imitate?” he replied. The celebrated Mad. Geoffrin, who was induced by the praises of Count de Caylus to visit his Hermit, said to him, “When you are become familiarised with our painters, I hope you will change your manner.” A considerable time after, the same lady went to him at his apartment in the highest floor of the Louvre, and desired him to paint a head in the taste of Vanloo, who was the artist then in vogue. “I am sorry, Madam, (said Vien,) that you have taken the trouble to mount so high, for M. Vanloo lodges on the ground-floor.” “I know it, Sir;” she answered. “Then, Madam, you should have reflected, that if I had had the weakness to comply with your request, I could only have made a bad imitation of the respectable artist whom you mention. My talent is to paint Viens.” M. Geoffrin, who possessed good sense, said, “Since that is the case, please to paint me a head à la Vien;” and she afterwards became his admirer and intimate friend. When Vien, being a candidate for the first degree in the Royal Academy at Paris, presented, according to custom, a piece for reception, the judges decided against it, and he was rejected. He immediately began one of his greatest works, which he offered for inspection when finished, but it was regarded as too much in the manner of the old Italian painters, and was on the point of undergoing the fate of the former, when Boucher, the painter, to whose view, through the interest of Count Caylus, it was submitted, fell into a rapture at the sight, and declared he would never enter the Academy again if Vien were not received in the most honourable manner. His interference was successful, and Vien was admitted in 1754, and gradually rose to the different stages of academical honours. While yet a student at Rome, his reputation had extended to foreign countries; and after his success at Paris, applications were made to him from the courts of Denmark and Russia to fix him in those countries. But he was induced to decline these proposals, as well by his preference of France, as his domestic attachments. He married, in 1757, not the lady who had formerly been proposed to him, but the daughter of the painter Reboul, who was herself an artist, and was in the same year received into the Academy. He now rapidly advanced to professional distinction. More works were bespoke from him than he was able to execute, and he had more pupils than all the other masters together. How much the art in France was indebted to him for improvement may be estimated from the circumstance, that his school was the first in which students were made to draw after living models. The high reputation he acquired as a teacher, caused him, in 1775, to be appointed director of the French academy at Rome, and he carried with him a colony of pupils, whom he assiduously trained to a taste for nature and the antique. He introduced order and emulation into the school; and was the founder of the public annual exhibition of those works of competition among the scholars, which the director is obliged to send every year for examination to Paris. He had also the merit of putting a stop to a kind of religious inquisition which had intruded into the school; and had occasioned the expulsion of a young artist who had neglected to communicate at Easter. After exercising this office for six years, he returned to Paris; and in 1789, on the death of the king’s first painter, he was nominated to the place. This promotion was followed by his unanimous election to the deanship of the Royal Academy. The tide of the Revolution swept away all his places and titles, and with them the fruits of his long labours. Still retaining his habitual tranquillity of mind, and even the powers of his imagination, he sketched, nearly at his 80th year, a scene of Greek girls gathering flowers, and pursued by Cupids with their arrows, which was followed by twenty more designs of Nymphs and Cupids sporting, and afterwards by twenty of the Vicissitudes of War—such was the astonishing fertility of his pencil at this advanced period of life. These designs were all purchased by Mr. Beckford, and their produce was a resource for the maintenance
of his old age. Fortune yet smiled upon him before the close of his life. When, under the imperial government, it was determined to admit into the senate distinguished persons of all professions, Vien was nominated as the representative of painting. He was also made a Count of the Empire, and a member of the Institute. These dignities were borne by him without pride or ostentation. He continued to seek his chief gratification from the society of his family and friends, and the exercise of his art; and as his eulogist elegantly says, he played with his pallet, as Anacreon with his lyre, on the border of the grave. He died in March 1809, having nearly completed his 93d year.

The private character of Vien was marked by mildness, modesty, kindness, and equanimity. He was a father to his pupils, was just and fair to his rivals, and grateful to his benefactors; and his success was obtained without intrigue or detraction. As an artist, he generally preferred simplicity to boldness of conception, and gentle expressions of feeling to violent emotions; his designs, therefore, possessed more grace and science than energy, and his colouring was more agreeable than splendid. At his best period, his touch was brilliant and vigorous, and some of his works of that time may rank among the finest historical productions. His picture named the Banner, executed for the church of St. Germain l' AUXERROIS, is reckoned to combine the excellencies of Guido and Domenichino. Notice Hist. sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de Vien par le Breton.—A.
WEDGWOOD, Josiah, a very distinguished improver of the English pottery manufacture, born in July 1730, was the younger son of a Staffordshire potter. From education he derived no other acquirements than those of reading, writing, and arithmetic; but being endowed with uncommon powers of mind, particularly the invaluable quality of fixing his attention, with great perseverance, upon an object, he raised himself in knowledge and ideas much above the level of his birth-place. Inheriting but little property from his father, whose possessions consisted chiefly in an entailed estate, he devoted his talents to the branch of business in which he was brought up, and became the artificer of his own fortune. The potteries of Staffordshire, the principal seat of which was the town of Burslem, had been subsisting from time immemorial before they produced any articles superior to common earthen ware. The first improvement was that of glazing made of salt, introduced by two Dutchmen of the name of Elers, who for a time carried on a work in that district. It was succeeded by the important discovery, ascribed to a Mr. Astbury, of mixing calcined flint with the clay of Devonshire. An ingenious mechanic, Mr. Alsager, afterwards improved the construction of the potter's wheel, so as to give much greater precision and neatness to the work. Still the Staffordshire ware was much inferior in beauty to a French article which, about 1760, was imported in considerable quantity, and supplanted the home manufacture among the more opulent consumers. It was in 1763 that Mr. Wedgwood, who had already introduced several considerable improvements with respect to the forms, colours, and composition of his manufacture, invented a species of ware for the table, which united so many excellencies, that it immediately gave a turn to the market, and, under the name of Queen's Ware, conferred upon it from the patronage of Her Majesty, came into very general use. Its materials were the whitest clays from Devonshire and Dorsetshire, mixed with ground flint, and coated with a vitreous glaze. The inventor's incessant experiments produced several other species of earthen ware and porcelain, adapted to different purposes, useful and ornamental, and of great beauty and perfection. By his own taste, and that of his partner, Mr. Bentley, a classical elegance was given to the manufacture, which not only rendered it the most beautiful of potteries, but furnished models for a variety of articles in other materials, so as to exert a considerable influence over the national taste. The demand for the Staffordshire ware increased proportionally, and rendered it an important branch of commerce, both domestic and foreign, and tables in the remotest countries of Europe were furnished with elegant services of Queen's ware, of great variety of designs. Mr. Wedgwood had the satisfaction of witnessing a prodigious increase in the population and wealth of the district he inhabited, of a great share of which he was the author. As his ideas were enlarged and liberal, he was the active promoter of all improvements which could tend to the advantage of the country. Through his means good roads were constructed in different parts of the potteries; and he had a principal share in the measures for carrying through parliament the act for the Grand Trunk canal, connecting the Trent and the Mersey, in opposition to a powerful landed interest, which at that time had not freed itself from a narrow jealousy of commerce. The ample fortune which he acquired was expended
by him in the most liberal manner, as well in private bounty as upon public institutions. He joined the pursuits of science to the cultivation of art; and chemistry has been indebted to him for the invention of a pyrometer adapted to the mensuration of high degrees of heat, which, though not brought to all desirable accuracy, is capable of very useful application. Its principle is the property of very pure clays, when thoroughly dried, of undergoing contraction on exposure to fire, which continues in regular progression up to the highest heat procurable by furnaces. On this subject Mr. Wedgwood communicated several papers to the Royal Society, of which he was a member, and which are printed in the Philos. Transact. for 1782, 1784, and 1786.

The qualities of this estimable person were so happily combined and balanced, that few more universally respectable characters in public and private life were to be met with. To uncommon firmness of mind, and independence of spirit, he united the elegance of manners, courtesy, and deference, which suited the elevated society with which he was conversant; and the consequence and celebrity which he attained. In his dealings he was not only strictly correct, but refined and delicate. He so far overcame the disadvantages of education, as to speak and write his native language with purity and precision, and to display a well furnished and cultivated mind. He died, greatly regretted, at his house in Staffordshire, to which he had given the name of Erruria, in January 1795, in the 65th year of his age. Gent. Magaz. Descript. of the Country round Manchester. Aitkin's Chemie. Dict. art. Pyrometer. — A.

WEISSE, CHRISTIAN FELIX, a German poet and dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1726, at Annaberg, in Saxony, where his father was rector of the grammar school. He was educated, first at the gymnasium of Altenburg, and afterwards at Leipsic, where he formed an intimate connection with many students, who afterwards became the most distinguished writers of the time. Poetry and the drama were his leading passions, and a close attendance on the Leipsic theatre, with his friend Lessing, led them to write in conjunction various translations from the French and English for the stage, and at length to attempt original composition. He also contended with his friend in lyric poetry, and published some compositions of that class. Having completed his academic course in 1750, he became private tutor in a family of distinction at Leipsic, but still pursued his dramatic and poetical career. Some of his pieces for the stage obtained great popularity, and by their publication he rendered his name well known in Germany. He also undertook the editorship of the Bibliotheca of Belles Lettres when it was resigned by Nicolai. After some years diligently employed in literary composition, he obtained, in 1761, a place in the revenue department at Leipsic, which, however, left him leisure to continue his contributions to the theatre, which were extremely numerous. Becoming the father of a family, his attention was led to works for education, and this circumstance engaged him in a department of writing that has given him the best title to commemoration. Having collected short tales and moral maxims, suited to the capacity of children, he published in the year 1772 this small work, which met with so favourable a reception from the public, that it soon went through several editions. In the year 1775 he conceived the idea of writing a work calculated to form the minds of young persons, and to convey instruction under the most agreeable form. During the years of scarcity the celebrated Adelung, (see that article,) who was then a private teacher at Leipsic, and one of Weisse's most intimate friends, published a weekly paper for the use of children, in order to support an institution formed for poor children in the town of Werdau. This weekly publication, which terminated in 1774, had been highly approved, and the want of it was the more regretted, as this department of education had been much neglected in Germany. The publisher wished, therefore, that it might be continued, and having expressed this wish before Weisse, he determined, though occupied with other things, to revive the above weekly production, under the title of the Children's Friend, as published at first in single sheets. The work soon acquired a large circle of readers. In a little time it was converted from a weekly to a quarterly publication, and between 1775 and 1782 went through five editions, two of which consisted of twenty-four, and three of twelve volumes. It not only furnished Berquin with the idea of his "Ami des Enfans," but also a great part of the contents of that work; and Madame de la Fité, reader to the queen, translated from it some dramatic pieces. As his own children had now attained to that age when young persons generally separate from their parents, Weisse new modelled the work, and continued it under the form of letters.
This literary correspondence was adopted also by Berquin, who wrote a work called "Ami des Adolescents." A good translation of the epistolary correspondence was given likewise by M. de la Chaise, who published the dramatic works separately, in two volumes. In the year 1790, Weissé inherited the beautiful estate of Stötteritz, near Leipsic, which not only placed his family in affluent circumstances, but gave him a very pleasant summer residence. The best productions which came from his pen, during the latter part of life, were his short fables, and poetical tales, published in various journals and pocket books. He had now lived in a state of intimate friendship with some of the principal poets and greatest geniuses of the age, many of whom dedicated works to him. Generally known and honoured, he died in the month of December 1804. Weissé was a man of the middle size, with an engaging countenance; elegant in his address, and agreeable in his manners. He possessed a lively imagination, with a rich fund of wit, and had the talent of expressing himself in a very happy manner. He was, however, rather diffident in regard to himself, and reserved towards others. A German writer says, "The Amazonian Songs of this amiable poet form worthy companions to the War Songs of Glaim. His numerous small lyric poems have acquired great value from the natural manner in which they are written; and even some of those in his operettas have become popular songs. His dramatic works appeared first in the Contributions to the German Theatre, began many years ago, and continued to five volumes. They form an epoch in the history of the German stage; and on their appearance met with a very favourable reception. He first turned the attention of the Germans to the beauties of the English tragic writers, and endeavoured to unite regularity and a just division of the plot with the interest of real tragic situations. His Richard the Third, even according to Lessing's opinion, is undoubtedly one of our best originals; abounding in beauties, which sufficiently show that the faults interwoven with them were not above the powers of the poet to avoid had he had sufficient confidence in them." Lexikon Deutscher Dichter und Prosaisten von K. H. Jörden. — J.

WIELAND, CHRISTOPHER MARTIN, an eminent German writer, was born in September 1733, at Biberach, a small imperial free town, in Swabia, where his father was a protestant clergyman. He received the early part of his education under the paternal roof, and in his thirteenth year began to compose a great many Latin and German poems, which announced a decided attachment to the Muses. In the following year he was sent to the celebrated school of Klosterbergen, at Magdeburg, then under the direction of the Abbot Steinmetz. After this, he resided some time at Erfurt; and on his return home became acquainted with Sophia de Guterman, afterwards so celebrated by her works under the name of Madame de la Roche, who appears to have been the first object of his tender attachment. These young lovers, however, were soon separated. In the year 1750 Wieland was sent to Tubingen, to study jurisprudence; but he could not withstand the natural impulse of his genius, and shutting himself up in his chamber, he employed the principal part of his time in writing verses. In 1752 he published "The Nature of Things," a didactic poem, in six cantos; "Ante-Ovid, or the Art of Love;" and "Moral Letters and Tales." He began also an epic poem, in heroic verse, on the subject of Arminius, the first five cantos of which he sent to the celebrated Swiss poet Bodmer, but without announcing his name. Bodmer shewed it to Hagedorn, and it was ascribed by both to various poets, well known at the time, till Wieland at length acknowledged himself to be the author. This circumstance gave rise to the friendship which afterwards subsisted between him and Bodmer, and induced him to pay a visit to Swisserland. At first he went to Berne, where he became private tutor in a respectable family, and formed an acquaintance with Julia Bondelli and Marianne Fels, two ladies distinguished no less by the amiableness of their character than their talents, who are said to have had a considerable influence in forming his taste. On an invitation from Bodmer, he removed to Zurich, and resided in Bodmer's house, in which Klopstock had been a lodger some time before. Here in tranquil retirement he applied with great zeal to the study of the belles-lettres, and made himself acquainted with the English, French, and Italian languages, to which he afterwards, when professor at Erfurt, added the Spanish and Portuguese. At this time he read Plato with great diligence; and, besides other works, composed the "Trial of Abraham," the subject of which was suggested by Bodmer; and "Letters of the Dead." He composed also several prose works, which were afterwards printed. In 1759 he quitted Swisserland, after a residence there of seven or eight years, and about that time his taste

3 p 2
seems to have been completely formed. His chief models were Euripides, Xenophon, and Shaftesbury, three writers whose works he studied with great diligence. His genius appears to have taken another direction, as judgment and moral sentiment acquired a superiority over the imagination, as is evidently seen by his “Araspes and Panthea,” published in 1758. In 1760 he returned to his native city, where he obtained the place of a director of the chancery; an office which he held till 1769. He was still able to devote some spare moments to his favourite pursuit; and to these were the public indebted for his philosophical romance intitled “Agathon,” and the beautiful didactic poem “Musarion.” About this time he became known to Count Stadion, who lived in princely splendour at Warthausen, a castle only a mile and a half distant from Bi-berah. This nobleman had been prime minister to the Elector of Mentz, was an admirer of Voltaire, possessed a highly cultivated understanding, and was a man of extensive knowledge, as well as of the most polished manners. He conceived so great an attachment to Wieland, that he could scarcely live without him. Wieland had an apartment assigned to him in the castle, where he found an excellent library, and collected the leading ideas for most of those productions by which he first excited the admiration of Germany. Through the recommendation of Baron de Groschlag, Wieland received from the Elector of Mentz a call to be professor of philosophy and the belles-lettres in the university of Erfurt, which he accepted. But as the vicinity of this place soon made him known to Anna Amelia, Duchess Dowager of Weimar, a great friend to polite literature, she appointed him, in 1772, to be tutor to the two young princes, Charles Augustus and his brother Constantine, to whom she was guardian. In this manner Wieland obtained, along with the opportunity of contributing to the formation of a future regent, sufficient ease and leisure to produce a series of works, both in prose and in verse, by which he rendered great honour to German literature. He was, at the same time, an aulic counsellor to the Duke of Saxe Weimar; a counsellor of government to the Elector of Mentz, and had a pension from the former. Wieland married his favourite daughter Charlotte, who had accompanied the Danish poet Baggesen and his lady on a tour to Swisserland, to a bookseller at Zurich, a son of the celebrated poet Solomon Gesner. He had resided, during the most delightful period of his youth, at Zurich, where he had formed a friendship with the German Theocritus, and it gave him infinite pleasure to embrace, as his son-in-law, the son of his friend. In the year 1797 he undertook a journey to Zurich with his family to visit his children, and inhabited for some months a pleasant country house, in a romantic situation, on the border of the lake, where he was visited by the most esteemed literati of Swisserland. Here he was seized with an irresistible longing for a country retreat; and therefore, when late in the autumn of life, he sold his commodious house at Weimar, and purchased a small estate in the neighbourhood, on which he afterwards resided. The lands were not extensive, but the dwelling-house was commodious, having been built on a large scale by Count Buneau, the celebrated author of a history of Germany. This estate he retained in his own hands; but at first had to contend with great difficulties, for he was not rich, having been always very liberal and beneficent. He assisted many distressed young poets and authors, and frequently paid more than their value for their contributions to the German Mercury, which he began in the year 1783. He received with open arms the ex-monk Reinhold, who had made his escape from Vienna, and at last gave him one of his daughters in marriage. This monk was afterwards professor of philosophy at Kiel. At a later period another monk fled to him from a Cistercian monastery in Swabia, and him too he supported for some years, while studying philosophy at the university of Jena. Wieland married, in 1765, a woman of a good family at Augsburg, by whom he had thirteen children. Of this lady he says, “During twenty years that I have possessed her, I have never wished for a moment to be unmarried. Her existence is so intimately connected with my own, that I cannot remain absent from her even eight days, without experiencing sentiments similar to the home-sickness of the Swiss. Of thirteen children which she brought me, ten are alive, all amiable, all sound in body and in mind. With their mother, they form the happiness of my life.” A lively picture of Wieland’s manner of living at his country retreat is to be found in a book intitled “Schattenrisse meiner Erinrungen,” &c.; that is, “Sketches of my Recollections in regard to Ossmanstadt,” Weimar and Leipzig, 1800. These sketches were written by Sophia la Roche, who, in the summer of 1799, paid him a visit at Ossmanstadt, and in that publi-
cation eloquently describes the scenes of her happy meeting and sojournment with the friend of her youth. In 1807 this venerable poet was elected a member of the Floral Order at Nuremberg; and in 1808 Bonaparte sent him the cross of the Legion of Honour. After the battle of Jena he was protected by a special order of that conqueror, who afterwards partook of a frugal repast at his retreat. He died in January 1813, in his 80th year.

Küttners, in his characters of the German poets and prose writers, says, "To embrace the whole of the manifold talents of this extraordinary genius and their gradual improvement, and to give a proper idea of their richness and versatility, is a task which cannot be executed in the course of a few lines. No modern poet has written so much or on so many subjects; and no one has exhibited so much profound wisdom, combined with so much wit, so great ease, and so many charms. A vivid imagination and inexhaustible humour; a deep and penetrating philosophical spirit, true and delicate feeling, and the most extensive reading, both in ancient and modern works, are perceptible in all his writings. He knew how to make the most abstract ideas sensible, by the enchantment of his eloquence. He could transport himself to all ages and to all countries. He observed the character of each with great correctness; and he had the happy talent of mixing truth with the marvellous, corporeal with spiritual images, and the romantic with serious morality." Another writer, after various encomiums on his writings, observes, "that his imagination, particularly in his later productions, transported him sometimes beyond the line of beauty; that his fictions are often improbable, and his images frequently too licentious and impure; and that his style is not entirely free from the dialect of Upper Germany, and from foreign phrases." The works of this eminent writer are so numerous, and of so multifarious a nature, that to give a particular account of them would require more room than could be allotted to an article of this kind. The most important are, "The Nature of Things, or the Most Perfect World; a Didactic Poem, in six Books," Halle, 1751, 8vo.; "Moral Letters," Heilbronn, 1752, 8vo.; "Ante-Ovid," ibid. 1752, 8vo.; "Trial of Abraham," Zurich, 1753, 4to.; "The Graces, a Poem, in three Books," Leipsic, 1768, 8vo.; in six books, ibid. 1770.; "Combabus, a Tale," Leipsic, 1771, 8vo. The subject of this piece is taken from the Arabian Nights' Entertainments. "The History of Don Sylva de Rosalva," Ulm, 1769, two parts, 8vo.; "Socrates run mad, or the Dialogues of Diogenes of Sinope," Leipsic, 1770, 8vo.; "Cyrus, an Heroic Poem," Zurich, 1759, 8vo.; "Idris, an Heroi-Comic Poem, in five Cantos," Leipsic, 1768, 8vo.; "Oberon, an Heroic Poem, in twelve Cantos," Weim. 1780, 8vo. The greater part of the materials for this poem were taken from an old Romance of Huon de Bordeaux, an extract from which, by Count de Tressan, is inserted in the Bibliothèque Universelle des Romans. But the Oberon of that work and the Oberon of the present are two very different beings. The Oberon of the latter has a greater resemblance to the Oberon in Chaucer's Merchant's Tale, and Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream. "New Dialogues of the Gods," Leipsic, 1791, 8vo.; "Peregrinus Probus," Leipsic, 1791, two parts, 8vo.; "Aristippus and some of his Contemporaries, four parts," Leipsic, 1800—1802, 8vo. Among his translations are, "Shakespeare's Works, from the English," Zurich, 1762—1766, 8 vols. 8vo.; "The Epistles of Horace from the Latin, with an historical Introduction, and other necessary Illustrations," new and improved edition, Leipsic, 1801, two parts, 8vo.; "Horace's Art of Poetry," Basel, 1798, 8vo.; "Horace's Satires, with Notes," Leipsic, two parts, 1786; "The Works of Lucian, from the Greek, with Notes," ibid. 1788, 1789, six parts, 8vo.; "Cicero's Letters," Zurich, 1808, 1809, 3 vols. 8vo. All Wieland's original works have been published in thirty-six volumes large quarto, and six supplementary volumes, Leipsic, 1794—1802. The journals in which Wieland had a share were, "The German Mercury," Weimar, 1773—1789, 8vo.; "The New German Mercury," Weimar and Leipsic, 1790—1805, 8vo.; "The Attic Museum," Zurich and Leipsic, 1796—1803, 4 vols.; "The New Attic Museum," Leipsic, 1805—1809, 3 vols. 8vo.; "Journal for the German Ladies," Leipsic, 1805, 1806. Lexikon Deutscher Dichter und Prosaisten. Vies des Principaux Savans de l'Allemagne par M. le Professeur Meister. Monthly Magazine. — I.
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**Z.**

**ZACHARLÉ, Justus Frederick William**, an ingenious German writer, was born at Frankenhausen, in Thuringia, in 1726. He received the early part of his education at the school of his native place, where he displayed a lively imagination, and distinguished himself by various poetical pieces. In 1743 he went to Leipsic to study jurisprudence, but applied chiefly to the belles-lettres, and soon attracted the notice of Gottsched, through whose means his mock-heroic poem, intituled the "Renomisten," was inserted in the "Amusements of Reason and Wit." In 1744 he became a member of the society of young men who were contributors to that work; and he afterwards formed an intimate friendship with some of them, but particularly Görtner, Ebert, and Schmid. After three years' residence at Leipsic, and a short visit to his relations, he went to Gottingen, where he gained the esteem of Professor Klaproth, on whose recommendation he was made a member of the German Society. In 1748 he obtained the place of a tutor in the Caroline College at Brunswick, and in 1761 he was appointed by the Duke to be professor of poetry in that institution. In the year 1762, in addition to this office, he became inspector of the typographic and bookselling establishment belonging to the Orphan House, and director of the Brunswick Intelligencer. From 1768 to 1774 he was editor also of the New Brunswick Gazette, and wrote the greater part of the critiques and literary articles in that Journal. In 1775 he was appointed to the diaconate of St. Syracus, at Brunswick, and died in the month of June 1777, in the fifty-first year of his age. Zachariz possessed a very fertile and vivid imagination, with a fine taste, improved by observation and acquaintance with the world. As a poet, he composed with uncommon facility, and tried his talents in almost every species, but was most successful in the descriptive and heroi-comic. His burlesque poems were distinguished from every thing of the kind that had before appeared in Germany. Kittner, in his Characters of the German Poets and Prose Writers, says, "The works of the ingenious Zachariz display a bright imagination, delicate satire, keen wit, and picturesque language. In comic characters, in beautiful, and often new similes, he is inexhaustible. His delineations are excellent; he is very successful in exhibiting the ludicrous, in the manners of individual classes; and his ridicule is concealed, and therefore produces a much greater effect. His genius is equally conspicuous in the picturesque. His "Periods of the Day," and the "Stages of Female Life," are agreeable and instructive sketches after nature, uncommonly rich in imagery and pleasing morality; the colouring, however, here and there, is rather too glaring." Eichorn, in his History of Literature, says, that Zachariz's "Renomisten" may be considered as the commencement of heroi-comic poetry among the Germans. However far it may be from answering the idea of a perfect heroi-comic poem, as the subject is too local, the wonderful too much accumulated, and the description often too low, it still remains the first successful imitation, in the German language, of Pope and Boileau. The author, however, displayed still greater talents in the "Pocket Handkerchief," the "Phaeton," and "Puss in the Shades," which are considered, and with justice, as his best contributions to the German poetry. A collection of Zachariz's poetical works was published at Brunswick 1763—1765, 9 vols. 8vo. Lexikon Deutscher Dichter und Prosais ten, von H. Jüdners. — I.

**ZOECA, George**, a learned antiquary,
was descended from a gentleman in the Venetian, who quitted Italy on account of a duel, and settled in Germany, where his successors became Protestants. The father of Zoega was the minister of Daehler, in the county of Schakenburg, in Danish Holstein, where George was born in 1755. He received his education first at the college of Altona, and afterwards at the university of Gottingen, and gained great reputation by the diligence and success with which he pursued his studies. After a residence of three years at the latter place, he travelled into Italy, Switzerland, and the south of Germany, and on his return passed a winter at Leipsic. He then visited Copenhagen, at which capital he spent part of the years 1777 and 1778. Being engaged to undertake the charge of a pupil, he passed another year at Gottingen, cultivating an intimate friendship with the celebrated Heyne, with whom, upon a second tour in Italy, he maintained a correspondence. Returning to Copenhagen, a pension was granted him by the government to enable him to continue in Italy those antiquarian researches which he had commenced, and with a promise of the post of keeper of the royal cabinet of medals. He resided in that country during ten years, and was at Paris on his return, when, hearing of the changes in the Danish ministry, he determined on going back to Rome, where he had been privately married to the daughter of a painter. He there conformed to the Roman Catholic religion, and obtained the patronage of Cardinal Borgia, who engaged him in the particular examination of his rich collection of antiquities. To these objects he devoted himself with great zeal, and through his patron’s influence he was nominated an interpreter to the college of Propaganda. When the papal authority was abolished at Rome by the French republic, and the pope and cardinals were compelled to flight, Zoega, in 1798, was enabled to continue his residence in that capital by means of an appointment to the office of agent for Denmark. In 1802 the posts of first librarian and ordinary professor of history and antiquities at the university of Kiel were conferred upon him; but his family connections at Rome, and his long attachment to the objects presented to a lover of antiquity in that city, induced him to defer his departure. The Danish government, however, allowed him the salary belonging to his appointments. He continued at Rome during the remainder of his life, beloved by those who were personally acquainted with him for the modesty and gentleness of his disposition, and generally admired for his profound and extensive erudition. He died of a decline in February 1809, in the 53d year of his age, having lost his wife in the preceding year. The order of Danebrog was conferred upon him shortly before his death, but he did not live to hear of this promotion.

The works published by Zoega are, “Numi Aegyptii Imperatorii prostantes in Museo Borgiaiano Velitris,” Roma, 1787; “De origine et usu Obeliscorum,” ibid. 1797, printed at the expense of Pope Pius VI. and reckoned his principal performance; “Catalogue raisonné des Manuscrits Aegyptiens, la plupart Chretiens, existant au Musee Borgia,” 1804; “Bas-relievi antichi di Roma,” commenced in 1807, and carried to 15 numbers. He also left several writings in manuscript. Mem. on the Life of G. Zoega, by A. Ch. Giesler. — A.

ZOLLIKOFER, GEORGE JOACHIM, a very popular German divine, was born at St. Gall, in Switzerland, in the month of August 1730. He received a good education from his father, who followed the profession of the law, and was successively sent to Franckfort on the Main, to the gymnium of Bremen, and to the high school at Utrecht, where he devoted his chief attention to theology, but at the same time applied with great diligence to the Greek and Latin classics, antiquities, philosophy, and the belles-lettres. In 1754 he accepted a call to be a preacher at Murten, in the Pays de Vaud. Afterwards he obtained a similar situation at Monstein, in the district of Graubünden, and distinguished himself so much by the regularity of his conduct, and his great talents as a preacher, that in 1758 he was invited to be pastor of the reformed congregation at Leipsic. Here he was enabled to display his abilities to the best advantage, and to render more important service to society. The approbation bestowed on his sermons, of which about two hundred and fifty were published in his life-time, was extraordinary; and he continued to be heard by his congregation with increasing applause till the latest period of his appearance in the pulpit. A year before his death he wished to resign his office, and return to his native country; but this design he renounced, at the earnest request of his congregation. He died, after a severe illness, in Jan. 1788, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. A German writer says, “Zollikof, was one of the first pulpit orators of his time. His sermons were distinguished by clearness of ideas and warmth of feeling. In regard to form, they were the most complete productions of
the kind which had appeared, at that time, in Germany. The diction is copious and varied, the periods harmonious, and the whole acquires great animation from the connection of the ideas and the transitions." Professor Eichorn remarks, that "Zollikofer, on account of the philosophical colouring, combined with popularity, which he knew how to give to his discourses, was an orator for the higher ranks. He unfolded the doctrines and principles of Christianity with philosophical accuracy; exhibited them in a concise and impressive manner, clothed in pure and simple language, without artificial ornament, and endeavoured to affect the heart by convincing the judgment." Zollikofer's works consist chiefly of sermons, and moral and devotional pieces, and translations from the English and French. The following of his sermons have been translated into English by the Rev. William Tooke, F.R.S.: "Sermons on the Dignity of Man," 2 vols. 8vo.; "Sermons on the Evils that are in the World, and on various other Topics," 2 vols. 8vo.; "Sermons on Education," 2 vols. 8vo.; "Sermons on the Great Festivals and Fasts of the Church, on other solemn Occasions, and on various Topics," 2 vols. 8vo. Lexikon Deutscher Dichter und Prosais ten von K. H. Jördens.—J.
ADDENDA.

HEYNE, CHRISTIAN GOTTLOB, an eminent critical scholar and philologist, was born at Chemnitz, in September 1729. In his younger years he had to struggle against the pressure of extreme poverty, his parents, who subsisted by the linen manufacture, were exceedingly indigent, and according to his own emphatic account, "the first impressions on his mind were made by the tears of his mother, lamenting that she was not able to find bread for her children." He was, however, sent to a common school in his native place, where he shewed great aptitude for learning, and soon made so much progress, that in his tenth year he gave lessons in reading and writing to a female child of a neighbour, in order that he might obtain money to defray the expense of his own education. By the friendship of a clergyman, who had been one of his god-fathers, he was enabled to enter himself at the grammar school. He now applied with the greatest diligence, and having acquired a competent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, was sent to the university of Leipzig, where he soon attracted the notice of professors Christ, Ernesti, and Winkler. On the recommendation of Ernesti, he obtained the situation of private tutor in the family of a French merchant, but only for a short period, and therefore he was obliged to support himself in the best manner he could by private teaching. Having made choice of the law for a profession, he endeavoured to become thoroughly acquainted with the Roman law, literature, and history. The knowledge acquired in this manner enabled him afterwards to give lectures to the students of jurisprudence on the Roman antiquities, which were received with great approbation. A Latin elegy which he wrote on the death of Lacoste, preacher of the French reformed congregation, attracted the notice of the Saxon minister, Count Bruhl, and procured him an invitation to Dresden, to which he repaired in April 1752, elated with hope, and experienced a very favourable reception; but though the most flattering promises were made to him, they terminated in disappointment, and his situation would have been highly unpleasant, had he not obtained the place of tutor to a young gentleman, which enabled him to spend the winter in comfort, till April 1753, when he was again thrown out of employment. About this time he seems to have been reduced to a state of the utmost distress. Such was his poverty, that he was obliged to sell his books to prevent himself from starving; and pea shells, which he collected and boiled, were on many occasions his only food. As he had no lodging, a young clergyman, named Sonntag, with whom he had formed an acquaintance, took pity on his condition, and gave him a share of his apartment, where he slept on the bare boards, with a few books to supply the place of a pillow. At length, after much solicitation, he was admitted as a copyist into the Bruhlian library, at a bare salary of a hundred dollars per annum. As this appointment was not sufficient to preserve him from want, necessity compelled him to become a writer. His first attempt was a translation of a French Novel; and in the same year he gave a translation of "Chariton's History of Chorea and Callirrhoe," a Greek romance, brought to light a few years before by Dorville, and illustrated by a learned commentary. It deserves to be remarked, that it was here that he first manifested that taste for criticism by which he was afterwards so much distinguished. "In the false and corrupted passages, I have assumed," says the translator, "true critical freedom; and supplied, corrected, and amended, according to my own ideas. In doing this, I enjoyed the infinite pleasure, which a young
critic feels when he thinks he is able to amend." These early productions appeared without his name. His next work was an addition of Tibullus. It was dedicated to Count Bruhl, and though it met with no particular notice, either from him or the German literati, it excited considerable attention in foreign countries, and served to make the name of the critic much better known. Having found in the electoral library a manuscript of Epictetus, which he collated, he was thence led to a more critical examination of the works of that philosopher, and soon found, particularly by studying the Commentary of Simplicius, that an extensive field was here open for the labours of the critic. His first edition of Epictetus, which appeared in 1756, afforded a decisive proof of his profound knowledge in the Greek, and induced him to make himself better acquainted with the principles of the Stoic philosophy. Though classical literature formed the principal object of his research, he had not devoted himself to that branch exclusively. In the Bruhlean library he found abundance of works on the English and French literature, and he read with great attention the classical productions of both these nations. About this time he became acquainted with the celebrated Winkelmann, who frequented the library, and who was then on the point of undertaking a tour to Italy. Heyne, however, notwithstanding all his exertions, continued to labour under the oppression of poverty, and his situation was rendered still worse by the incursion of the Prussians into Saxony. When the Prussian troops took possession of Dresden, Count Bruhl, who was the chief object of Frederick's resentment, was obliged to fly for shelter to Augustus King of Poland, upon which his palace was destroyed and his library dispersed. None suffered more on this occasion than those who were in the Count's service; and as they were deprived of their salaries, the source from which Heyne had hitherto derived a scanty maintenance was entirely dried up. He endeavoured, therefore, to relieve his wants by translating political pamphlets from the French, but the small pittance which this produced afforded very little relief. In the autumn of the year 1757 he was again reduced to a most forlorn condition, but was so fortunate as to obtain, through the means of Rabener, a place as tutor in a family, where he became acquainted with a lady named Theresa Weiss, whom he afterwards married. His pupil having gone to the university of Wittenberg, Heyne repaired thither himself in the month of January 1759, and resumed his academic studies, which he prosecuted with more advantage than before, applying chiefly to philosophy and the German history. In the year following, a residence at Wittenberg having become insecure, he retired to some distance in the country, but soon after returned to Dresden, where he witnessed the horrors of the bombardment in the month of July, during which he was exposed to the most imminent danger. In the year following, Heyne married the object of his affections, and in 1763 he was invited to Gottingen to the vacant professorship of John Matthias Gesner. He entered on his new office with an inaugural discourse, "De veris bonarum artium literarumque incrementis ex libertate publica," which was followed by a classical dissertation, on announcing the anniversary of the university, and the festival on account of peace, "De genio seculi Ptolemaeorum." Before the end of the year he read his first paper as a member of the Society of the Sciences, intitled, "Temporum mythicorum memoria a corruptelis nonullis vindicata." His first academic lectures were on Horace, the Georgics of Virgil, and some parts of the tragic writers. In 1766 he explained the Iliad, and afterwards the Greek antiquities and archaeology. Heyne's new situation, as it afforded him considerable leisure, enabled him to resume his labours as a writer, which domestic circumstances, during the first years of his residence at Gottingen, rendered more necessary; and he published a translation of the first seven parts of Guthrie's and Gray's History of the World, but with such additions and improvements, that it might be called an original work. After this employment, he returned to the Latian Muses, and in 1767 published the first part of his Virgil, which was followed by the other parts, at short intervals, till the year 1775. In 1763, he had been appointed first librarian to the university, and in 1770 he obtained the title of aulic counsellor, and was made secretary to the Royal Society of Sciences, and editor of the Literary Gazette. As secretary to the Royal Society he was of great service, and gave to that institution a life and activity to which it had been before a stranger. The meetings had been held in a very irregular manner; and as none of the papers read before it had been printed for sixteen years, Heyne, in 1775, had the satisfaction of publishing the first volume of the "Commentarii Novi," which was dedicated to the King. He also laboured on his Pindar, the first edition of which made its ap-
pearance in 1773. In 1775 his domestic happiness was interrupted by the death of his wife; but two years after, he repaired his loss by marrying Georgina Brandes, daughter of George Frederick Brandes, alicie counsellor. Among his labours at this time, must be mentioned a Catalogue of the Library, on a very extensive and improved plan, which he began in 1777; and completed in 1787; a most useful but laborious work, which he extended to about one hundred and fifty volumes in folio. In 1782 he published his "Apollofonus," and in 1798 gave a new edition of his "Pindar," in five volumes. His most important work, however, and that on which he devoted the greater part of his life, was the edition of his Homer, which he began in 1787, and which he had in some measure been induced to undertake by perusing Wood's Essay on the Writings and Genius of that Poet. During fifteen years he is said to have devoted two hours daily to this great work, the appearance of which he delayed so long, that he might procure every possible assistance from men of letters, among whom were Beck of Leipzig, and Jacobs of Gotha, whose service he acknowledges in the preface, which made its first appearance in 1802. In 1788 he gave a second edition of his Virgil, in two different forms, one of which was ornamented with a great many vignettes. This edition had been carefully revised and considerably improved, not only by the author himself, but by the assistance of literary friends, among whom were Van Santen in Holland, and Jacob Bryant in England. In the autumn of this year he made a tour to Switzerland, in company with his friend Dr. Girtanner, in the course of which he took an opportunity of paying visits to Schweighauser, Oberlin, and Brunk. At Zurich he formed an acquaintance also with Hottinger and Lavater. Soon after his return, he was offered the place of chief librarian at Dresden, and was invited to Copenhagen to be professor, with a salary of three thousand dollars and other advantages, but both these he declined. During the short peace of Amiens in 1802, Heyne exerted himself to renew that literary connection which had been almost destroyed by the political storms of the time. As secretary to the Royal Society of Gottingen, he endeavoured to revive the correspondence of that learned body with the French National Institute. Several of the French literati were admitted members of the Society, and the intercourse was rendered more active by his own correspondence. In the same year he was himself nominated one of the foreign associates of the Institute, in addition to the numerous honours of the same kind which had been conferred on him before. In the year 1803 he employed, and with complete success, the influence he had acquired as a man of letters, to preserve the university from experiencing any of those miseries which are the usual consequence of war; and on that occasion he received a very flattering letter from Berthier, then minister at war, containing an assurance that the French army would grant special protection to that establishment. In 1806, when in the seventy-seventh year of his age, he undertook a tour to Armstadt, to see one of his daughters who had been married a short time before; but after this period his infirmities increased so much, that he could not endure violent motion, and in 1809 he resigned his office as professor of eloquence. In 1810 he was made a Knight of the Westphalian Order of the Crown, and died in the month of July 1812. After completing his Homer, he engaged in no work of any magnitude. He had once entertained an idea of writing a history of the university of Gottingen, which was so dear to him; but a few lines of it only were committed to paper. He, however, laboured with more diligence for the Gottingen Society, and in particular the Literary Gazette. The numerous articles which he furnished to that work afford an evident proof that his faculties were still sound and vigorous. To Heyne nothing was so valuable as time. He rose at five o'clock in the morning, even in the latter years of life; in his youth much earlier. The whole day was filled with writing, lecturings, and other literary occupations, not, however, excluding domestic and social enjoyments; for he was by no means of a recluse or solitary disposition. Notwithstanding his great talents, and the celebrity he had acquired, he was not vain or conceited. He, however, set a proper value upon praise; but was much better pleased to be esteemed as a man than as a scholar. By his first wife he had one son and two daughters, one of whom married George Forster, son of the celebrated Dr. John Reinhold Forster, and on his death became the wife of Mr. Huber. The fruits of his second marriage were two sons and four daughters. Heyne was a member of the Royal Society of London, and also of most of the learned societies in Europe. His principal works are, "Alii Tibulli quae exstant carmina novis curis castigata," Lips. 1755; "P. Virgili Maronis Opera varietate lectionis et perpetua..."
from carrying it farther than the reign of Christian, the first king of the house of Oldenburg, who ascended the throne of Sweden in 1457, and ruled over the three northern kingdoms. It was published 1769—1773, 4 vols. 4to. To render this work as complete as possible, the author consulted every source, both foreign and domestic, that was likely to furnish him with materials, and paid a visit to Copenhagen for the purpose of examining the public records. At the end of each period he gives an account of the state of literature and the arts, sciences and manners. At the same time he published an abridged history of Sweden, in one volume octavo, continued to the revolution in 1772, and accompanied with a statistical account of the kingdom, and genealogical tables of the different families who have sat on the Swedish throne. He died at Lund, in the month of December 1787. He had been ennobled in 1769, and on that occasion his name was changed from Lager to Lagerbring. His other works, besides those already mentioned, are, "Collection of Memoirs relating to the History of Sweden," Lund. 1754, 1758, 3 vols. 8vo.; "Life of Field Marshal Count Aschenberg," ibid. 1751, 8vo.; "Monumenta Scaniae," 2 vols. 4to. Dictionnaire Universelle. — J.

WAGENAAR, John, an eminent Dutch writer, was born at Amsterdam in 1709. He distinguished himself no less by the purity of his morals than by his literary acquirements, and in 1758 was appointed historiographer to his native city. Amidst his more serious studies he amused himself with poetry. He died in the year 1773. His principal work is a "History of Holland from the earliest period till 1751," published in twenty-one volumes octavo. A second edition, with engravings, maps, and portraits, the last by Houbraken, appeared at Amsterdam 1752—1759. This work, which forms one of the principal ornaments of the Dutch literature, is distinguished by depth of research and purity of style. Of his other productions are "An Historical Description of the City of Amsterdam," Amst. 1760, 3 vols. fol. "The Character of John de Witt placed in its true light;" "Historical and Political Miscellanies," Amst. 8vo. 1776. Dictionnaire Universelle. — J.
# CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX

## OF

### SOVEREIGNS.

As it has been a considerable object of this Work to unite historical with biographical information; in order to render its perusal more conducive to this purpose, it has been thought proper to annex a List of Sovereigns, arranged chronologically, according to the dates of their accession, which will enable the reader to obtain a general view of the series of events in any period towards which his enquiries may be directed, and will also, for the most part, point out to him the names of those political characters of whom articles are given, though not ranking among Sovereigns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adrastus, k. Argos</td>
<td>1322</td>
<td>Jehoiachin, k. Jud.</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>Acheson, k. Maced.</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agamemnon, k. Argos</td>
<td>1215</td>
<td>Tullus Hostil. k. Rom.</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>Dionysius I. k. Syrac.</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David, k. Jud.</td>
<td>1095</td>
<td>Josiah, k. Jud.</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>Ahab, k. Isr.</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Codrus, k. Athens</td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>Josiah, k. Jud.</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>Dionysius II. k. Syrac.</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeroboam I. k. Isr.</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>Nebuchadnezzar, k. Babyl.</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>Dionysius II. k. Syrac.</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asa, k. Jud.</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>Jehoiachin or Jechoniah, k. Jud.</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>Dionysius II. k. Syrac.</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abijah, k. Jud.</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>Apries, k. Egypt</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>Dionysius II. k. Syrac.</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nadab, k. Isr.</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>Apries, k. Egypt</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>Dionysius II. k. Syrac.</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benhadad, k. Syria</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>Apries, k. Egypt</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>Dionysius II. k. Syrac.</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jehosaphat, k. Jud.</td>
<td>914</td>
<td>Apries, k. Egypt</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>Dionysius II. k. Syrac.</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benhadad II. k. Syria</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>Apries, k. Egypt</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>Dionysius II. k. Syrac.</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joram, k. Isr.</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>Apries, k. Egypt</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>Dionysius II. k. Syrac.</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazael, k. Syr.</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>Apries, k. Egypt</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>Dionysius II. k. Syrac.</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jehu, k. Isr.</td>
<td>884</td>
<td>Apries, k. Egypt</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>Dionysius II. k. Syrac.</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joash, k. Jud.</td>
<td>878</td>
<td>Apries, k. Egypt</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>Dionysius II. k. Syrac.</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joash, k. Isr.</td>
<td>878</td>
<td>Apries, k. Egypt</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>Dionysius II. k. Syrac.</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benhadad III. k. Syr.</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>Apries, k. Egypt</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>Dionysius II. k. Syrac.</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amaziah, k. Jud.</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>Apries, k. Egypt</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>Dionysius II. k. Syrac.</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeroboam II. k. Isr.</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>Apries, k. Egypt</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>Dionysius II. k. Syrac.</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azariah, k. Jud.</td>
<td>816</td>
<td>Apries, k. Egypt</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>Dionysius II. k. Syrac.</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romulus, k. Rom.</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>Apries, k. Egypt</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>Dionysius II. k. Syrac.</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sardanapalus, k. Assy.</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>Apries, k. Egypt</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>Dionysius II. k. Syrac.</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoshen, k. Isr.</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>Apries, k. Egypt</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>Dionysius II. k. Syrac.</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hezekiah, k. Jud.</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>Apries, k. Egypt</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>Dionysius II. k. Syrac.</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional names and dates are listed in the table, including figures for dates such as 478, 465, 423, and 410, which are references to historical events or dates of reigns of various sovereigns. The table includes names from various regions such as Egypt, Assyria, Judaea, and others, with reigns spanning from ancient to more modern times.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B.C.</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>B.C.</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seleucus II. k. Syr.</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>Caligula, c. Rom.</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pompey Euerget. k. Egy.</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>Claudius I. e. Rom.</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agis IV. k. Spart.</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>Agrippa II. k. Jud.</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demetrius II. k. Maced.</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>Caracalla, c. Brit.</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attalus I. k. Pergam.</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>Nero, c. Rom.</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antigonos Doson, k. Maced.</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>Boadicea, q. Brit.</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleomenes III. k. Spart.</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>Galba, c. Rom.</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seleucus III. k. Syr.</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>Otho, c. Rom.</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiochus III. k. Syr.</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>Vitellius, e. Rom.</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ariarathes V. k. Cappad.</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>Vespasian, e. Rom.</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ptolemy Philop. k. Egy.</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>Titus, c. Rom.</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip V. k. Maced.</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>Anaelicus, pope</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsaces II. k. Parth.</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>Domitian, e. Rom.</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syphax, k. Numid.</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>Decebalus, k. Dacia</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massinissa, k. Massyl.</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>Clement I. pope</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nabis, k. Spart.</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>Nerva, c. Rom.</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ptolemy Epiph. k. Egy.</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>Trajan, e. Rom.</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artaxias I. k. Armen.</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Evaristus, pope</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eumenes II. k. Pergamus</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>Alexander I. pope</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seleucus IV. k. Syr.</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>Adrian, e. Rom.</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peises, k. Maced.</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>Sixtus I. pope</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiochus IV. k. Syr.</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>Antoninus Pius, c. Rom.</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ptolemy Physcon, k. Egy.</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>Hyginus, pope</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judas Maccab. pr. Jud.</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>Pius I. pope</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiochus V. k. Syr.</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>Anicetus, pope</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demetrius I. k. Syr.</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>Antoninus Anaelicus, e. Rom.</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ariarathes VI. k. Cappad.</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>Verus, c. Rom.</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Maceabeus, pr. Jud.</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>Soter, pope</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attalus II. k. Pergam.</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>Commodus, c. Rom.</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Balas, k. Syr.</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Artabanus IV. k. Parth.</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demetrius II. k. Syr.</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>Victor I. pope</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiochus VII. k. syr.</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>Didius Julianus, c. Rom.</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attalus III. k. Pergam.</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>Pertinax, c. Rom.</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyrcan I. pr. Jud.</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>Severus, c. Rom.</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ariarathes VII. k. Cappad.</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>Zephyrinus, pope</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artabanus I. k. Parth.</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>Caracalla, c. Rom.</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiochus VIII. k. Syr.</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>Geta, c. Rom.</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mithridates, k. Pont.</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>Macrinus, c. Rom.</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ariarathes VIII. k. Cappad.</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>Heliogabalus, c. Rom.</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aristobulus I. k. Jud.</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>Callixtus I. pope</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tigranes the Gr. k. Armen.</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>Ardashir Babegan, k. Pers.</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ariobarzanes I. k. Cappad.</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>Pontianus, pope</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyrcan II. pr. Jud.</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>Urban I. pope</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aristobulus II. k. Jud.</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Maximinus, c. Rom.</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deiotaros, k. Armen.</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Balbinus, c. Rom.</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ariosvitus, k. Gerim.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Gordian I. and II. c. Rom.</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artavases I. k. Armen.</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Maximus, c. Rom.</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ariobazanes II. k. Cappad.</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Gordian III. c. Rom.</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleopatra, q. Egypt</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Sapor I. k. Pers.</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cesar, Julius, c. Rom.</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Philip, c. Rom.</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herod Gr. k Jud.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Decius, c. Rom.</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artaxias II. k. Armen.</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Gallus, c. Rom.</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustus, c. Rom.</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Cornelius, pope</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herod Antipas, tetr. Gal.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lucius I. pope</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archelaus, k. Jud.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gallienus, c. Rom.</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artavases II. k. Armen.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Valerian, c. Rom.</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiberius, c. Rom.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Æmilius, c. Rom.</td>
<td>253</td>
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<td>Margaret, q. Den. &amp; Engl. - 1387</td>
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<td>Charles VIII. Canutson, k. Swed. - 1448</td>
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<td>Navarre - 1350</td>
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<td>Paul II. pope - 1464</td>
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<td>Charles the Bold, d. Burg. - 1467</td>
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<td>Isabella, q. Castile - 1474</td>
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<td>Ferdinand V. k. Arragon and Cast. - 1474</td>
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<td>John II. k. Port. - 1481</td>
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<td>Charles III. k. Napl. - 1381</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX OF SOVEREIGNS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D.</th>
<th>Name and Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1585</td>
<td>Sixtus V. pope</td>
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<td>Sigismund III. k. Pol.</td>
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<td>Christien IV. k. Tenn.</td>
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</tr>
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